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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion (United Nations 1994).

There is a growing awareness of the need to take account of the needs of children in the development of health care systems. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a series of guidelines for the development of health care systems for children (WHO 1990). These guidelines are based on the principle that children are not just small adults, but have their own unique needs and characteristics. The guidelines are organized into four main areas: (1) the organization of health care services, (2) the training of health care workers, (3) the development of health care facilities, and (4) the development of health care policies.

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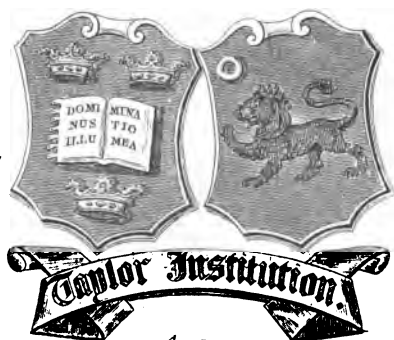
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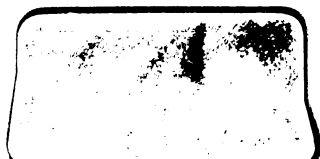
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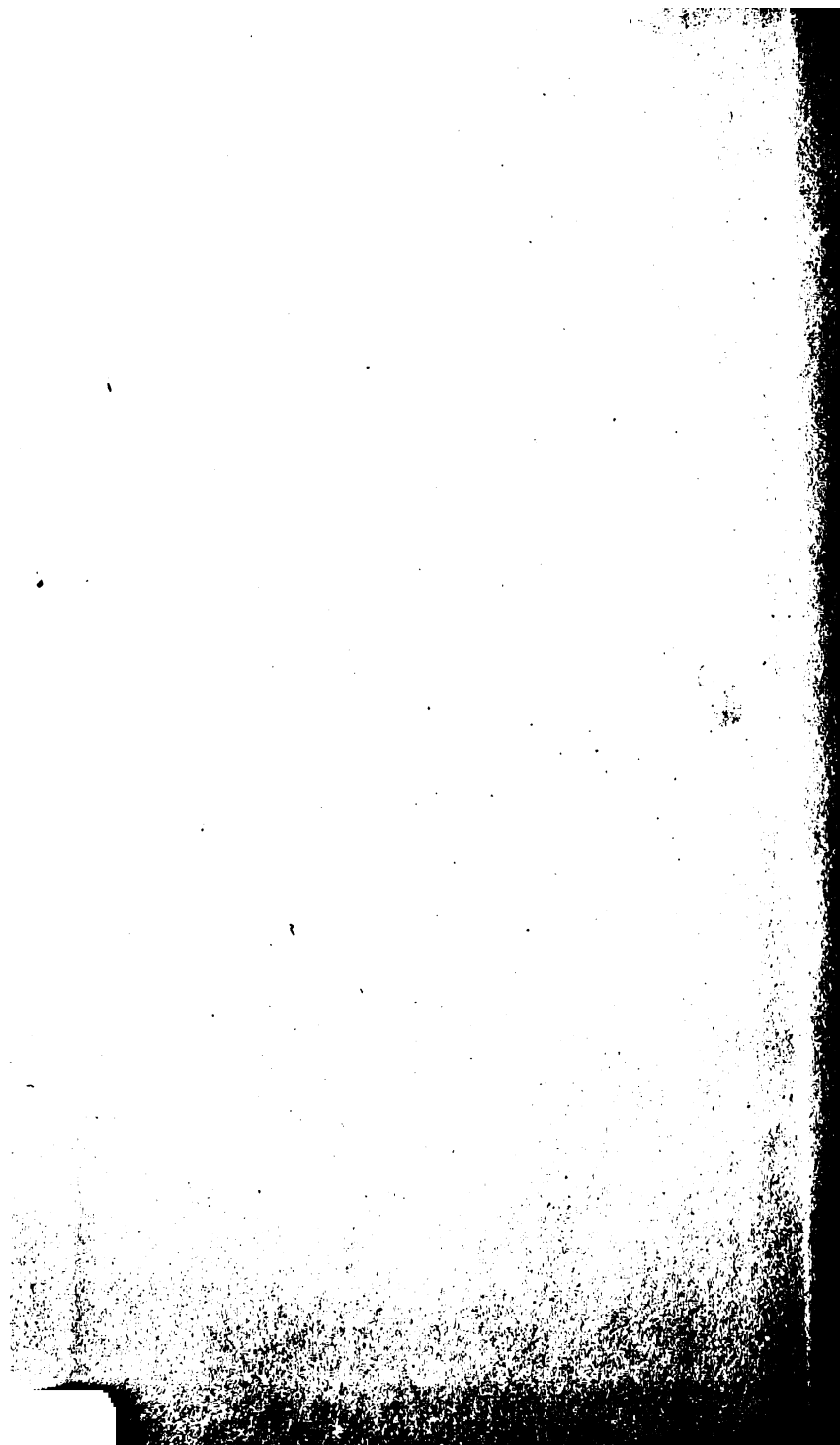
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There is a paucity of data on the incidence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *Shigella* in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* serotype 3 was the most commonly isolated serotype of *Shigella* in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom has increased [10]. In the United States, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the 1990s, but the incidence of *S. flexneri* serotype 3 has decreased [11].

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the problem of malnutrition. The World Health Organization (WHO) has launched a global campaign to reduce the number of people who are malnourished. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has launched a global campaign to reduce the number of children who are malnourished. The World Bank has launched a global campaign to reduce the number of people who are malnourished.

There are a number of reasons why malnutrition is a problem. One reason is that there is a lack of access to food. Another reason is that there is a lack of access to clean water. A third reason is that there is a lack of access to health care. A fourth reason is that there is a lack of access to education.

There are a number of ways to address the problem of malnutrition. One way is to increase access to food. Another way is to increase access to clean water. A third way is to increase access to health care. A fourth way is to increase access to education.

There are a number of organizations that are working to address the problem of malnutrition. One organization is the World Health Organization (WHO). Another organization is the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). A third organization is the World Bank.

There are a number of things that individuals can do to help address the problem of malnutrition. One thing is to eat a healthy diet. Another thing is to exercise regularly. A third thing is to get enough sleep. A fourth thing is to avoid smoking and drinking alcohol.

There are a number of things that governments can do to help address the problem of malnutrition. One thing is to increase access to food. Another thing is to increase access to clean water. A third thing is to increase access to health care. A fourth thing is to increase access to education.

There are a number of things that businesses can do to help address the problem of malnutrition. One thing is to increase access to food. Another thing is to increase access to clean water. A third thing is to increase access to health care. A fourth thing is to increase access to education.

There are a number of things that individuals, governments, and businesses can do to help address the problem of malnutrition. One thing is to eat a healthy diet. Another thing is to exercise regularly. A third thing is to get enough sleep. A fourth thing is to avoid smoking and drinking alcohol.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the problem of malnutrition. The World Health Organization (WHO) has launched a global strategy to reduce malnutrition. The strategy is based on three pillars: (1) improving the quality of food, (2) increasing the availability of food, and (3) improving the access to food. The WHO is working with governments and the private sector to implement this strategy.

The WHO is also working to improve the quality of food. This is done by promoting the use of safe and healthy food. The WHO is also working to increase the availability of food. This is done by promoting the use of sustainable agricultural practices. The WHO is also working to improve the access to food. This is done by promoting the use of social safety nets.

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The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase in the number of women in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of young people. In 1980, young people made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of young people in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of young people in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people with disabilities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1980, people over 50 years of age made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of people over 50 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 50 years of age in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 20 years of age. In 1980, people under 20 years of age made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people under 20 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 20 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 65 years of age. In 1980, people over 65 years of age made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people over 65 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 65 years of age in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 18 years of age. In 1980, people under 18 years of age made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people under 18 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 18 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 75 years of age. In 1980, people over 75 years of age made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people over 75 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 75 years of age in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 15 years of age. In 1980, people under 15 years of age made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people under 15 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 15 years of age in the workforce.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become an important employer of people with mental health problems.

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the mental health of people in the public sector. The Department of Health (1995) has published a strategy for mental health care, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of people in the public sector. The strategy states that 'the mental health of people in the public sector is a priority for the Department of Health'. The strategy also states that 'the Department of Health will work with other government departments to ensure that the mental health of people in the public sector is given the same priority as the physical health of people in the public sector'.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the United Kingdom, and this is reflected in the increasing number of people with mental health problems who are in contact with mental health services.

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision for the future of mental health services, which is based on the principles of recovery, self-help, and community care. The vision is to provide a range of services that meet the needs of people with mental health problems, and to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to live full and active lives. The vision is to provide a range of services that meet the needs of people with mental health problems, and to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to live full and active lives. The vision is to provide a range of services that meet the needs of people with mental health problems, and to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to live full and active lives.

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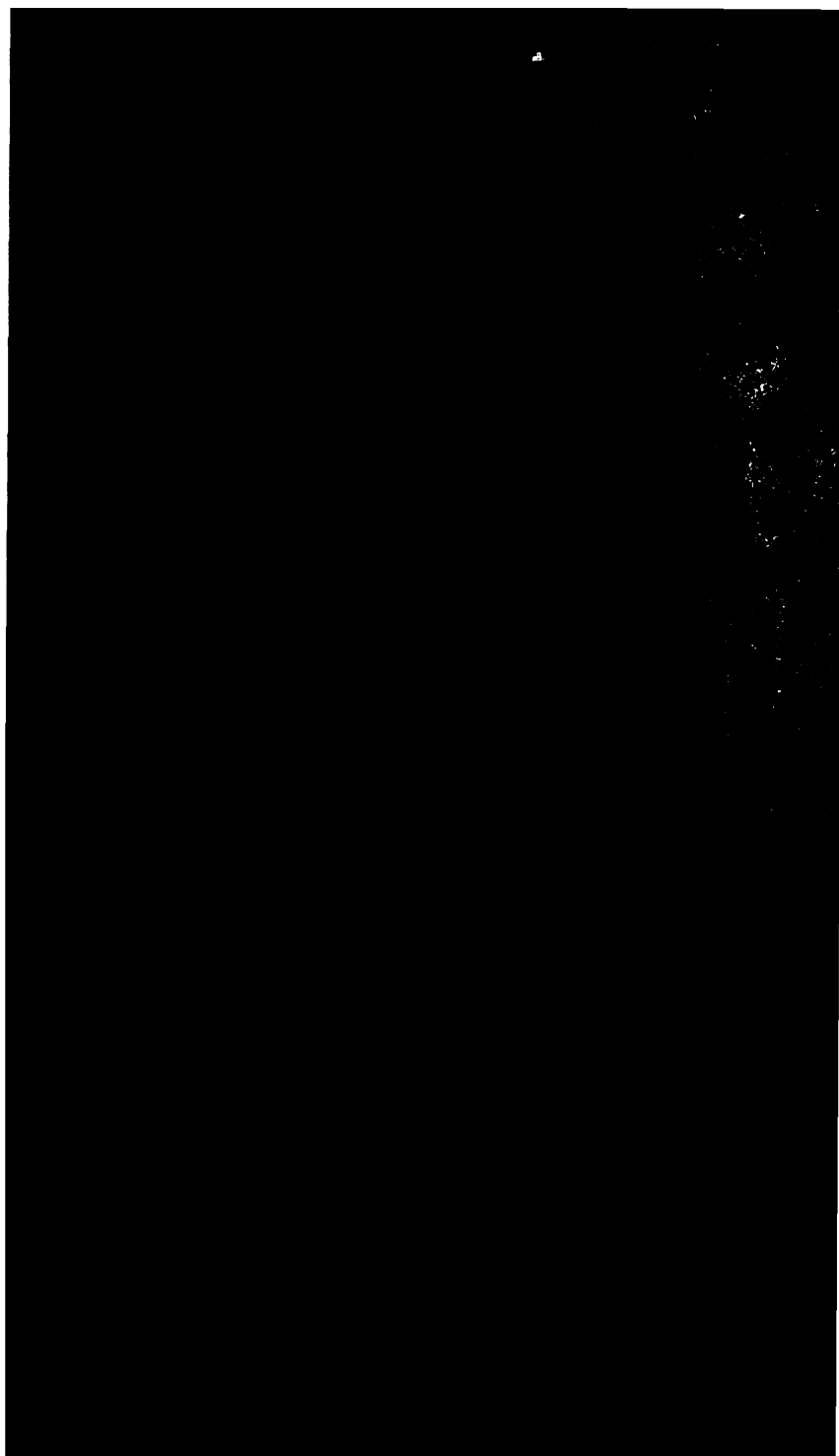
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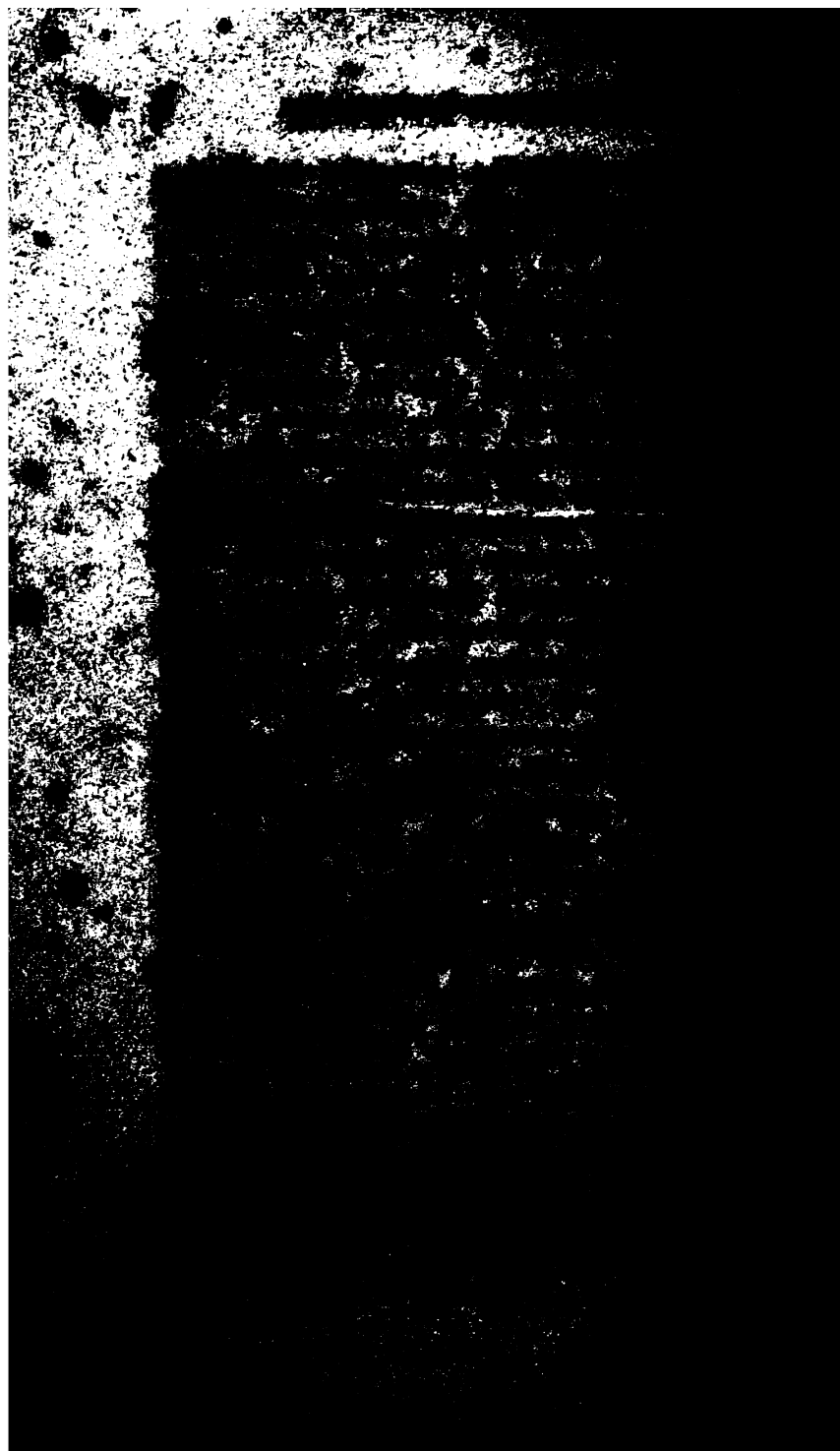
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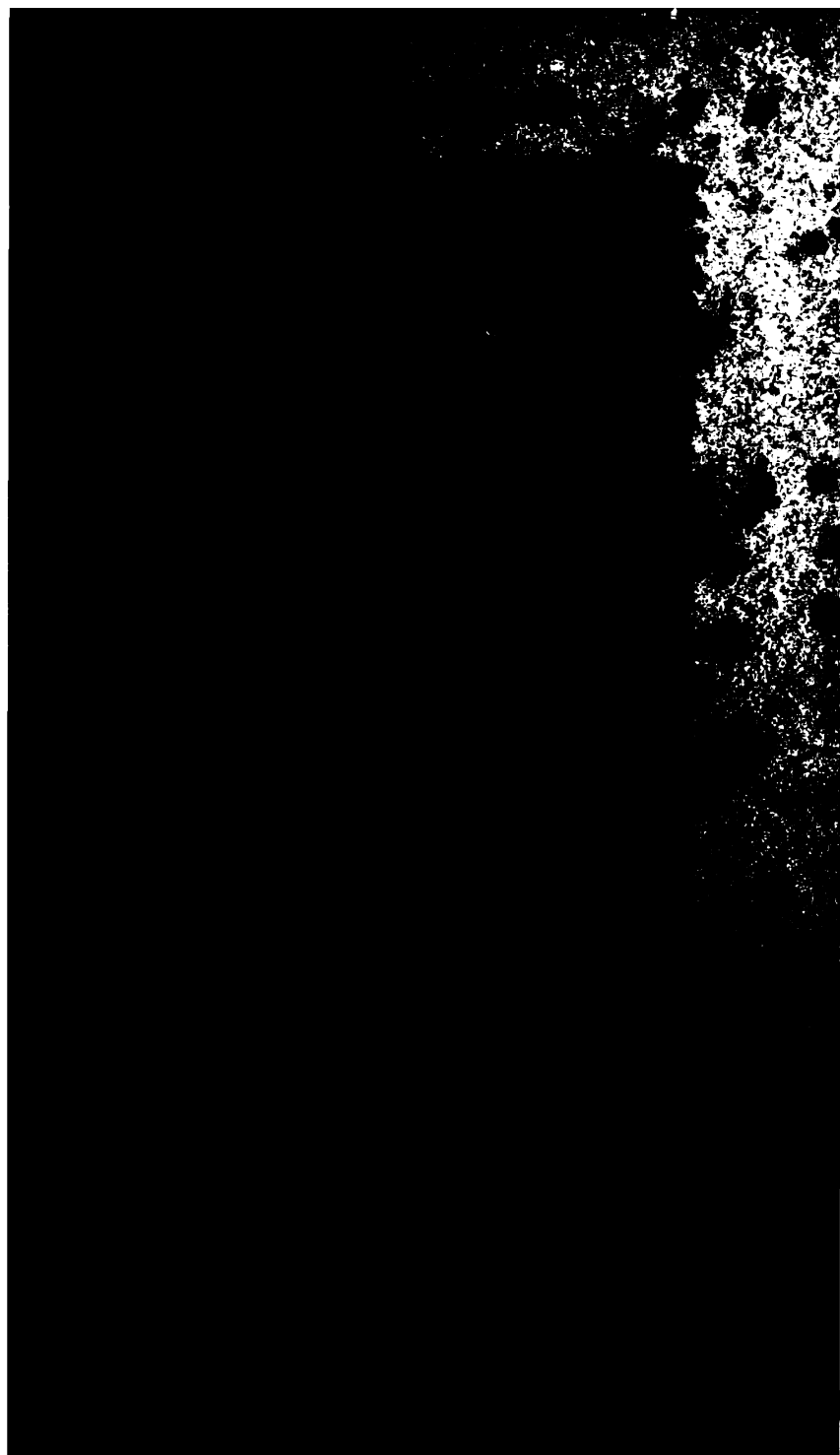
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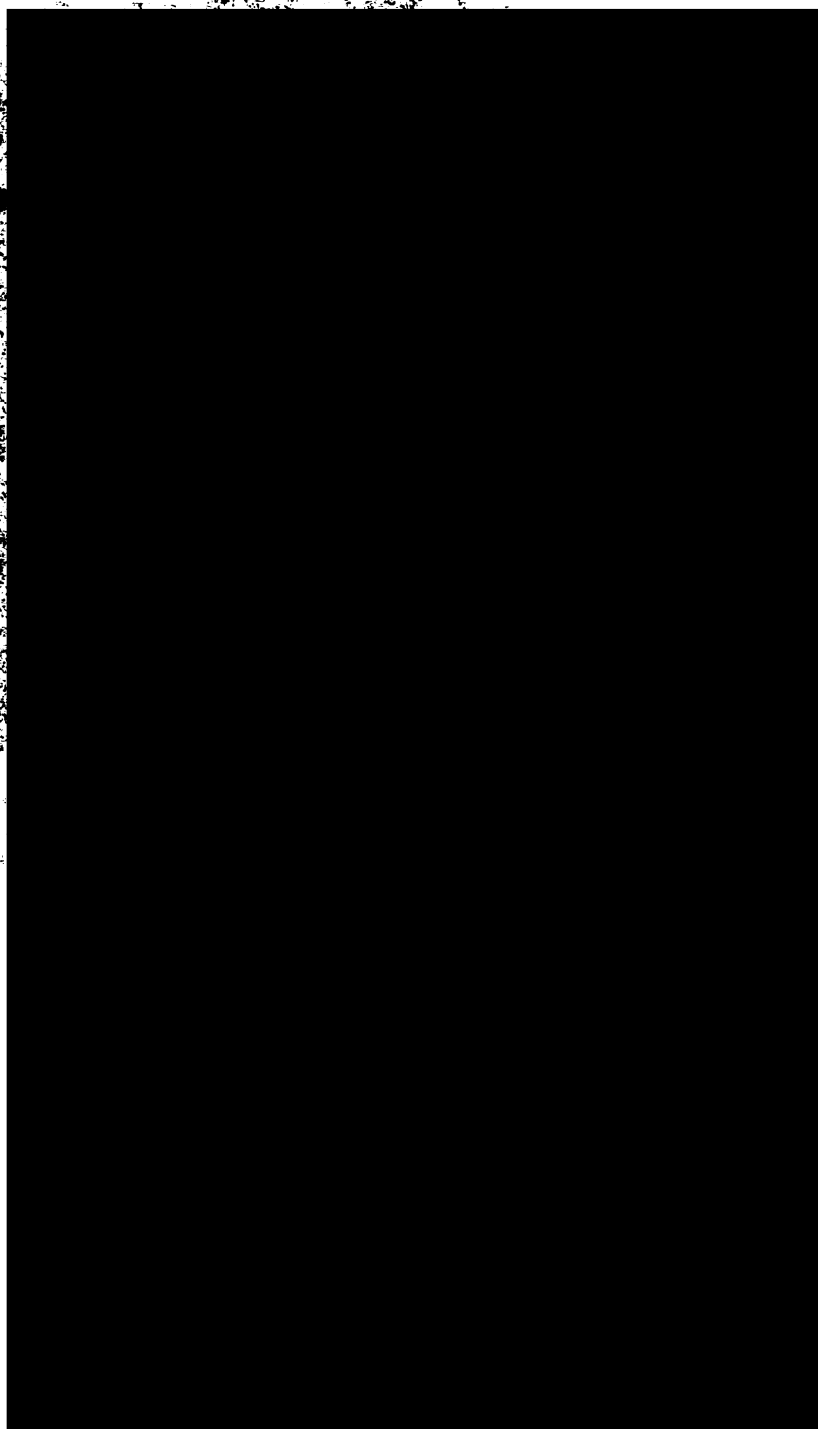
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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text suggests that organizations should implement robust systems to track every detail, from budget allocations to expenditure reports.

2. The second section addresses the challenges faced by organizations in managing their resources effectively. It highlights the need for strategic planning and efficient allocation of funds. The author argues that without a clear vision and structured approach, organizations risk mismanaging their assets and failing to achieve their long-term goals. This part of the document provides several practical tips for improving resource management, such as regular audits and the use of financial software.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of leadership in driving organizational success. It discusses how effective leaders can inspire their teams, make informed decisions, and navigate complex challenges. The text stresses the importance of communication and collaboration, suggesting that leaders should foster a culture of openness and teamwork. Examples of successful leadership practices are provided to illustrate the points made.

4. The final section of the document concludes with a call to action, urging organizations to embrace change and innovation. It reminds readers that the business environment is constantly evolving, and those who fail to adapt will be left behind. The document ends with a list of references and a bibliography, providing further reading material for those interested in the topics discussed.







ok voru þar¹ lengi um sumarit í Álaborg. Þá kom þar Nikolás biskup²; sigldu þeir þá norðr í Augusund³ frá Konúngahellu, ok gengu þar á land, en sendu aptr skipin suðr til Hallands, ok þar með Loðin stillara, Hallbjörn tröll [ok nær CC⁴ manna, sigldu þeir suðr í Nizi, ok settu þar upp skipin, kom þar þá ok Nikolás biskup ok gekk þar af Bókaskreppunni; fór hann landveg austan í Víkina. Baglar fóru [margir með honum⁵, en sumir fluttust it ytra á smáskútum; fundust þeir í Borg [um haustit⁷. Þeir fluttu skip sín allt upp í⁸ Mjórs, ok svá norðr á Heiðmörk; en er þeir komu norðr at [Hamrinum litla⁹, var drepinn Oddr tannr¹⁰; [þat gerði¹¹ Guðleikr flotbytta¹². Baglar fóru norðr til fjalls ok ofan í Uppdali ok svá til Orkadals, ok þaðan inn til Kaupánga; sumar sveitir Bagla fóru af Upplöndum, ok komu ofan í Harðánger; voru þar þessir sveitarhöfðingjar: Sörkvir snápr, Símun uxi, Erlínger skamháls, [Halli lauð¹³, Ögmundr eikiland¹⁴; þeir höfðu XXX manna; þeir drápu Erlíng birkibein, [ok þá drápu þeir Þorkel digra við Ávaldsnes við VI mann ok XX, fóru síðan aptr¹⁵

sneru þeir aptr til Hafsteinssunda ok síðan suðr í Vík ok aptr til konúnga. Litlu síðar fóru þeir öllu liðinu yfir, b. F.

¹) v. F. ²) þá leiddist liðinu at liggja þar, fóru þeir aptr í Víkina, b. F. ³) Haugasund, F. ⁴) með tvö hundrut, F. ⁵) at (*rángt*), F. ⁶) norðr í Víkina, F. ⁷) v. F. ⁸) ána ok svá í Eyjavatnit, þaðan upp í Mjórs, b. F. ⁹) Hamendum, F. ¹⁰) tannr, F. ¹¹) Þorgeirr, (þat gerði, b. F.) ¹²) hlupu þar or skóginum fjórir menn, ok þegar aptr í skóginum (skóginn) b. F. ¹³) v. F. ¹⁴) eikilundur, F. ¹⁵) frá [ok son hans; þá spurðu þeir til Þorkels ok hans förunauta, ok fóru at leita þeirra, en þeir Þorkell voru við hálf-

lönd; en Baglar, þeir er komu til Kaup-
fengu aungva mótstöðu, ok dvöldust þar
þó. Þá stefndu þeir Eyraþing, ok kom
annia til þeirra, var þar Erlíngr til konúnga
en Filippus til jarls; voru þá menn sendir
ok fékkst lítit af fè úr hèruðum. En er
mar spurðu at Baglar höfðu farit norðr
til, þá skipta þeir liðinu, fór Íngi konúngur
með sumu liðinu, en Hákon jarl fór suðr
inu til Hallands', ok kom at þeim er skip-
settu í Nizi; fèll þar af Böglum nær² XXX
en allt annat flýði á land upp; þar fèll
n tröll. Hákon jarl tók þar öll skip
ok svá Bókaskreppuna, er Nikolás bisk-
þeir brendu sum, en sum höfðu þeir
; fóru þeir þá aptr í Víkina⁴; um haustit
n norðr til Björgynjar, en Íngi konúngur
r til Þrándheims. Baglar höfðu á njósn
Mar Ásbjörn kopp ok [þóralda skin-
eð [II skútum⁶; þeir sá er Birkibeinar
ri Stím, reyru þeir⁷ þá norðr. Birki-
á þá ok herddu⁸ eptir þeim, ok eltu þá
; sumir reyru inn til Þíngvallar; þar var
ar þvari, hann hafði haft sýslu; Birki-
eltu þá þar upp, þar fèll Guthormr [við

ting manna, ok höfðu róðrarskip, ok lágu við Ög-
ok höfðu tjald á landi. Baglar lögðu at við bæ, ok
vikina, ok tóku fyrst vörðinn; síðan felldu þeir á þá
ar fèll Þorkell ok öll sveitin, en Baglar fóru, F.

Hallsnæs, F.; (Hallsnes, P.) 2) v. F. 3) bænda ok

4) tók hann þá landskyldir, b. F. 5) Þóraldaskin-

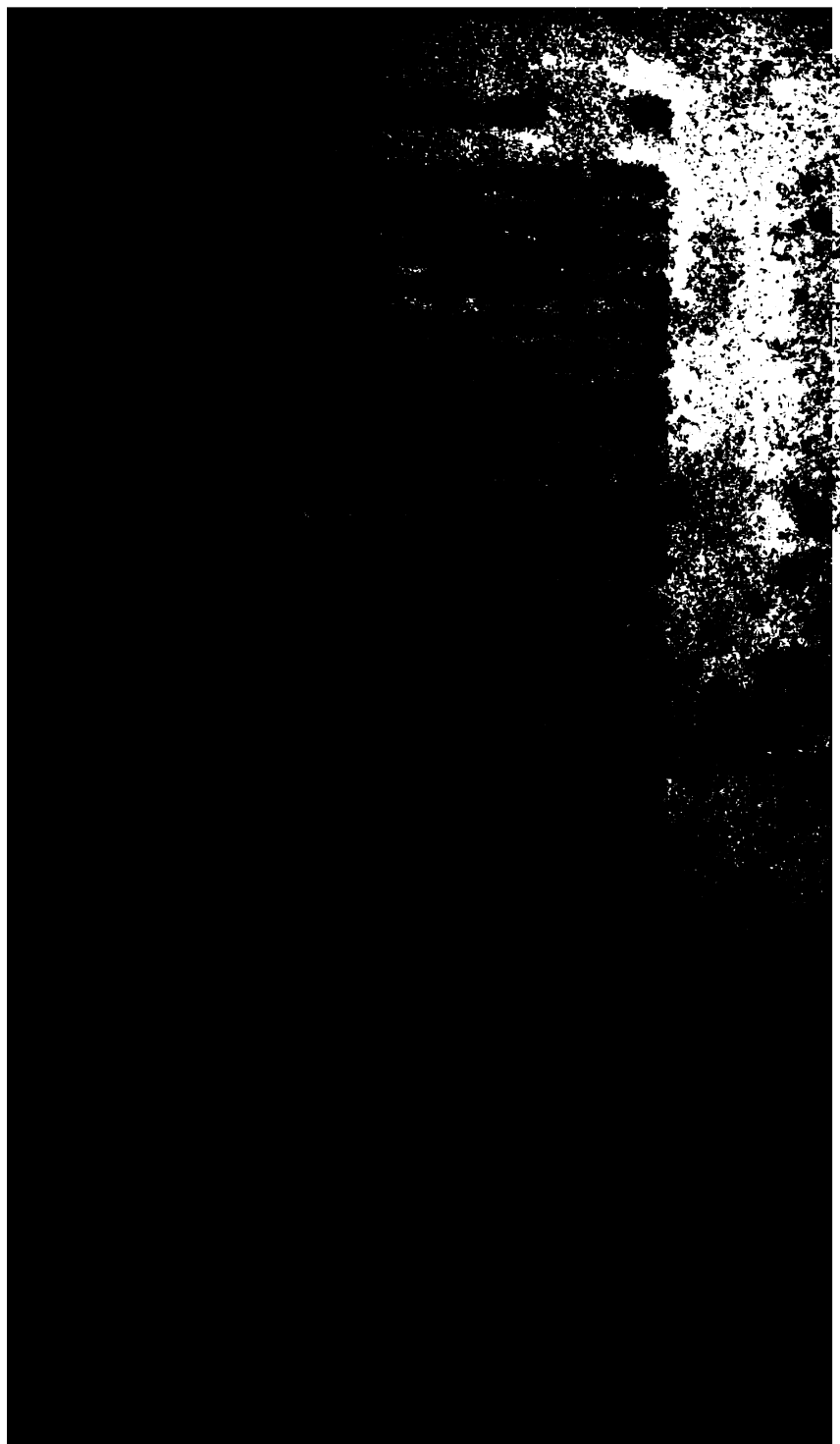
6) fimm skútur, F. 7) Baglar, F. 8) róa, F.

ina, þeir, F.

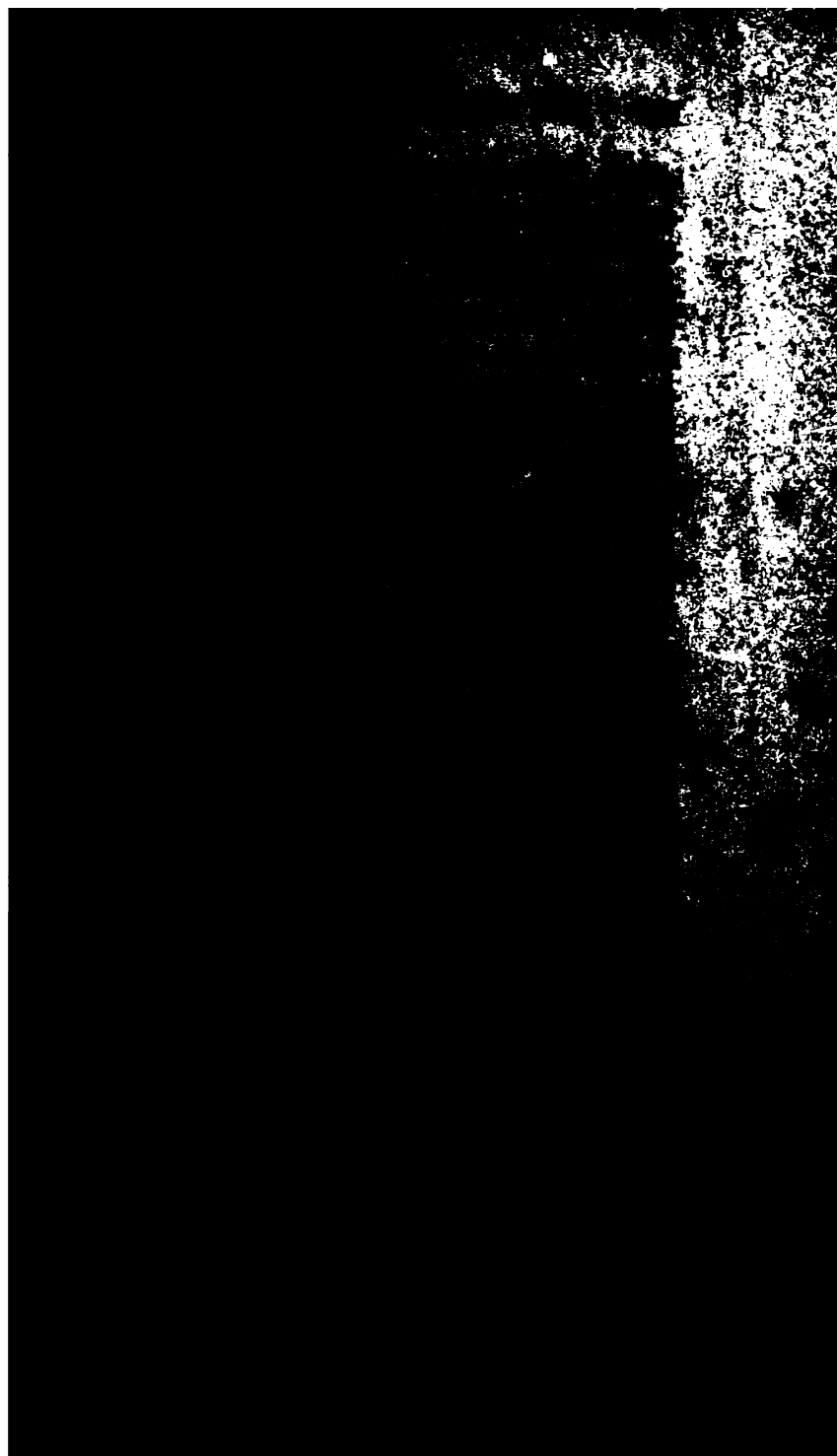






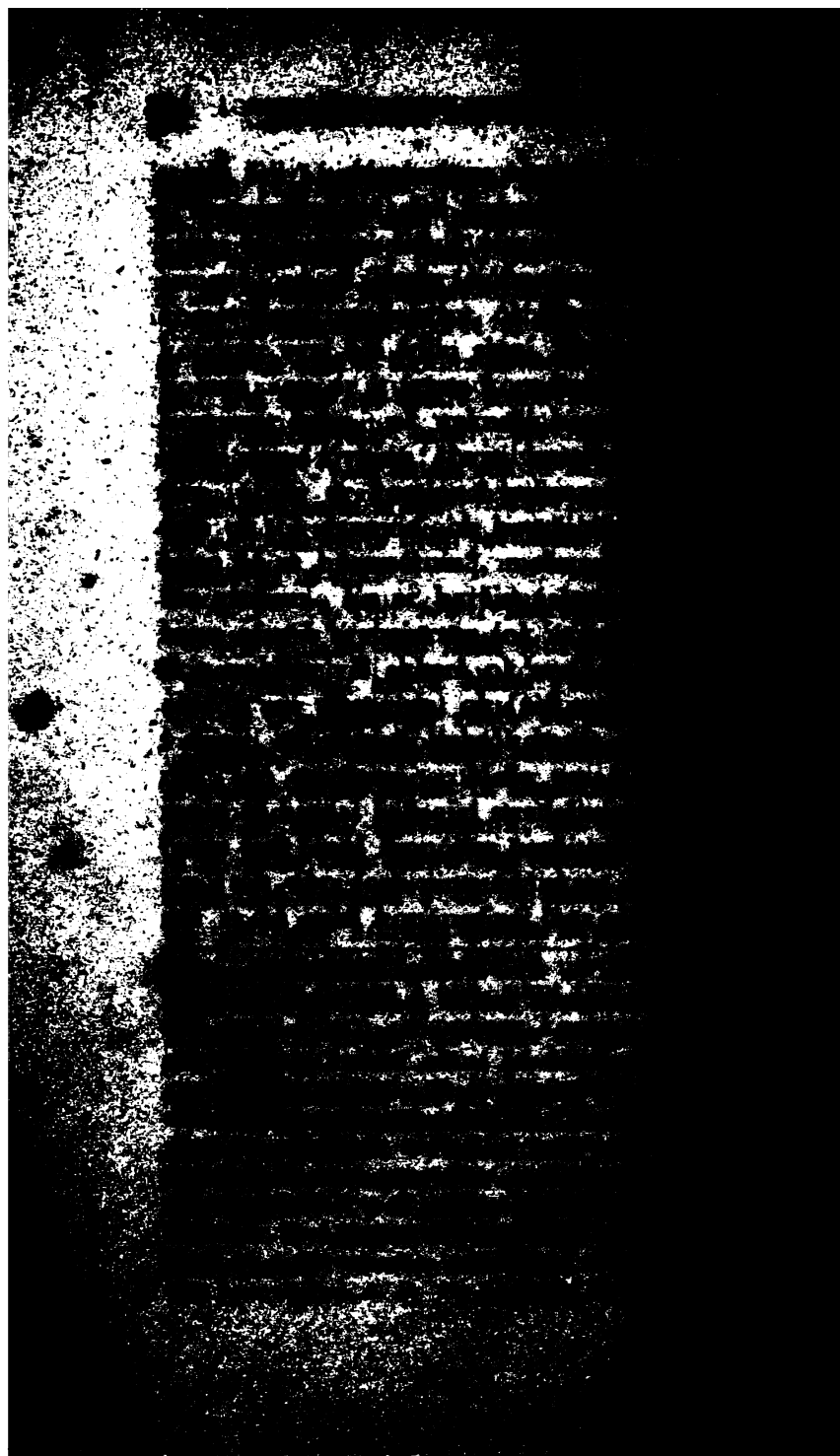




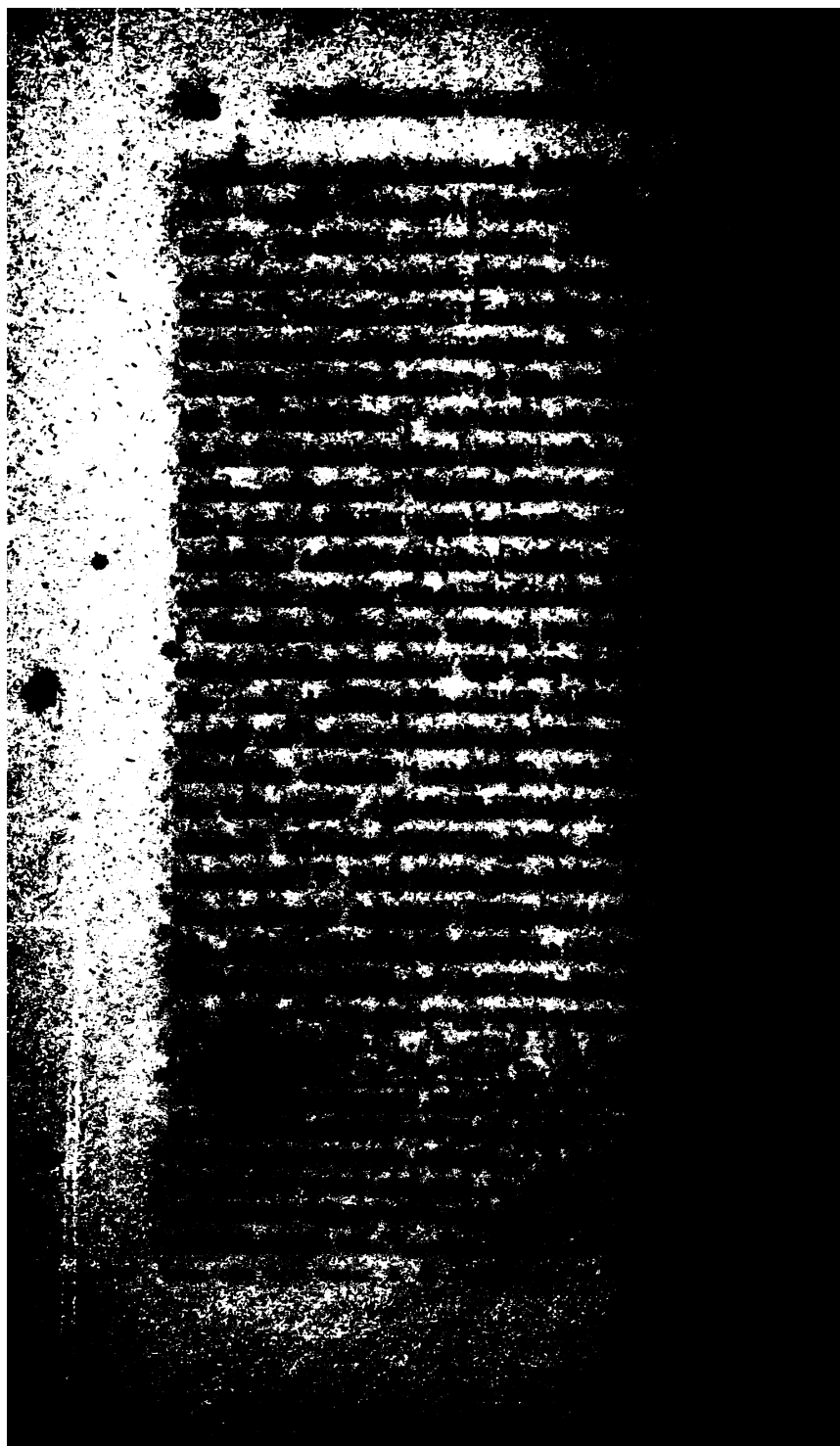




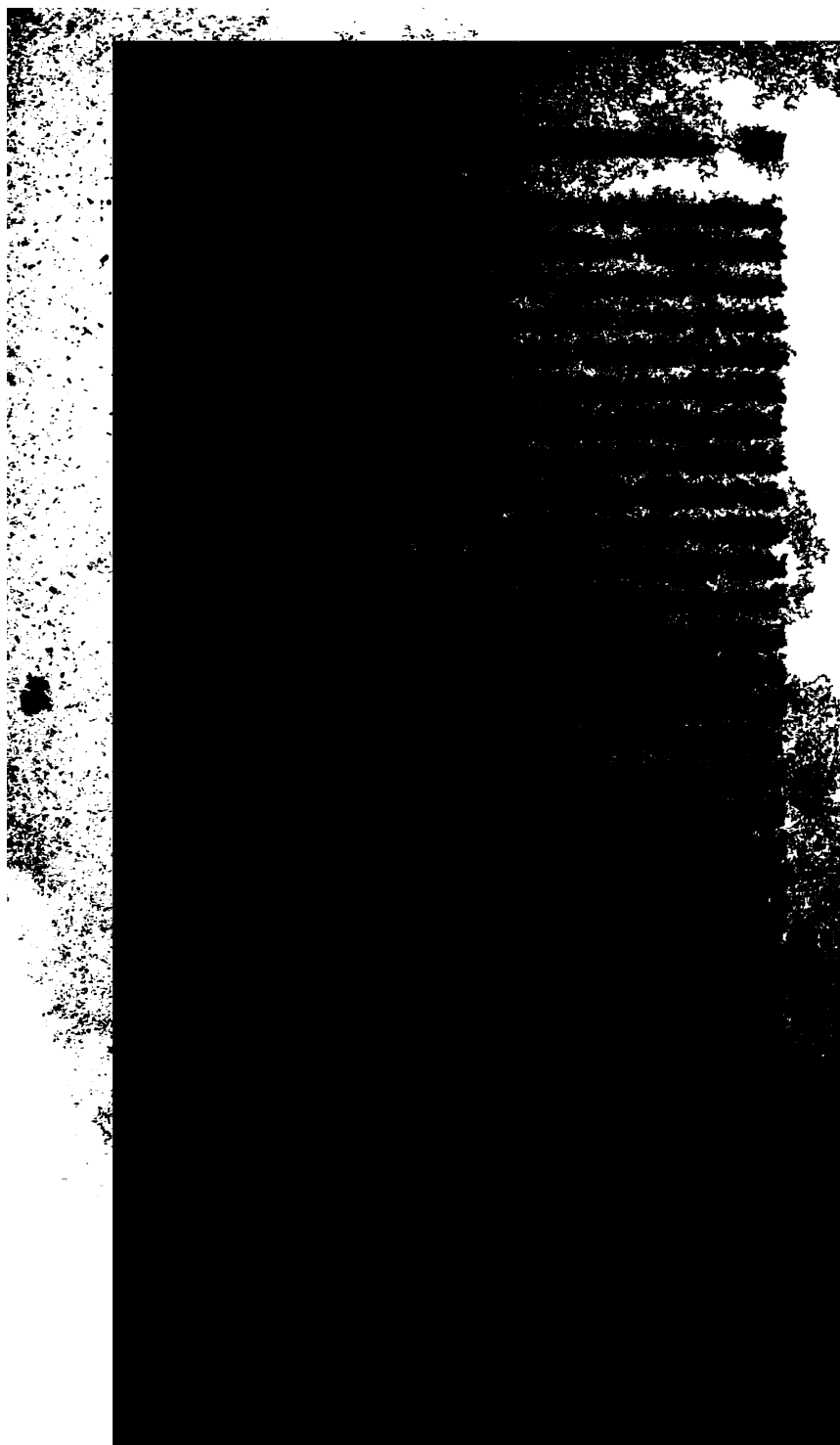














Baglar höfðu allt skipat fyrir sínum mönnum, var konúgrinn uppi [í Mariukirkjugarði¹; [uppi í kopri² voru gervir flakar, [allt fyrir ofan³ þar sem misti húsanina; var þar lið mikit fyrir innan. Jarl ok Filippus af Vegini voru [fyrir ofan⁴ Nikuláskirkju [við mikla⁵ fylking. Um myrguninn töluðust þeir við, buðu Baglar Birkibeinum ofan at gánga, þeir sögðu á móti at [dögurðr þeirra var í bænum, ok⁶ þeir mundu ofan gánga. Baglar höfðu meirr en XX hundrut manna, ok allvel búit, en Birkibeinar [VI C⁷ manna; þeir höfðu II merki, fór Pètr steypir með öðru, sneri hann it efra ~~en~~óti jarlinum. Hákon jarl gekk [it efra⁸ at kopri⁹. Filippus jarl flýði þegar er saman kom liðit, ofan í bæinn ok svá út eptir stræti. [þeir Hákon jarl brutu¹⁰ flekana¹¹; rukku Baglar þá undan. Baglar höfðu tekit í Kaupáangi þorfinn lúðrsvein ok lúðrinn Andvöku [er átt hafði Sverrir konúgr¹². Erlíngr konúgr bað at þorfinnr lúðrsveinn skyldi blása þegar er jarlinn gengi ofan. Þorfinnr kom aungu hljóði í lúðrinn, ok komst ekki upp blástrinn. Birkibeinar sóttu nú ofan um garðana, varð þá ekki af viðtökunni, flýði þá hvern um annan; en er Erlíngr [kom ofan at¹³ Mariukirkju, þá mælti við hann þorfinnr lúðrsveinn: herra, segir hann, hlaupum inn í kirkjuna. Kon-

¹) við Mariukirkju, J. ²) kofri, J. ³) frá [v. J.; en garðar voru gerfir, F. ⁴) uppi við, J. ⁵) ok höfðu þar áðr, F. ⁶) v. F. ⁷) V C h., J. ⁸) ofan, F, J. ⁹) kofri, J. ¹⁰) frá [en sumt inn; Hákon jarl gekk at ok braut, F. ¹¹) flakana, J. ¹²) frá [v. J. ¹³) frá [fór ofan hjá, J.

úngr [þagði, ok sneri eigi inn¹. Þorfinnur hljóp í kirkjuna, ok margir Birkibeinar; en er jarlinn kom ofan í garðinn², þá hljópu Birkibeinar út or kirkjunni til hans; blès Þorfinnur þá [svá Andvöku, at [gall við í hverjum³ steinvegg⁴. Þá fór flóttinn ofan um Lafranzkirkju⁵, varð þá þraung mikil um garðsliðit⁶, ok lá þar hverr um þveran annan, gerðist þar valköstr mikill⁷. Uppi við⁸ Lafranzkirkju fèll Þórðr dokka ok Benedikt af Gumanesi, Gunni lángi⁹. Þá ræðu Birkibeinar til at höggva valköstinn; þá mælti einn maðr: höggvum eigi, sagði hann, várir menn eru nú; létu þeir af at höggva. Baglar hljópu þá á fætr, hverr sem mátti, ok komst þá mart undan, ok mart fèll. Baglar hljópu þá á skipin, en Birkibeinar á bryggjurnar, ok tóku festarnar, ok drógu at sèr skipin, en Baglar vörðust, létu þá hváirtveggju gánga allt þat er til vápna höfðu. Baglar höggu festarnar ok komust með því út, tóku þeir marga sína menn af sundi, ok lögðu þegar út á váginn, en sumir yfir [til Múnkabryggju¹⁰, ok tóku sína menn, er laupit höfðu úr bænum; reyru Baglar þá¹¹ norðr meðr landi, ok inn í Arnarfjörð; en Birkibeinar þeir er jarl hafði þar sett til geymslu¹², hljópu þegar upp

¹) frá [ljóp lengra, J. ²) kirkjugarðinn, J. ³) tók í hvern, J. ⁴) frá fyrra [Andvöku svá sem hann vildi, F. ⁵) mikla garð, J; Kristskirkju ok ofan um Miklabæ, F. ⁶) hliðit, F. ⁷) Hakón jarl komst þá ofan á bryggjurnar, b. J; jarlinn komst upp á húsin, ok ofan um loptin á bryggjurnar, varð hann mjök sárr, b. F. ⁸) í, F. ⁹) ok enn nokkrir menn, b. F. ¹⁰) fyrir Múnkabryggjur, F, v. J. ¹¹) út or váginum, b. F. ¹²) hlupu til ok hjuggu skipin, b. F; fálu reiðann frá skútunum, en spiltu skipunum, J.

í skóginn, er þeir sá sigling Bagla, [tóku þeir skipin, ok fundu nær allan reiðann¹. Reyru þeir þegar norðr [um nóttina, var þar fyrri Filippus af Vegini². Birkibeinar, þeir er norðr skyldu hafa farit með stórskipin, nentu eigi at róa norðr fyrri Stað, ok lágu í Síld, ok biðu byrjar, en höfðu Vláering einn á njósn suðr í Ulfasundum; en er þeir³ sá at liðit fór sunnan, þá reyru þeir norðr⁴, ok sögðu sínum mönnum at XIII⁵ skútur reyru sunnan, ok kendu at jarlinn hafði þær suðr haft. Þeir reka af sér tjöldin ok róa inn á fjörðinn⁶, sá þeir þá at ófriðr var, ok róa inn til Moldafjarðar; skúturnar sækja nú fast eptir; en er Birkibeinar komu at landi, laupa þeir upp, sumir hljópu á kaf. [Bagla bar þá at⁷; þar féll Andres dritljóð⁸ ok [nær CC manna⁹. Tóku Baglar skipin, ok allt þat er á var, fækkst þar mikit lutskipti; fóru þá Baglar suðr aptr, ok hittu konúnginn í Víkingavági.

Frá Hákoní jarli.

14. Hákon jarl fór þegar or Björgyn, er hann spurði at Baglar höfðu norðr snúit¹⁰; fór jarl upp um Borgarskarð, ok ofan í Ostrarfjörð, [ok svá norðr¹¹ um Rauðafjall, [ok létti eigi fyrr

¹) frá [ok fálust; en er Baglar kvomu, drógu þeir upp skipin ok bættu, en sumir hlupu í skóginn at leita reiðans, ok finnst hann flestr, F. ²) en stórskipin lágu eptir í Víkingavogi, F. ³) njósnarmenn, F. ⁴) norðan, F. ⁵) þannig G; þrettán, F; XIII, P. ⁶) þá sá þeir skjótt at hinir sneu eptir þeim, ok syá at ekki voru skildir við stafna, b. F. ⁷) þá bar skjótt at skúturnar; hlupu þeir upp ok eltu þá, F. ⁸) drit, F; dritljót, J. ⁹) mart Birkibeina, J. ¹⁰) hræddist hann at konúnginn mundi koma þeim á úvart, b. F. ¹¹) ok upp á Vors; þá, F.

the polymerization of acrylonitrile.

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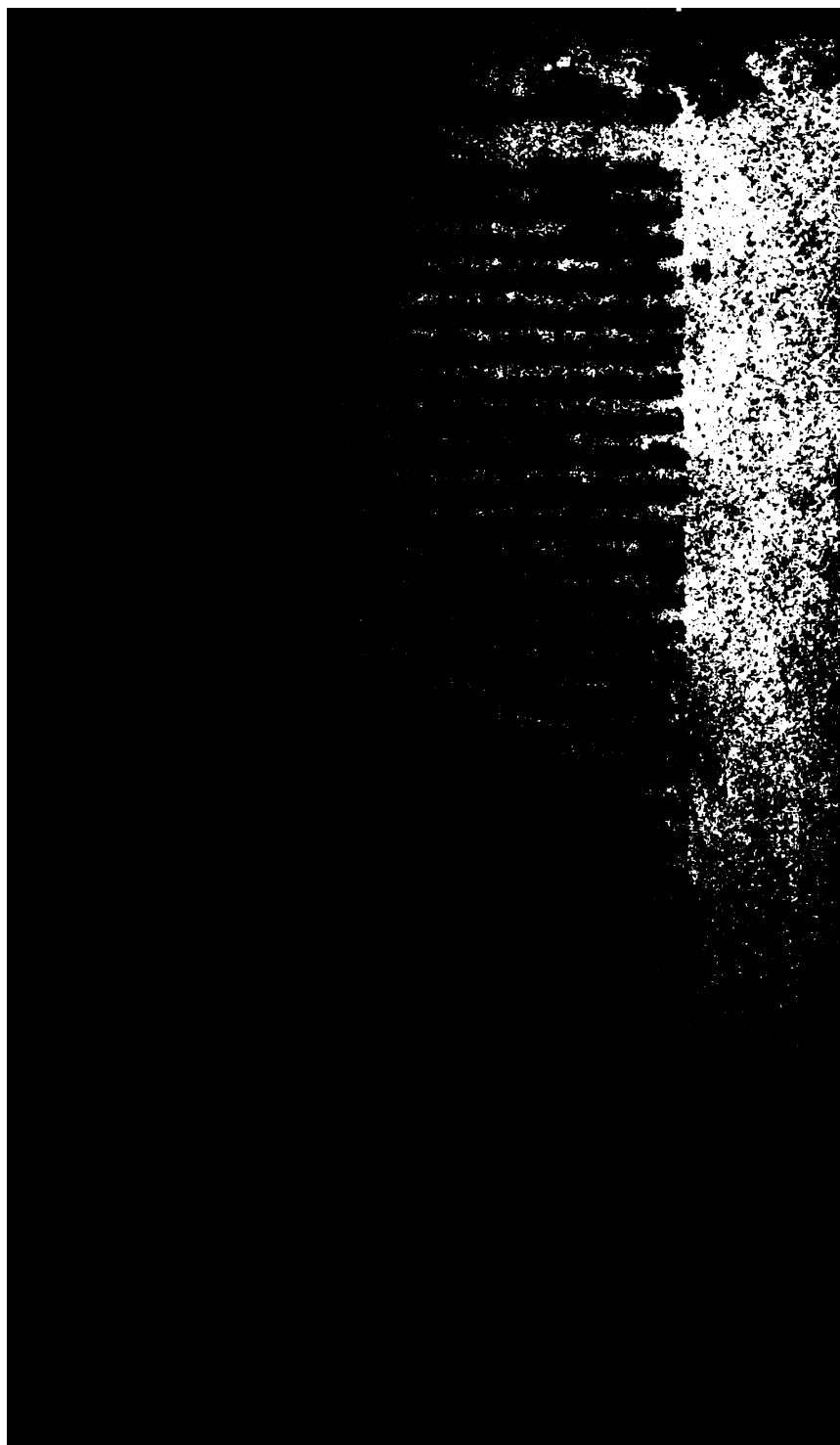


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Konungsdóttir hugði at Pètr mundi fallinn, áðr henni var sagt¹. Dvöldust Baglar þar um nóttina, fóru síðan til Björgynjar.

Frá konungi ok jarli.

18. Þeir konúgr ok Hákon jarl² fóru austan úr Víkinni, ok komu norðr litlu fyri jól. Þeir lágu³ lengi í Seleyjum, en er Baglar spurðu [til Birkibeina⁴, fóru þeir or bænum, ok lágu um nóttina í Bárðarsundi, reyru um daginn í Hvísvíkr⁵; þá var á sunnanveðr; [sigldu Birkibeinar þá ok lögðu at í Eldeyjarsundi⁶. Þá spurðu þeir⁷ at Baglar voru fyri [sunnan Stord, reyri jarl þá⁸ suðr með öll léttskipin⁹. Jarl lagði at við Títólfsnes um kveldit, spurði hann þá, at Baglar voru eigi um farnir. Baglar reyru suðr um nóttina, ok hugðu Birkibeina mundu vera alla samt í Eldeyjarsundi, [reyru þeir þá um nóttina til Títólfsness. Arnbjörn fór fyrstr með IIII skútum, þá varð vörðr Birkibeina varr við¹⁰ ok kallaði hátt: af tjöldin, hær ferr ófriðr. Þeim Böglum þótti þetta undarligt¹¹; rendu þá skúturnar¹² fram fyri höfnina, sá þeir þá elda á landi ok skipin er bar við eldsljósinu [ok höml-

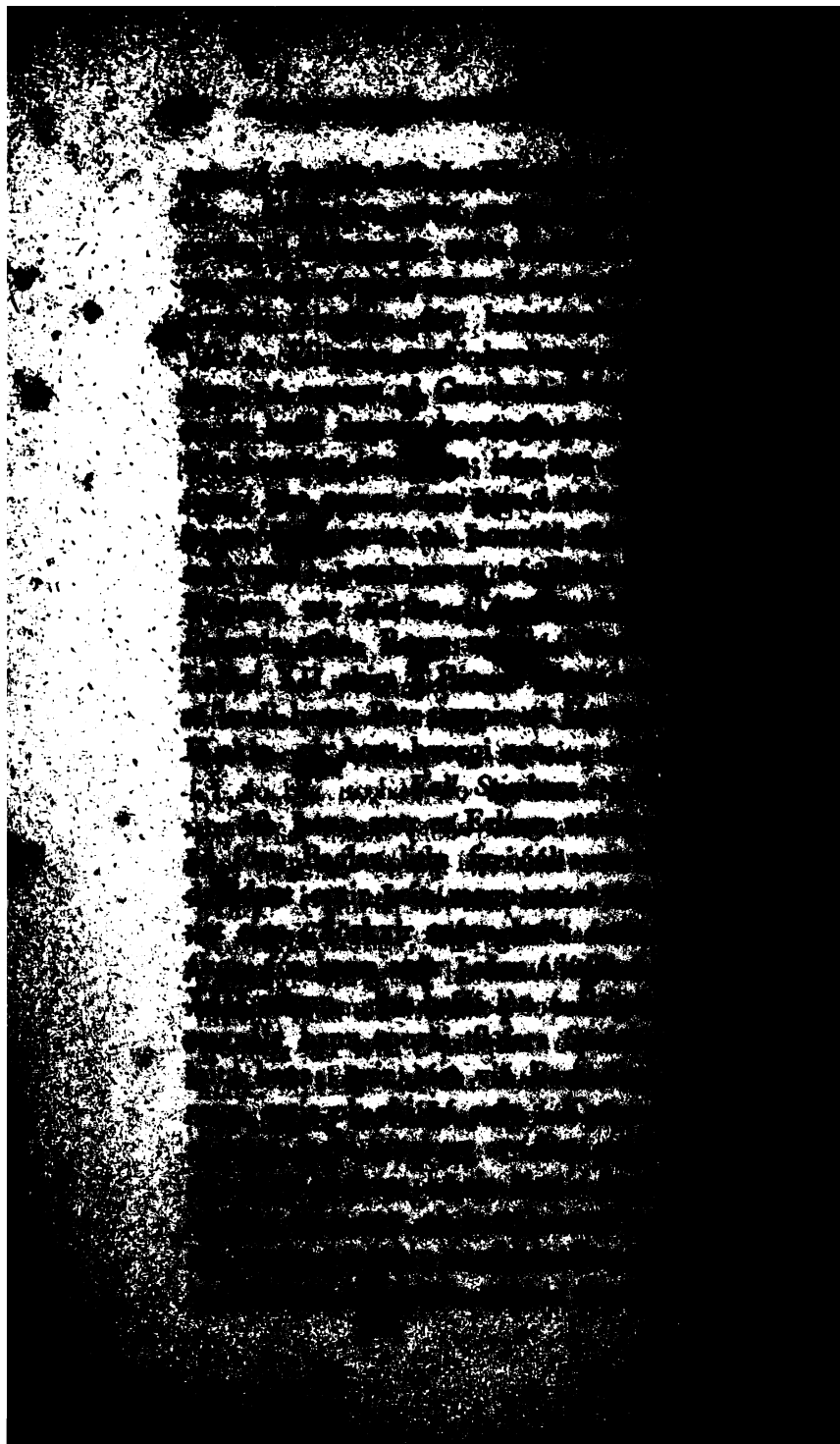
¹) at komst hann undan, *b. F.* ²) ok lið þeirra allt, *b. F.* ³) um haustit, *b. F.* ⁴) at Birkibeinar voru komnir í Körmtsund, *F.* ⁵) Hvísvík, *F.* ⁶) Baglar sigldu þá í Eldeyjarsund, *F.* ⁷) Birkibeinar, *F.* ⁸) innan Stað, fór Hákon jarl, *F.* ⁹) en konúgr var eptir, *b. F.* ¹⁰) *frá* [en er þeir komu fyri Láfúngsnes, sneru þeir á fjörðinn til Títólfsness, ok var á landviðri, þeir Arnbjörn lágu fyrir á fjörum skipum nærr landi, ok varð varr við vörðu Birkibeina, *F.* ¹¹) þvát þeir hugðu at Birkibeinar mundu ekki nær, *b. F.* ¹²) skipin, *F.*



dags. Um myrgininu eltu Birkibeinar upp í Vaðilsey Arnbjörn, bróður Sörkvis snáps; þar féll Arnbjörn við Vta mann. Birkibeinar fóru leið sína norður til Björgynjar. Baglar komu um myrgininu í Haugasund með sínu liði, þá komu þar til konungs bréfamenn Nikulásar biskups, lét konungr lesa upp bréfin; var þat þar á at þeir skyldu sættast, Birkibeinar ok Baglar, ok hvárigir skyldi öðrum mein gera; þá var skamt til jóla. Baglar skiptu liði sínu um jólin á Agðir, eptir þat fara þeir austr til Túsbergs, ok dvöldust þar um vetrinn. Nikulás biskup hafði farit áðr um sumarit norður til Þrándheims, á fund Þóris erkibiskups; kom þat ásamt með þeim, at þeir skyldu leggja á allan hug at þeir sættist, Birkibeinar ok Baglar; fór Nikulás biskup þá austr aptr, hófust þá upp bréfsendingar millum manna. Um vârit fór Nikulás biskup út til Túsbergs á fund Filippus, áttu þeir þá stefnur sín á milli. Þá mælti konungr: herra biskup! segir hann, hvern stað á sættar umleitan þessi, er þer farit með? Biskup svaraði: herra, segir hann, þat er upphaf at, at þer erut III höfðingjar, skal sinn þriðjung lands hafa hverr yðar; skulut þer, herra, hafa Víkina ok Upplönd, ok er þat ekki jafnt er Þrándheimr er; þar er nú sultr ok seyra, en hér er árferð góð. Vêr erkibiskup höfum þat hugsat at þer skulut fá Kristinnar, dóttur Sverris konungs, er af beztri ætt er komin í Noregi; mætti svá verða at þit ættið sonu samt, mun mönnum þá þikkja lítils um



irtveggju, svá ok erkibiskup ok Nikulás biskup; hittust þeir þar um haustit; lágu Birkibeinar við Hvítíngsey, en Baglar við Nauteyna, fóru þá menn á millum, ok því næst fundust þeir sjálfir. Birkibeinar voru miklu fjölmennari, töluðu þá biskupar ok sögðu upp hver sætt ætluð var; var þá sem opt kann verða at hvárumtveggjum þótti nakkvat dregin sín orð; veittu Birkibeinar þá orskurð at Filippus skyldi hafa land (eigi) lengra norðr en til Rygjjarbits ok eigi suðr lengra en til Svínasunds; hann skyldi ok niðr leggja konúgs nafn, en hafa slíka nafnbót sem Íngi konúgr vildi gefa honum. Þessi sætt var swardögum bundin, svá ok um manna aftökur flokka ámillum, þá skyldu hvárigir hefna nè heimta gjöld fyri, svá um fjár uptekt, hvárir sem tekið höfðu. Unnu þeir nú sættareidana, fyrst höfðingjarnir, Íngi konúgr ok Hákon jarl ok Filippus, síðan lendir menn ok sýslumenn, tvennar íylltir af hvárum; lauk svá þínginu at grið voru sett ok trygðir veittar, mælti þar fyri Gunnarr grjónbakr. Annan dag eptir festi Filippus sèr Kristínu konúgsdóttur. Þá gerðist kurr í hvárutveggja liðinu af þeim mönnum, er felausir voru ok höfðu þó nafnbætr; var þá þat ráð gert, at eptir um várit skyldu þeir herja til Suðreyja ok afla sèr fjár; ætluðust þá til menn af hvárutveggja liðinu. Þá gerðu þeir ok sitt ráð Pètr steypir ok Hreiðarr sendimaðr; hann átti Margrètu, dóttur Magnúss konúgs; ætluðu þeir at fara út í Jórsalaheim; skildust þá at svá mæltu; fóru Baglar austr, en Birkibeinar til Björg-





[illegible]



KONG HAGEN SVERRIS SÖN,

som bleff kaldet den Gamle.

STRAX efter Kong Sverris afgang ginge Birkebenerne tilskibs med deris Höfvitzmand Hagen Galin (hand var Geciliæ sön, K. Sverris Systers) oc Peter Steiper, som oc var K. Sverris Syster-sön. De hafde med sig de Brefve, som K. Sverre hafde tilforn ladet skrifve til sin sön Hagen, som för er omtalit, oc de seilede nord med et skib, vel bemandet. Oc der de komme for Stadshaff, seilede de udenskjærs nord til Trondheims Minde, fordi at Baglerne (det er K. Ingis Krigsfolck) hafde indtaget Landet ved Sjösiden udi Sogn oc Fjordene, oc begge Möre oc Rumsdal, oc laa der udi store hobe, oc der de komme indtil Nidros, lagde de ind til Kongens Gaard, der Messen var sjungen, oc nogen af Kongens Folk komme dennem til möde, oc hilsede dennem venlig, oc spurde dennem om tidende, oc besynderlig hvorledis Kongen lefvede, thi de hafde hört, at hand var kranck. Birkebenerne svarrede, at det var nu bedre med hannem, oc de spurde, hvor Hagen Kongens Sön var: Dennem bleff sagt, at hand var hjemme udi sit Herberg.

SAGA HÁKONAR KONÚNGS SVERRISSONAR,

er kallaðr var hinn harmdauði¹.

ÞEGAR eptir andlát Sverris konúngs gengu Birkibeinar á skip, með höfðingja þeirra, Hákon galinn, hann var son Cecilíu, systur Sverris konúngs, ok Pètri steypir, öðrum systursyni Sverris konúngs. Þeir höfðu með at fara bréf þau, er Sverrir konúngr hafði áðr ritat látið til Hákonar sonar síns, sem fyrr er getið; sigldu þeir norðr, ok höfðu eitt skip vel skipat. Ok er þeir komu fyrir Staði, sigldu þeir útleið norðr til þrándheimsmynnis, því Baglar hældu land allt með sjó, um Sogn ok Fjörðu, Mæri hváratveggja ok Raumsdal, ok höfðu þar setur fjölmennar. Ok er þeir komu inn til Niðaróss, lögðu þeir at í konúngsgarði, þá er messa var súngin; komu þar þá nokkurir af konúngsmönnum til móts við þá, ok fögnuðu þeim blíðliga; spurðu þeir tíðinda, ok einkanliga, hversu konúngr mætti: því þeir höfðu spurt, at hann var sjúkr. Birkibeinar sögðu hann nú betr mega, ok spurðu, hvar Hákon væri, konúngsson. Þeim var sagt, at hann var heima at herbergi sínu; gengu þeir þá upp til Kristis-

¹) þannig P; hinú gamli stendr þarámót í Clausens utleggingu; eginlega ætti hér at batast við: svo ok af Guttormi ok Inga.



1. Die erste Gruppe ist die der "Kriegsgefangenen". Diese Gruppe ist die größte und umfasst die meisten Personen, die in den Kriegsjahren in deutsche Kriegsgefangenenlager interniert wurden. Sie sind in der Regel in den Lagerarchiven registriert und haben oft eine eindeutige Identifizierung.

2. Die zweite Gruppe ist die der "Kriegsverletzten". Diese Gruppe umfasst Personen, die während des Krieges verwundet wurden und in deutschen Lazaretten oder Sanatorien behandelt wurden. Sie sind oft in den Akten der Militärärzte oder in den Aufzeichnungen der Sanatorien registriert.

3. Die dritte Gruppe ist die der "Kriegsgefangenen der Wehrmacht". Diese Gruppe umfasst Personen, die während des Krieges in deutsche Kriegsgefangenenlager interniert wurden, aber nicht als Kriegsgefangene registriert wurden. Sie sind oft in den Akten der Wehrmacht oder in den Aufzeichnungen der Lager registriert.

4. Die vierte Gruppe ist die der "Kriegsgefangenen der Luftwaffe". Diese Gruppe umfasst Personen, die während des Krieges in deutsche Kriegsgefangenenlager interniert wurden, aber nicht als Kriegsgefangene registriert wurden. Sie sind oft in den Akten der Luftwaffe oder in den Aufzeichnungen der Lager registriert.

5. Die fünfte Gruppe ist die der "Kriegsgefangenen der Marine". Diese Gruppe umfasst Personen, die während des Krieges in deutsche Kriegsgefangenenlager interniert wurden, aber nicht als Kriegsgefangene registriert wurden. Sie sind oft in den Akten der Marine oder in den Aufzeichnungen der Lager registriert.

6. Die sechste Gruppe ist die der "Kriegsgefangenen der SS". Diese Gruppe umfasst Personen, die während des Krieges in deutsche Kriegsgefangenenlager interniert wurden, aber nicht als Kriegsgefangene registriert wurden. Sie sind oft in den Akten der SS oder in den Aufzeichnungen der Lager registriert.

7. Die siebte Gruppe ist die der "Kriegsgefangenen der Polizei". Diese Gruppe umfasst Personen, die während des Krieges in deutsche Kriegsgefangenenlager interniert wurden, aber nicht als Kriegsgefangene registriert wurden. Sie sind oft in den Akten der Polizei oder in den Aufzeichnungen der Lager registriert.

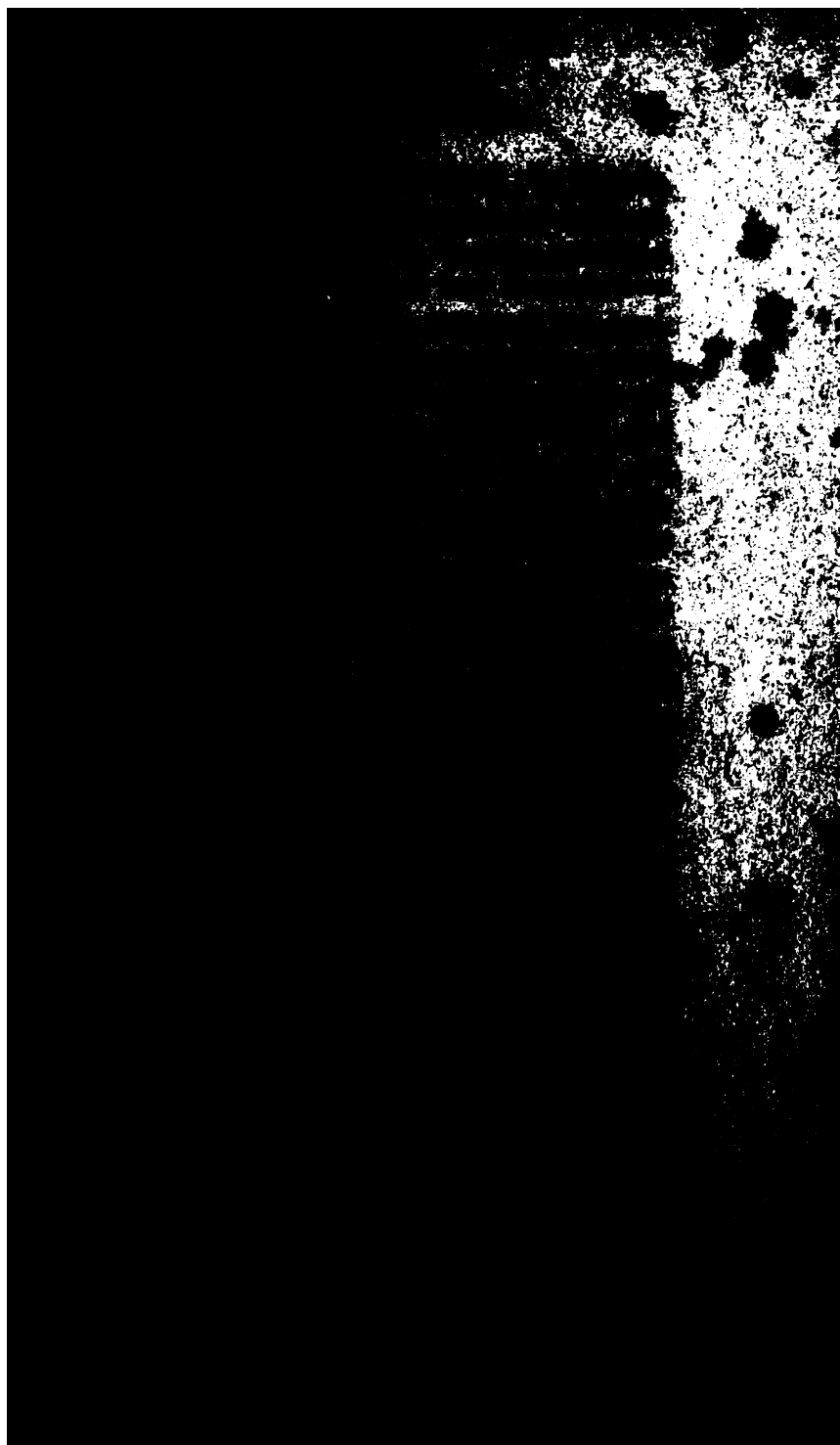
8. Die achte Gruppe ist die der "Kriegsgefangenen der Gestapo". Diese Gruppe umfasst Personen, die während des Krieges in deutsche Kriegsgefangenenlager interniert wurden, aber nicht als Kriegsgefangene registriert wurden. Sie sind oft in den Akten der Gestapo oder in den Aufzeichnungen der Lager registriert.

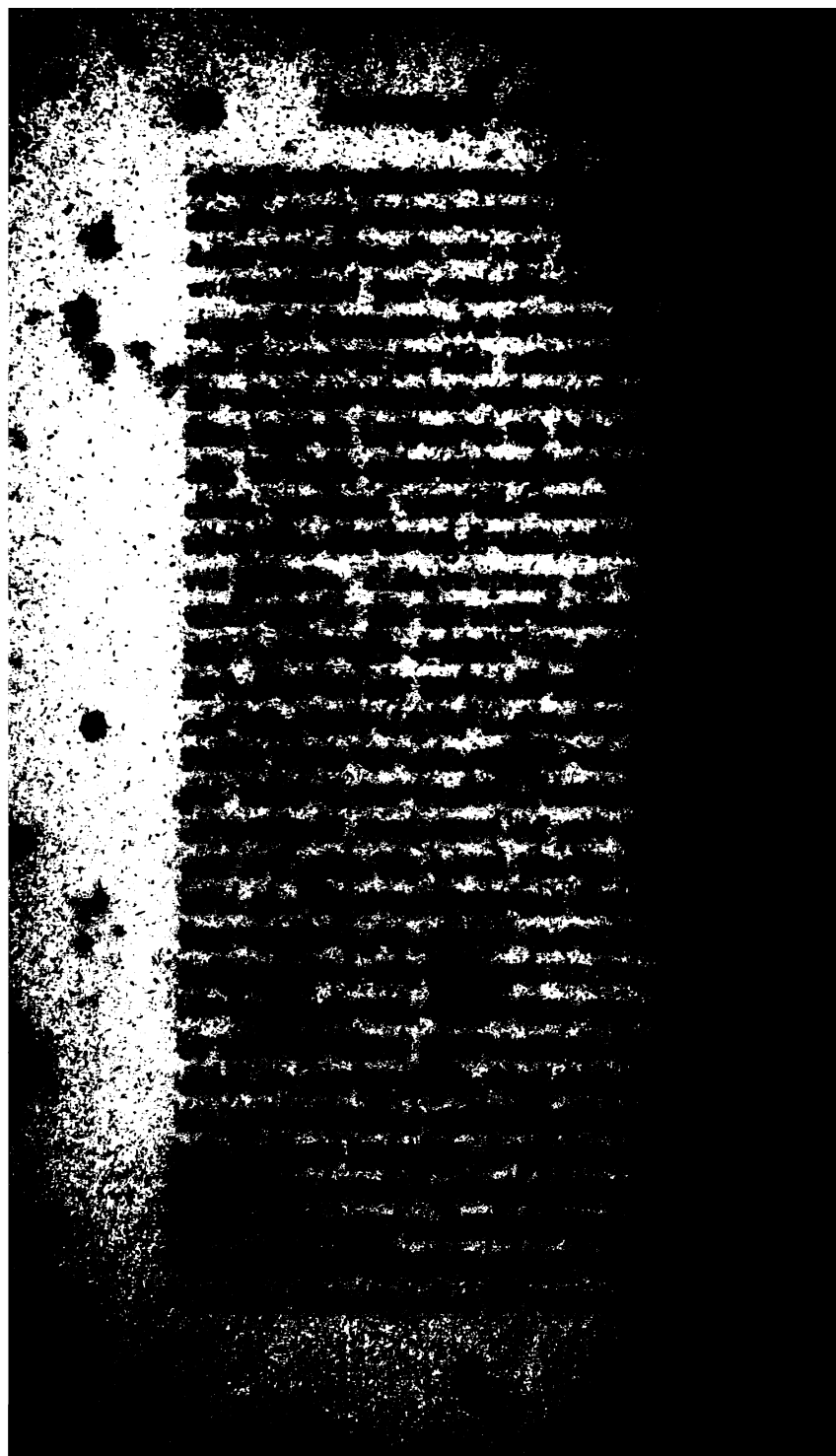
9. Die neunte Gruppe ist die der "Kriegsgefangenen der SA". Diese Gruppe umfasst Personen, die während des Krieges in deutsche Kriegsgefangenenlager interniert wurden, aber nicht als Kriegsgefangene registriert wurden. Sie sind oft in den Akten der SA oder in den Aufzeichnungen der Lager registriert.

10. Die zehnte Gruppe ist die der "Kriegsgefangenen der NSDAP". Diese Gruppe umfasst Personen, die während des Krieges in deutsche Kriegsgefangenenlager interniert wurden, aber nicht als Kriegsgefangene registriert wurden. Sie sind oft in den Akten der NSDAP oder in den Aufzeichnungen der Lager registriert.



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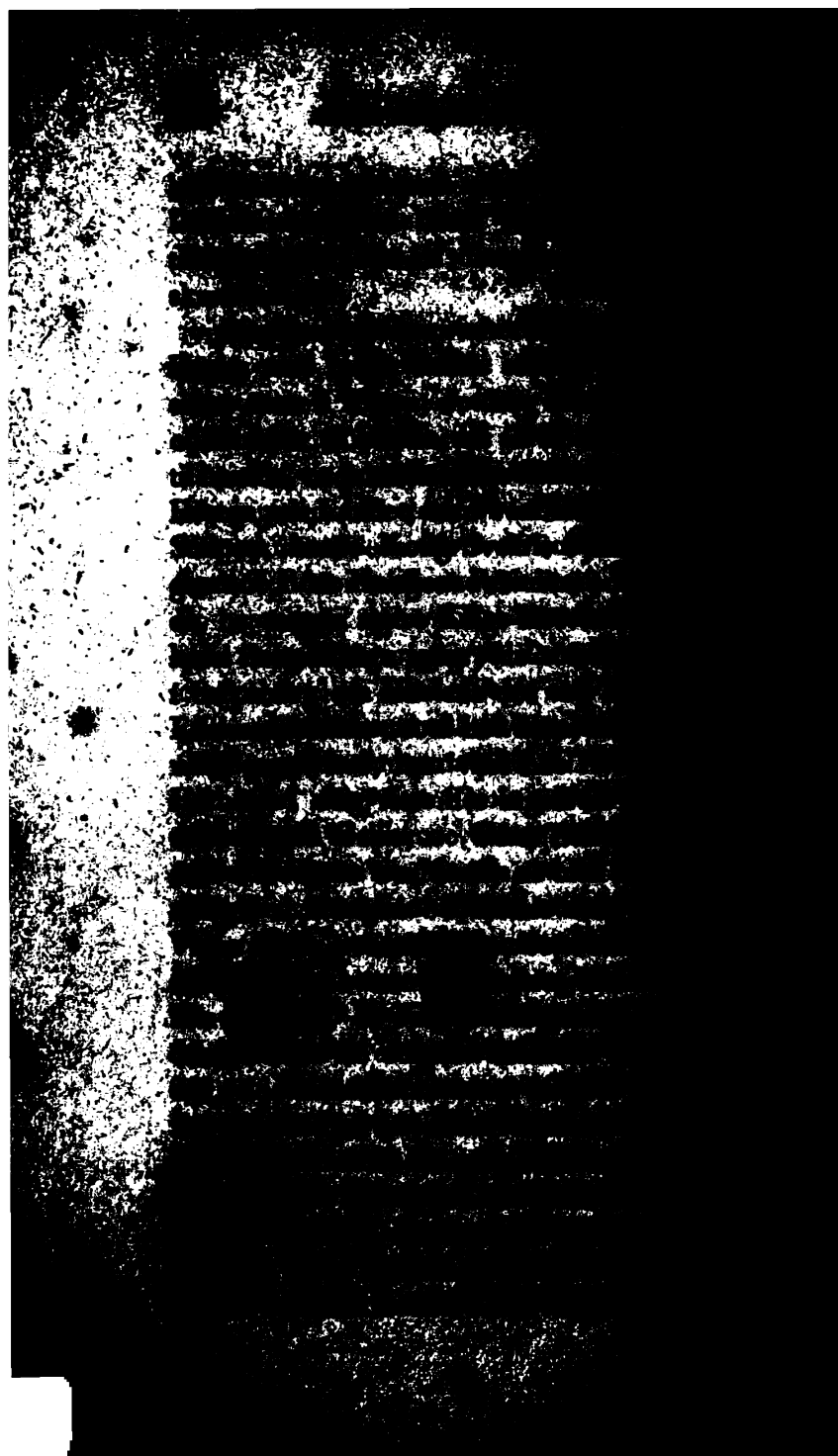




bændr, en sínum mönnum var hann harðr ok stríðr ok refsíngasamr, bæði með hörðum orðum ok annari hegningu, ef þeir gerðu á hluta bænda.

Bændr á Upplöndum ok nokkrir handgengnir menn konúngs gjörðu samnað, ok fóru út til eyjarinnar í Mjørs á smám bátum ok flotum, því at Íngi konúngr hafði taka látið öll róðrarskip ok ferjur ok færa til eyarinnar. Þeir komu út þángat fyrir dag, ok sóttu heim að konúngsgarði, sat konúngr þá enn, ok drakk með mönnum sínum. Einn af varðmönnum kom inn, ok kvað óvini fara at bænum. Konúngr ljóp upp, ok bað menn vápnast ok út ganga ok láta sík eigi myrða í húsum inni; gekk hann sjálfr út í fyrri lagi, ok var skömm hrið, áðr hann féll ok mestr hluti liðs hans. En er þat spurðu Baglar, þeir er annarstaðar höfðu setu, hvarf þeim hugr, ok flýðu sumir til Svíþjóðar, sumir til Danmerkr, ok nokkurir til frænda sinna; þeir voru ok nokkurir, er sátta leituðu af Hákoní konúngi, ok var þá allr sá flokkur eyddr ok í sundr dreifðr.

Hákon konúngr sat þann vetr í Þrándheimi, ok eptir jól gjörði hann mann til Upplanda ok austr til Víkr með bréfum ok orðsendingum, hversu hann vildi, at sýslumenn hans ok alþýða skyldi fram fara, sagði hann ok, at hann myndi koma um sumarit eptir austr til Víkrinnar. Hann sendi ok boð ok vinsamlig bréf til Svíþjóðar, at Margrèt drotníng ok frú Kristín skyldu til hans koma, ok hæt þeim miklum



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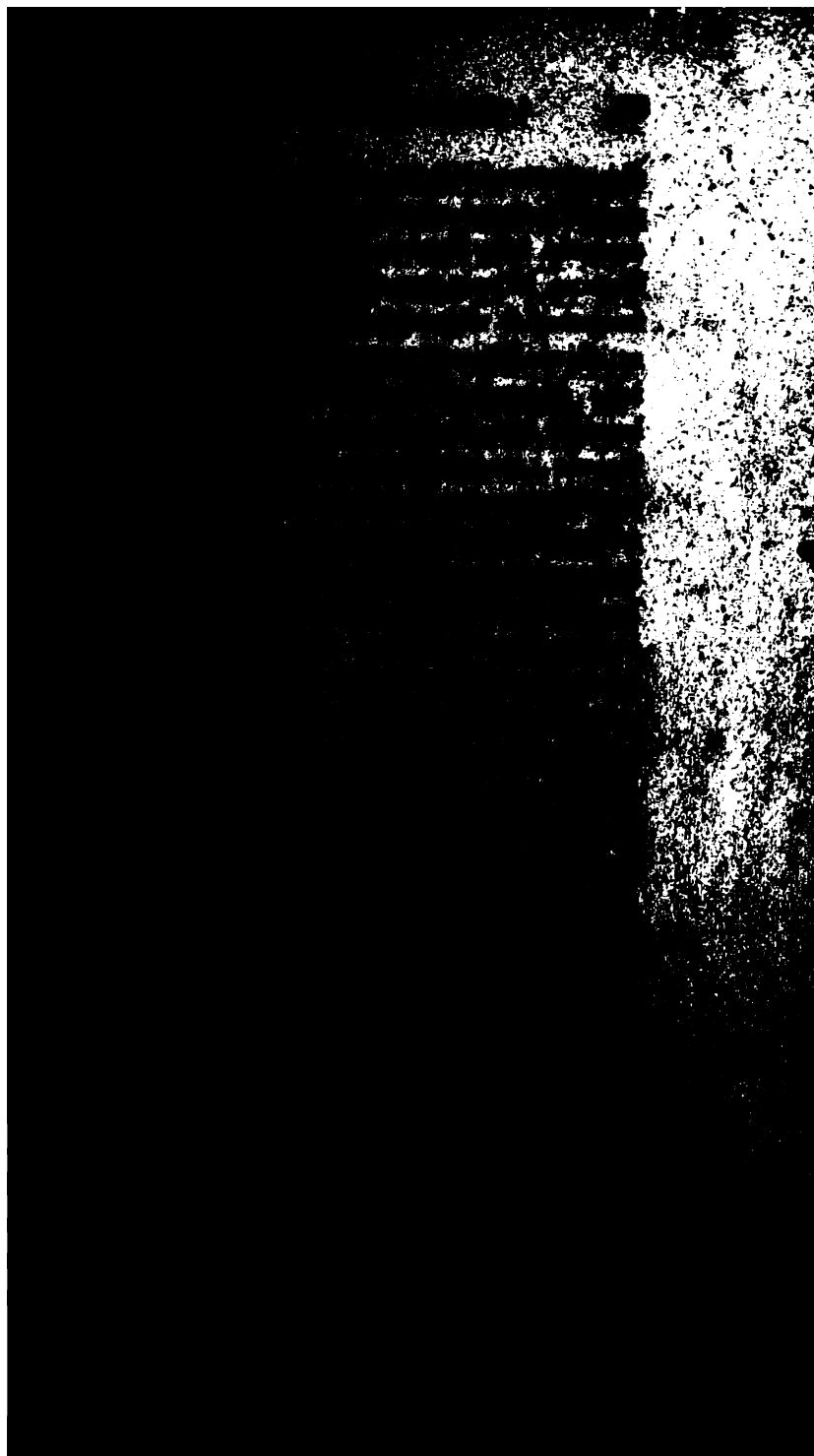




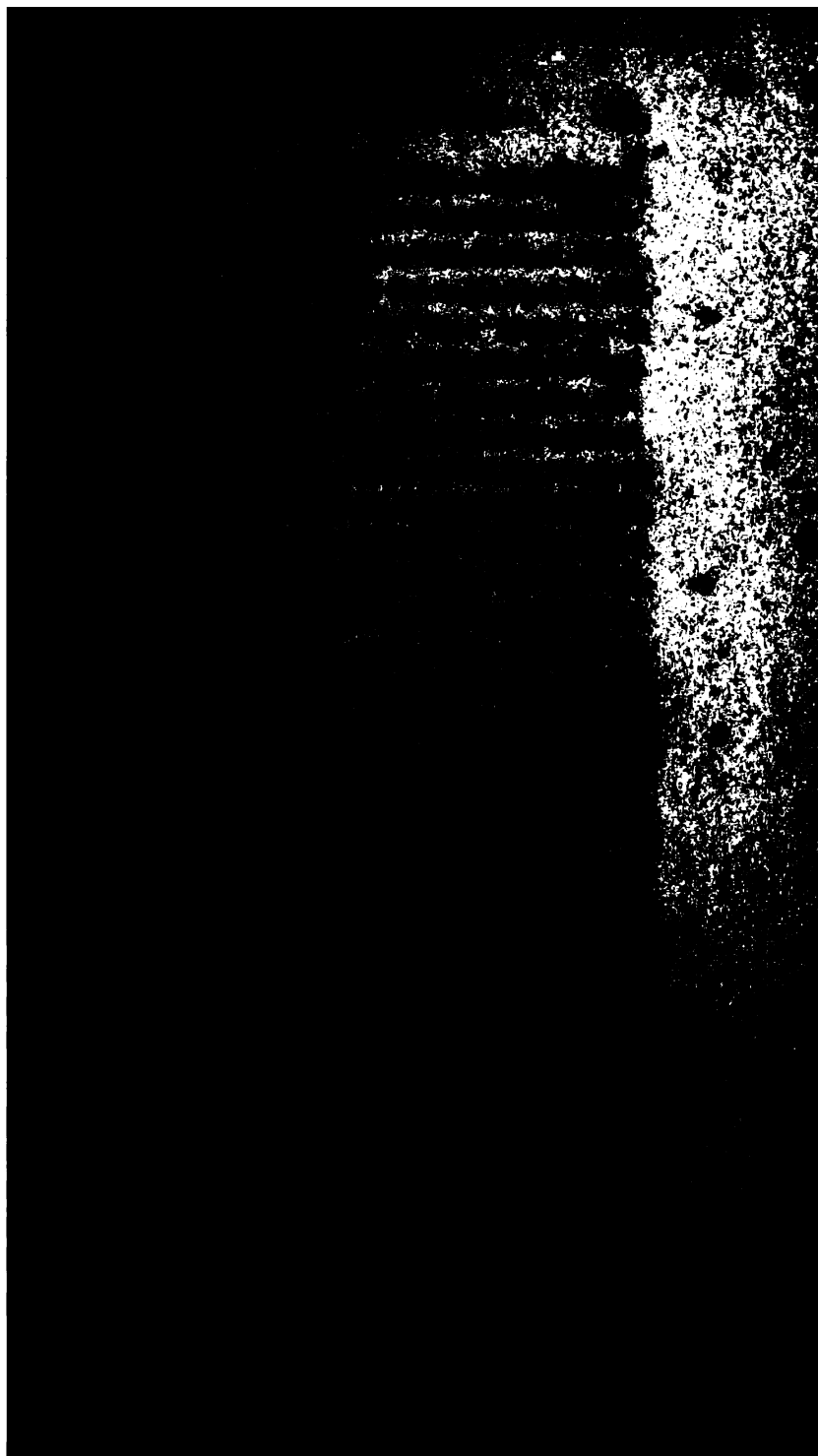




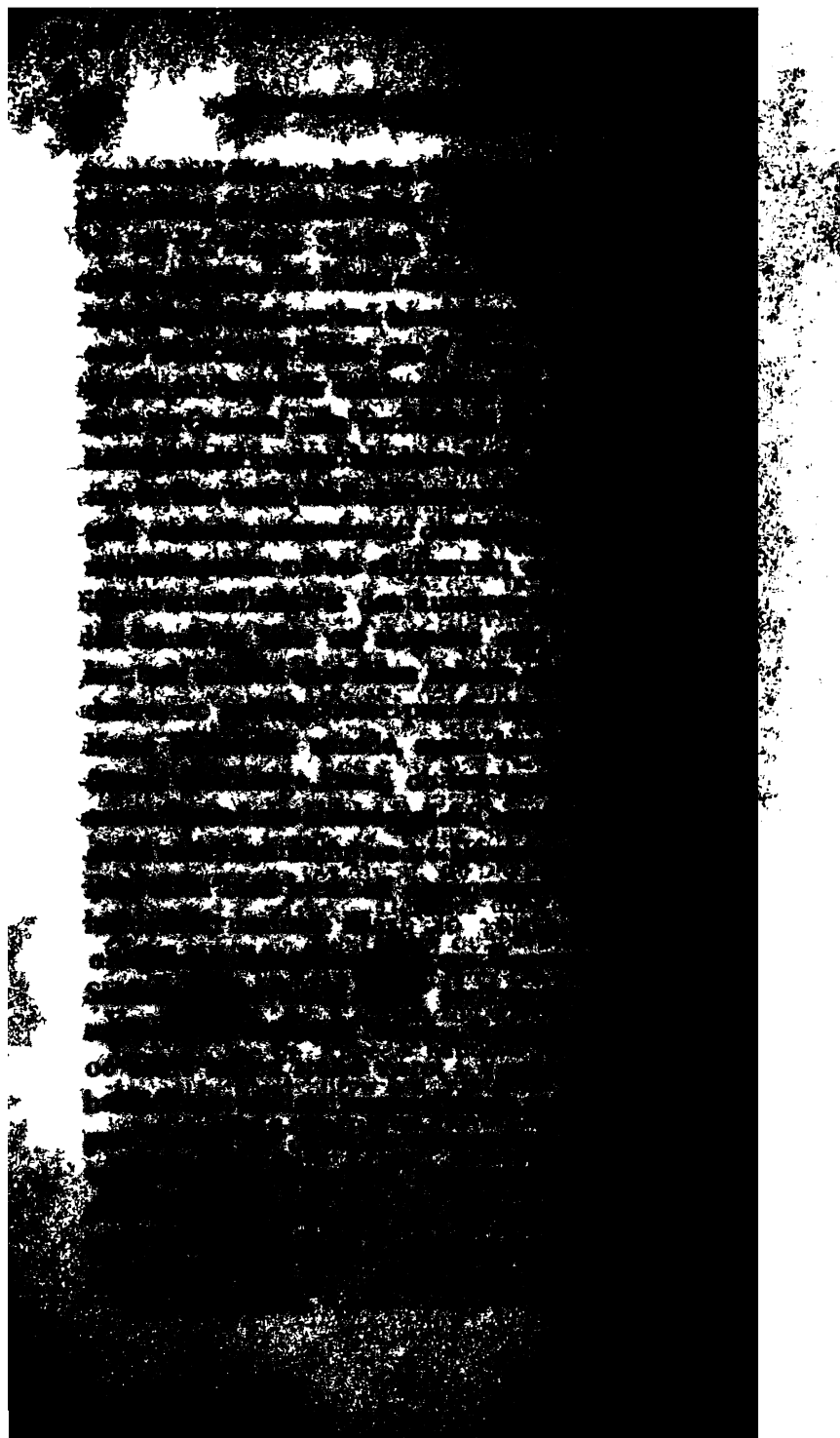


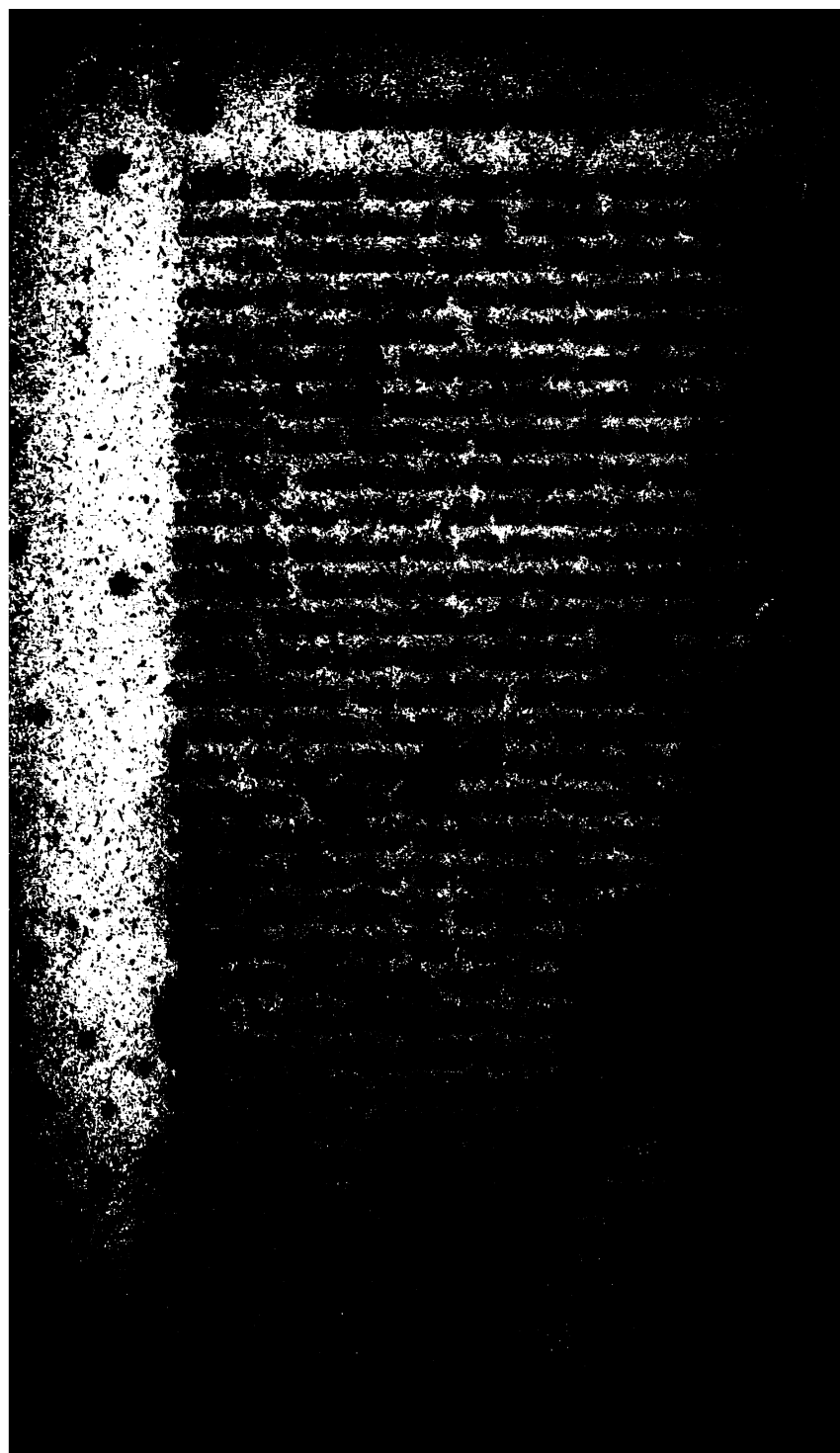








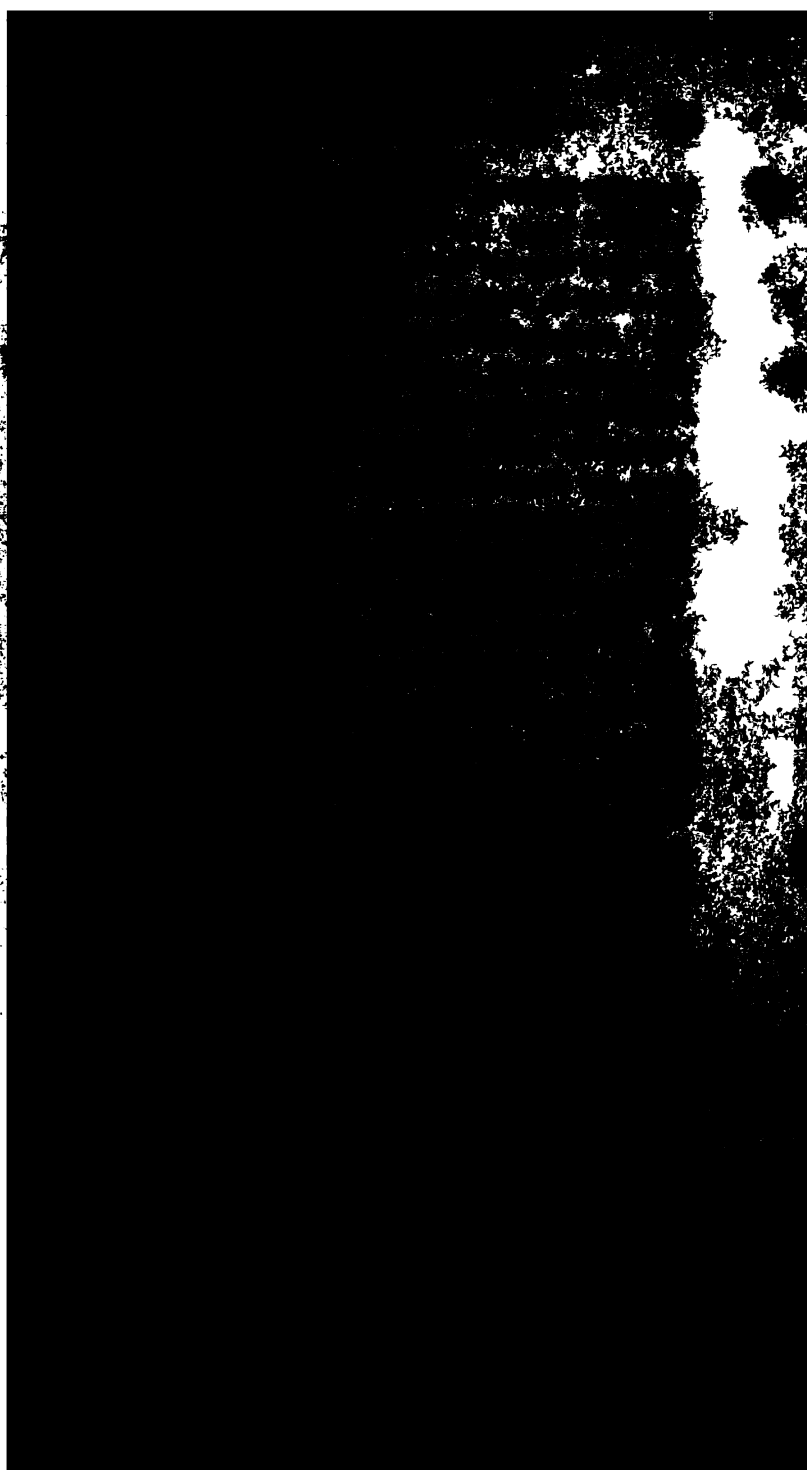




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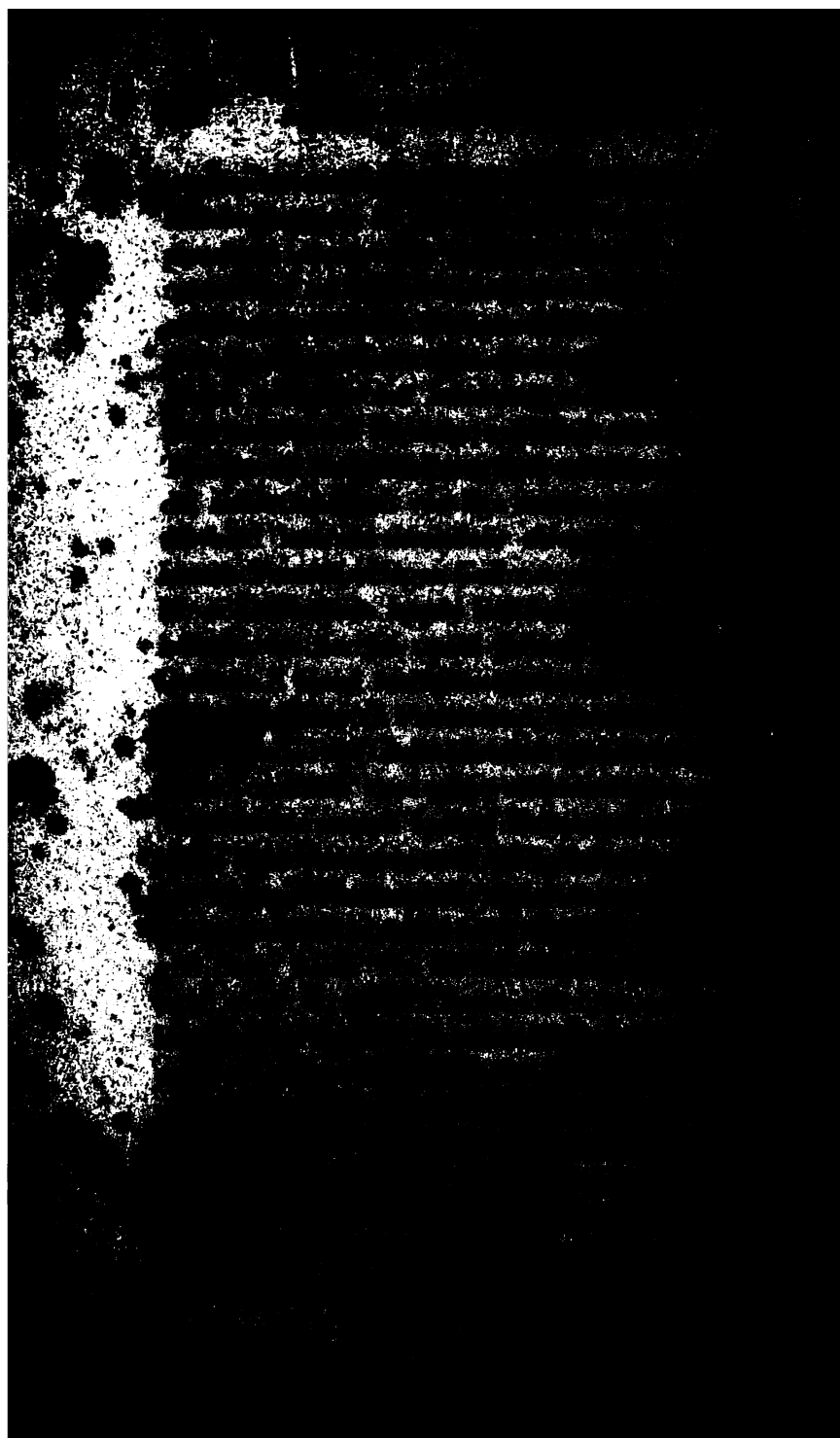
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international relations. This
has led to a loss of confidence
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loss of faith in the
country's future.

Introduction

The purpose of this book is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of research on the effects of stress on human health. The book is organized into three main sections: the first section discusses the physiological and psychological mechanisms of stress; the second section reviews the evidence for the health consequences of chronic stress; and the third section explores potential interventions to mitigate the negative effects of stress. The book is intended for a broad audience, including students, researchers, and practitioners in the field of health and stress. It provides a solid foundation of knowledge and a critical appraisal of the existing literature, as well as practical suggestions for further research and intervention.

The book is organized into three main sections: the first section discusses the physiological and psychological mechanisms of stress; the second section reviews the evidence for the health consequences of chronic stress; and the third section explores potential interventions to mitigate the negative effects of stress.



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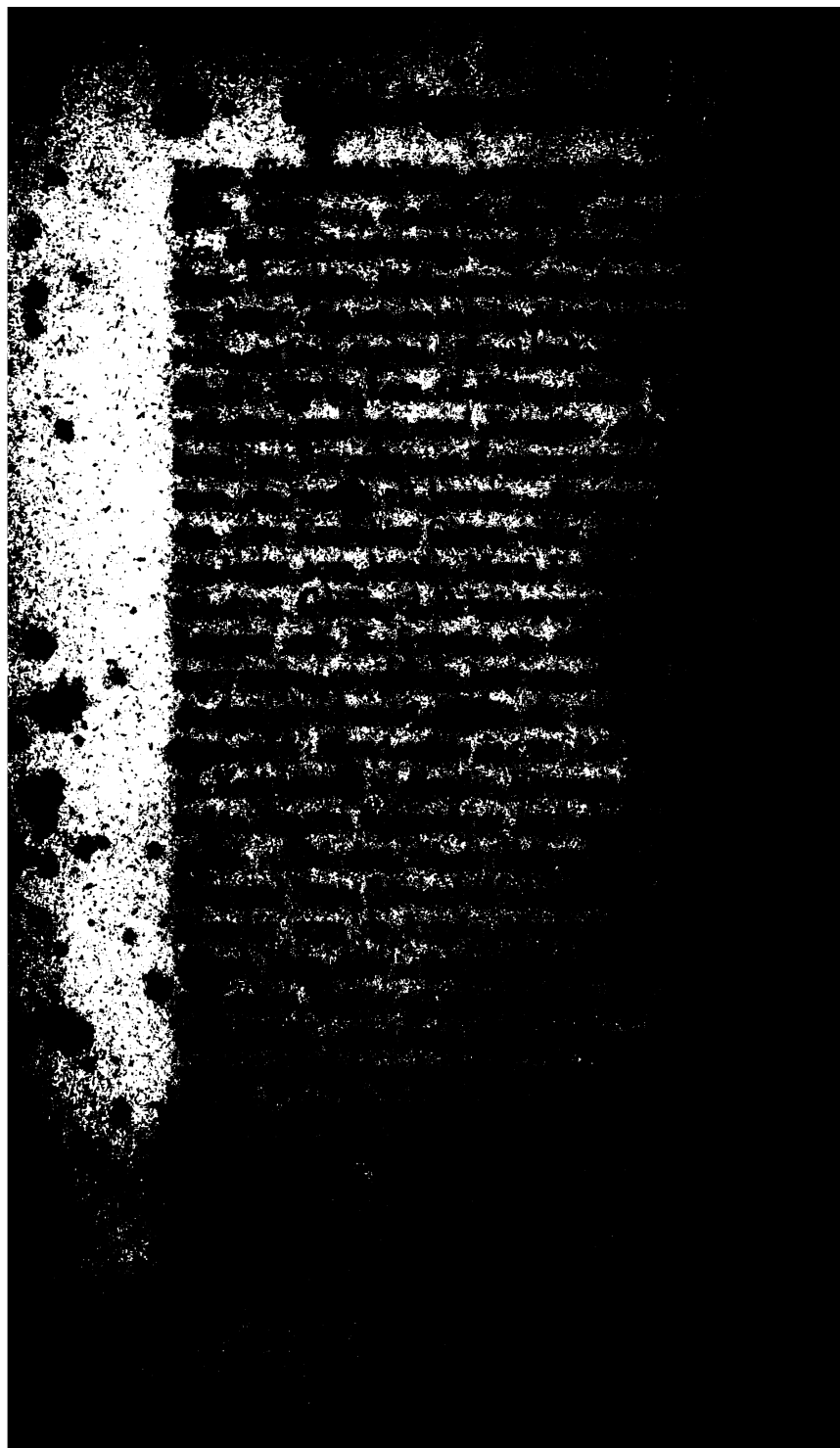
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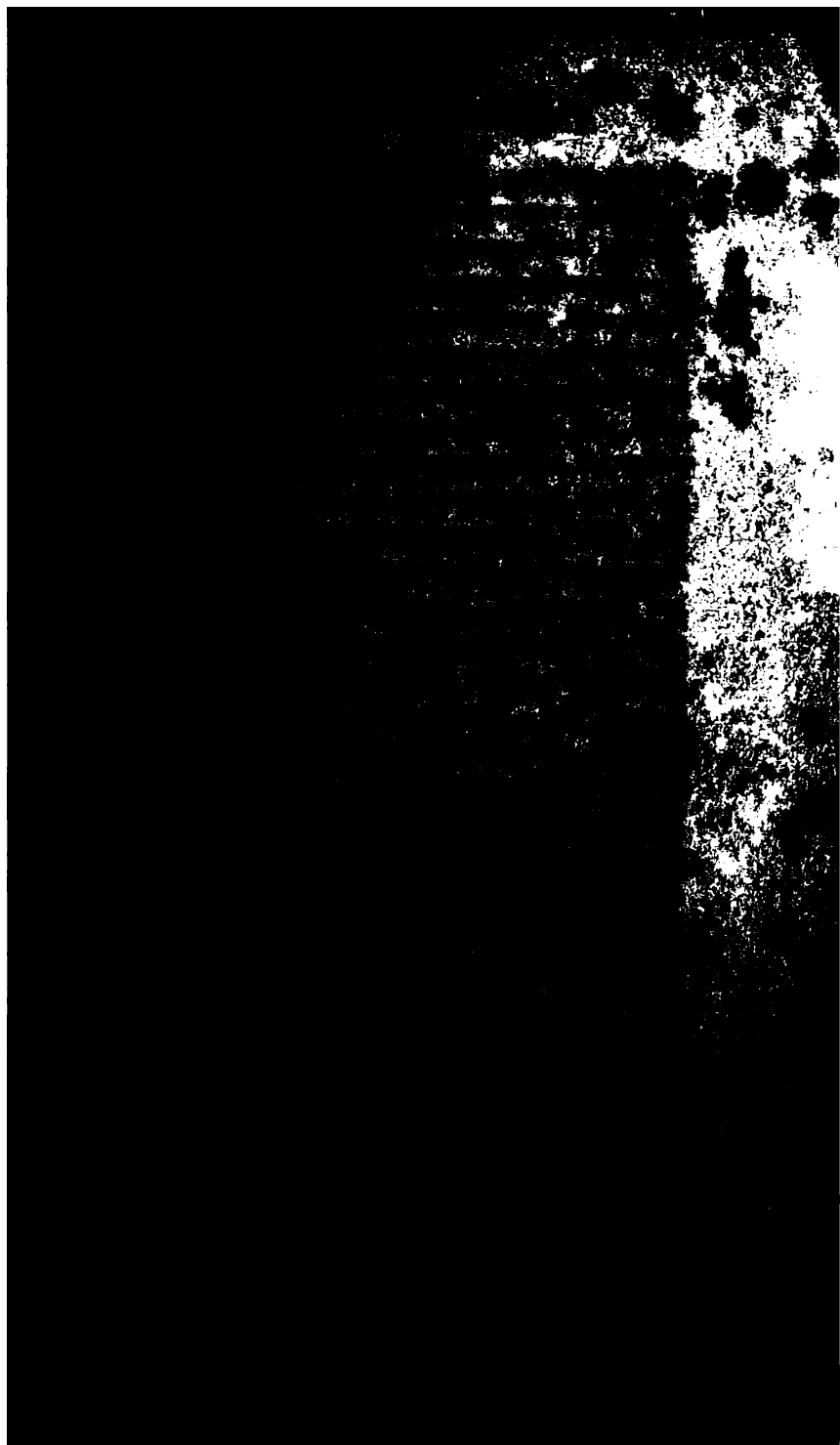
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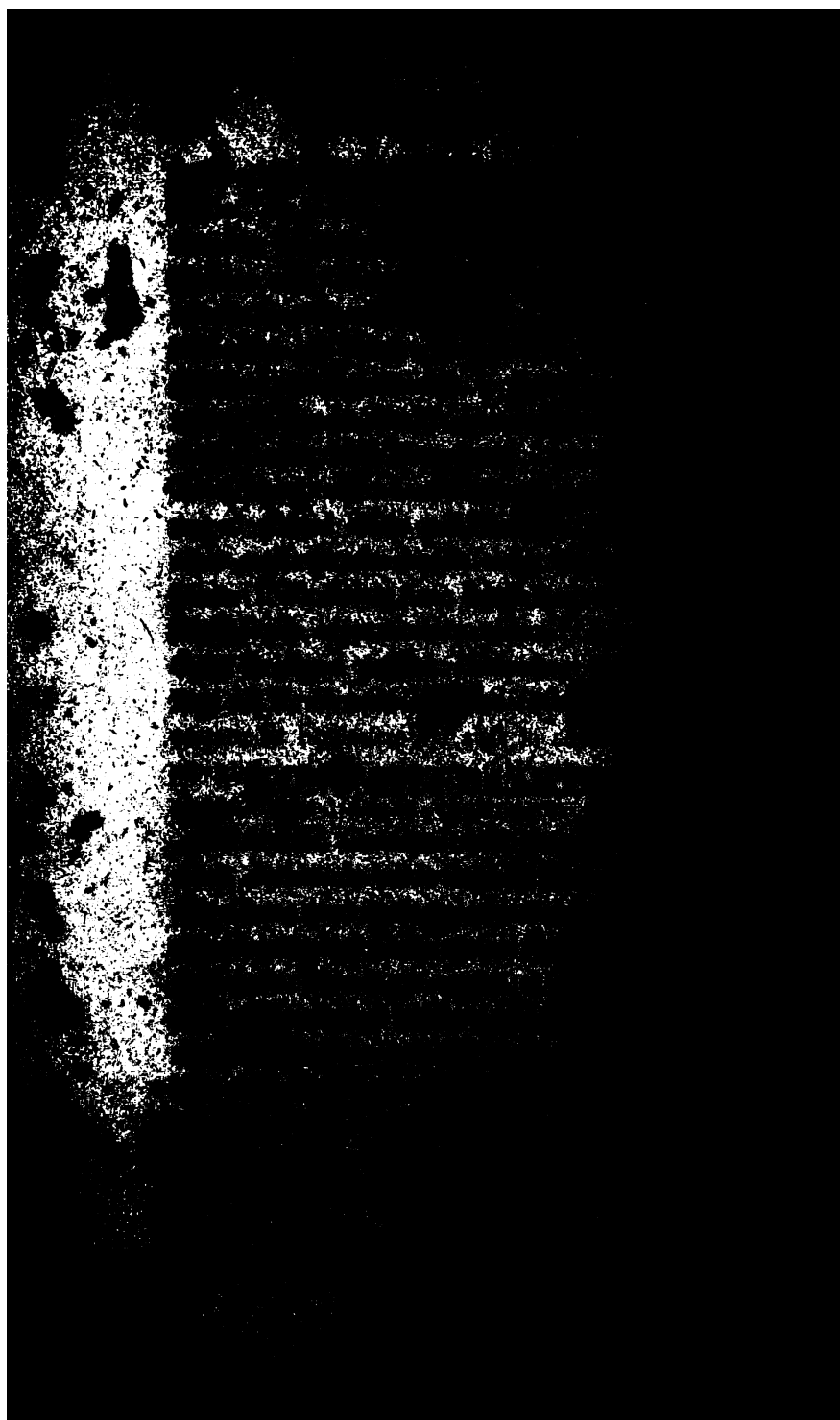
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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems, and a number of initiatives have been developed to support this. The Mental Health Act 1983 was amended in 1995 to give more powers to the police to detain and transport people with mental health problems to hospital. The Mental Health Act 1995 was introduced to give more powers to the police to detain and transport people with mental health problems to hospital. The Mental Health Act 1995 was introduced to give more powers to the police to detain and transport people with mental health problems to hospital. The Mental Health Act 1995 was introduced to give more powers to the police to detain and transport people with mental health problems to hospital.

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Table 1. *Mean (SD) values for the 1000 m and 2000 m time trials*

Measure	1000 m	2000 m
Time (s)	210.5 (10.5)	415.5 (20.5)
Heart rate (b·min ⁻¹)	165.5 (10.5)	160.5 (10.5)
Heart rate reserve (%)	75.5 (10.5)	70.5 (10.5)
Stroke volume (L·min ⁻¹)	10.5 (1.5)	10.5 (1.5)
Stroke volume index (L·min ⁻¹ ·m ⁻²)	2.5 (0.5)	2.5 (0.5)
Cardiac output (L·min ⁻¹)	16.5 (2.5)	16.5 (2.5)
Cardiac output index (L·min ⁻¹ ·m ⁻²)	4.0 (0.5)	4.0 (0.5)
VO ₂ (L·min ⁻¹)	25.5 (3.5)	25.5 (3.5)
VO ₂ index (L·min ⁻¹ ·m ⁻²)	6.0 (1.0)	6.0 (1.0)
VO ₂ reserve (%)	85.5 (10.5)	85.5 (10.5)
VO ₂ reserve index (L·min ⁻¹ ·m ⁻²)	3.5 (0.5)	3.5 (0.5)

VO₂ reserve index, $\text{L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$; stroke volume, $\text{L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; stroke volume index, $\text{L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$; cardiac output, $\text{L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; cardiac output index, $\text{L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$; heart rate reserve, %; heart rate, $\text{b} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; time, s. The mean (SD) values for the 1000 m and 2000 m time trials are shown. The values for the 1000 m and 2000 m time trials are shown. The values for the 1000 m and 2000 m time trials are shown.

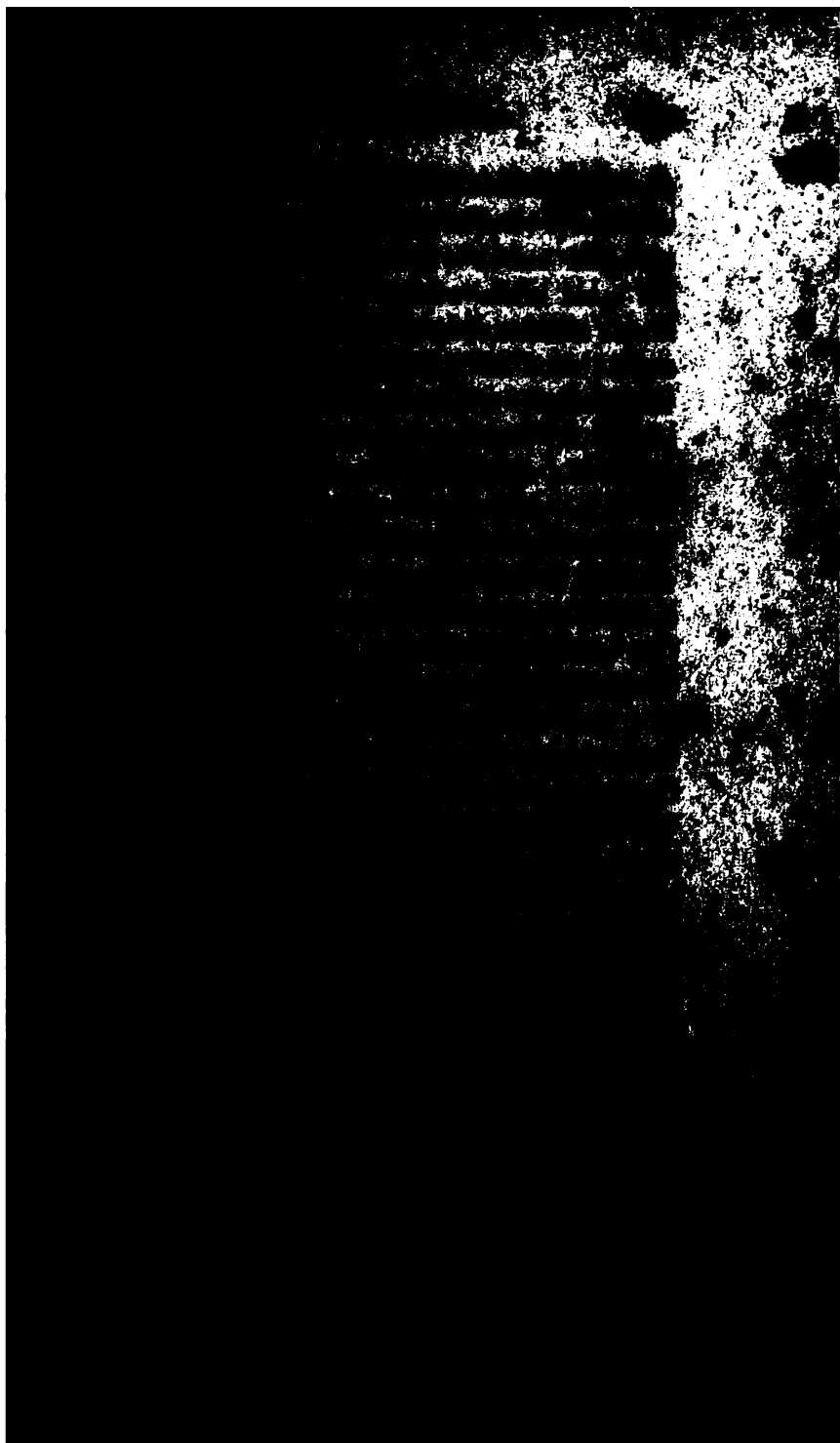
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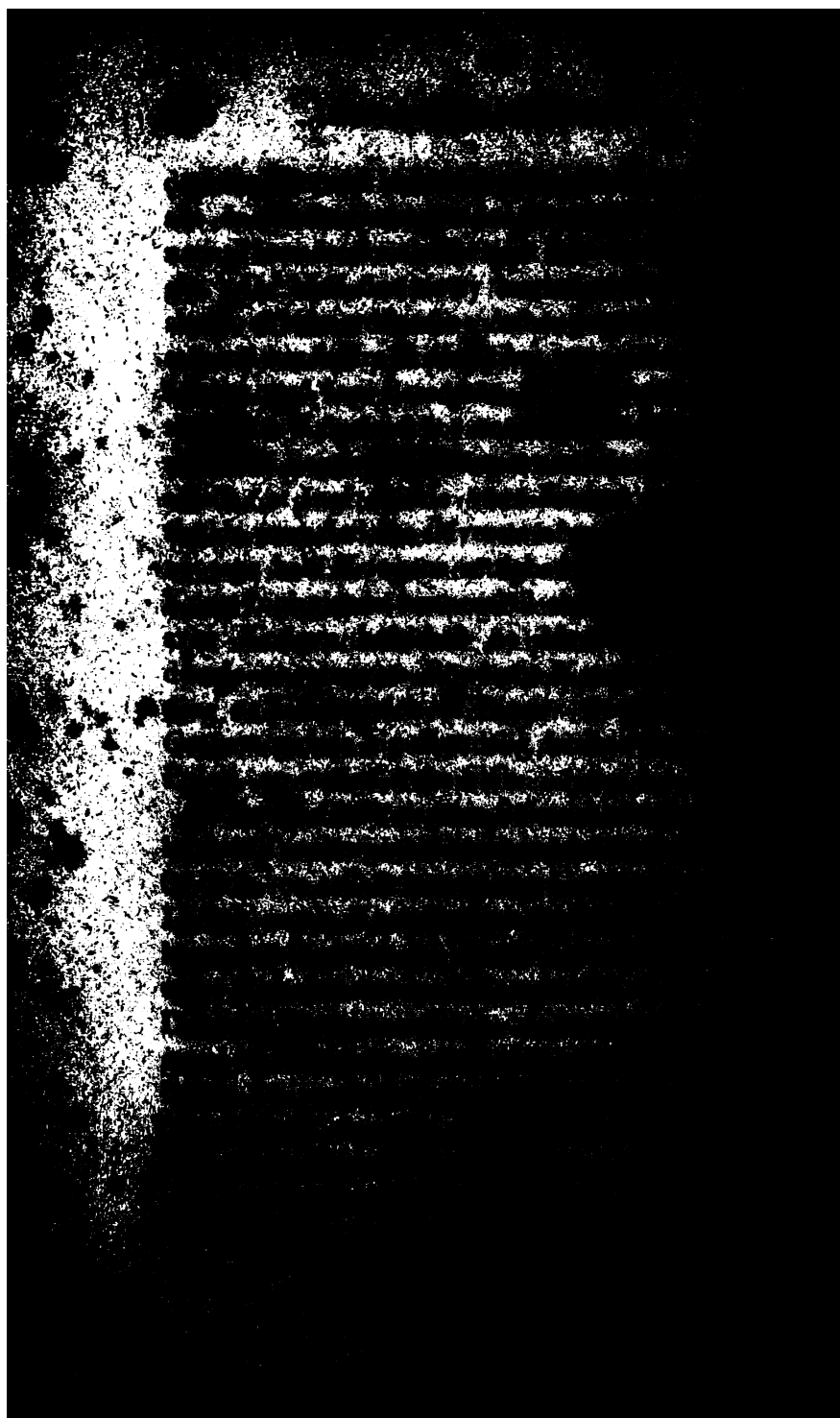
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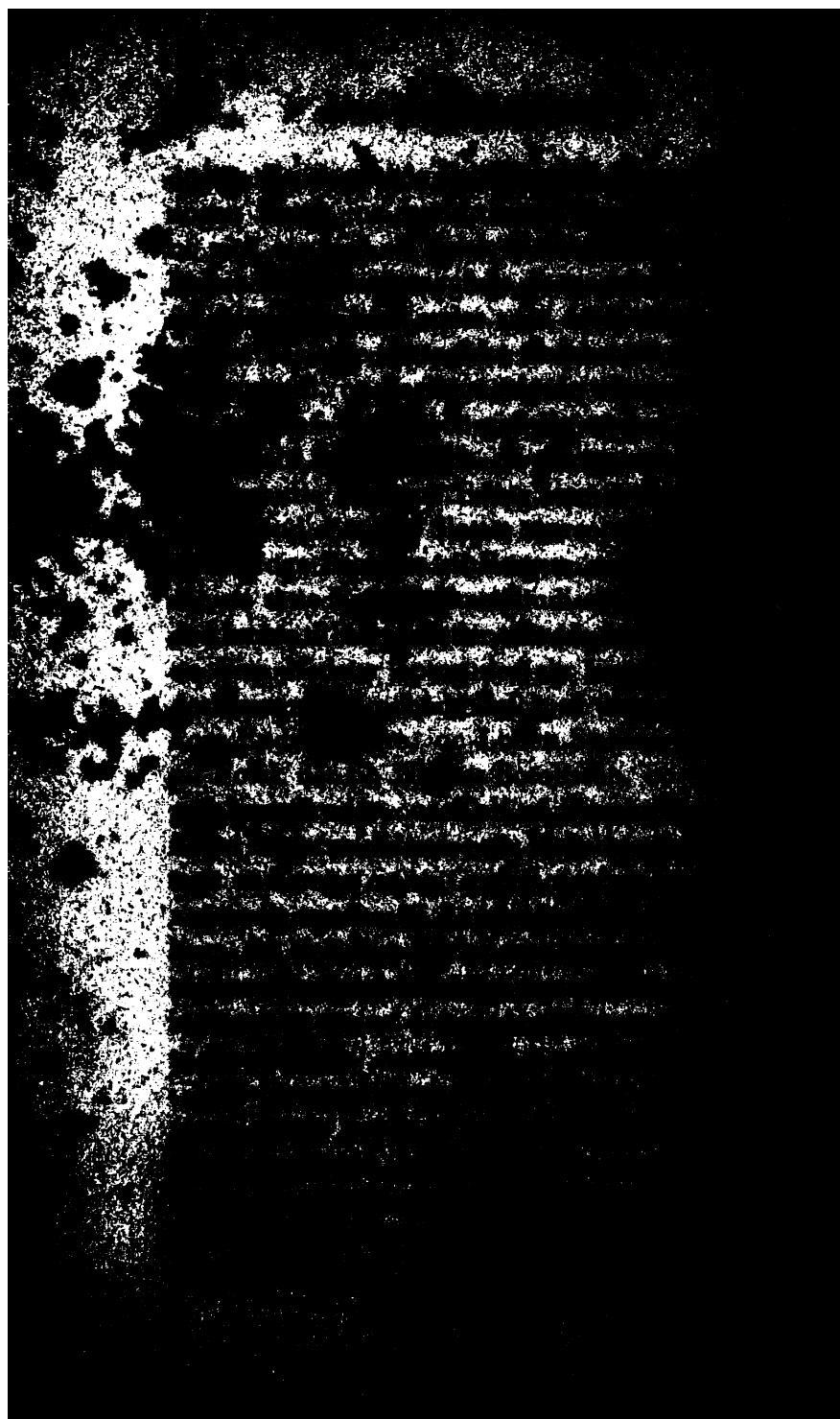
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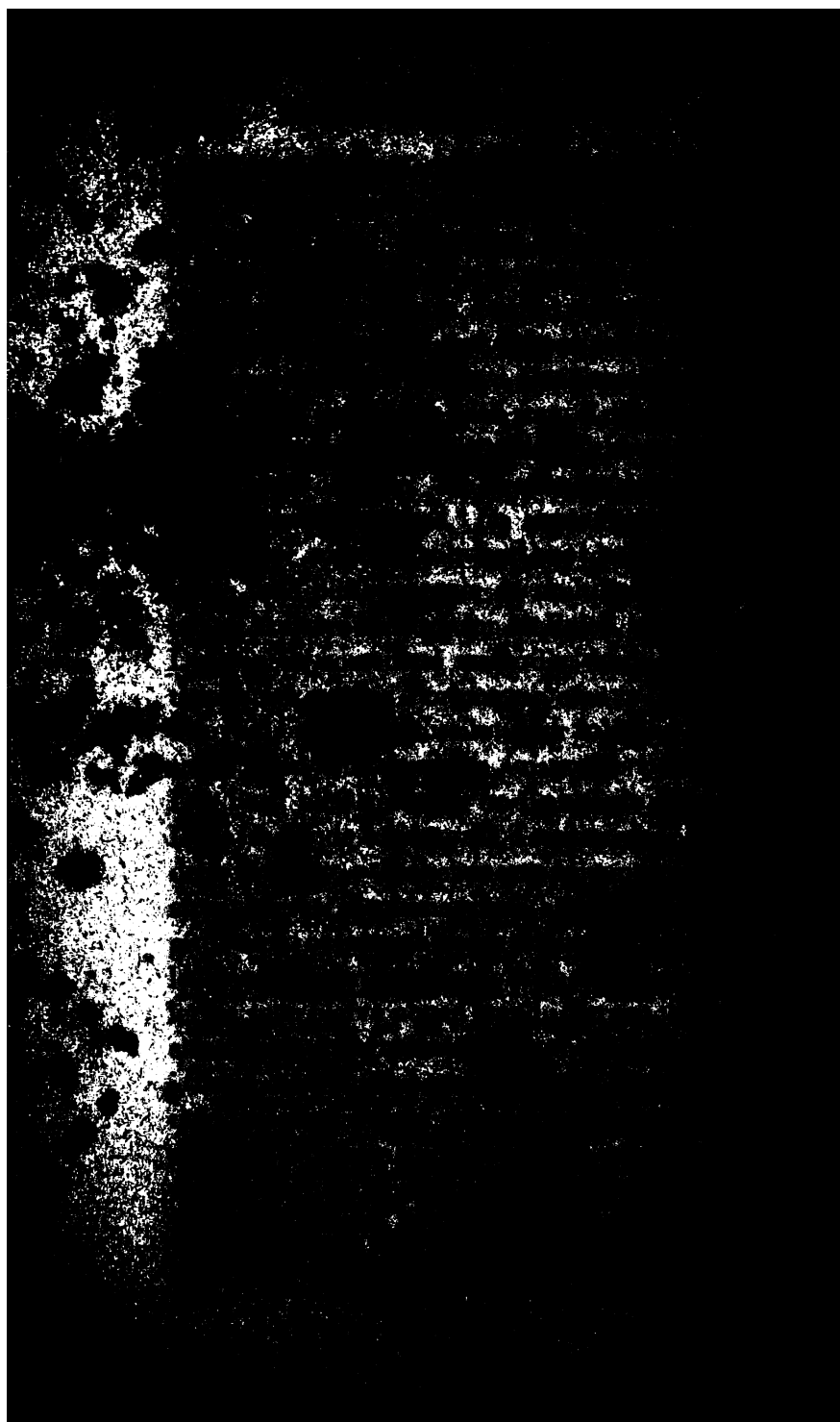
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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK, and the number of people with a mental health problem who are in contact with mental health services has increased. The number of people with a mental health problem who are in contact with mental health services has increased from 1.5 million in 1990 to 2.5 million in 2000 (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2003).

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Den samme Vinter sende Bisp Niclaus sine Mend op til Valders, oc vilde lade tage Baard Gutorms Söns Söner, Gutorm oc Skulé. Men Erling Bønde, som dem hafde til at opfostre, fick kundskab der aff, oc hand försende dem hen i en Skouffbygd, at blifve der saalenge som Baglerne vaare i Valders, siden sende hand dem til Trondheim, til Kong Ingi deris broder, oc de blefve hos hannem. Den samme Vinter var Erick, som siden bleff Konge i Sverrig, hos K. Ingi. Oc samme Vinter i Jul gjorde Hagen Jarl Bryllup med Fru Christin Svenska, oc om Sommeren der efter bød K. Ingi leding ud ofver alt Trondelagen, oc alt norden for Stad.

K. Ingi oc Hagen Jarl droge norden til med en stor Skibs-Flaade oc Krigshær, oc vaare mange deris Höfdinger synder i Landet for dennem i deris Læne: Einer Kongens Maag var i Ståvanger, oc Baglerne hafde udgjort 27 Skuder oc Jacter, oc actede at drage til Bergen. Der de komme til Fjeldbyrg, spurde de at Einer Kongens Maag vaar i Stavanger med sit Folck, oc viste intet aff deris komme. De seilede aff tiligen om-dagen, oc komme ved Middagstid ind til Stavanger. Einer var den tid paa en stefne om nogen forligelse, oc hand tænckte icke, at Baglerne skulde saa snart komme ofver hannem. Oc der hand saa at hand kunde icke undkomme, løb hand op i Taarnit i S. Svetonii Kircke, oc Baglerne brøde Kirkedörren oc böde Einar Fred oc Leide, oc paa det sidste gick hand med sine Mend ned aff Taarnit, oc ind i Chorit, oc der

Þann sama vetr sendi Nikulás biskup menn sína upp á Valdres, ok vildi taka láta sonu Bárðar Guttormssonar, Guttorm ok Skúla; en Erlíngur bóndi, er þeir voru af fóstri með, hafði njósn af því, ok sendi þá burtu í afdal nokkurn, dvöldust þeir þar, meðan Baglar voru í Valdresi. Síðan sendi hann þá til Þrándheims á fund Inga konungs bróður þeirra, ok voru þeir með honum. Þann vetr var Eirekr, er síðan varð konúgr í Svíþjóð, með Inga konungi, ok á þessum sama vetri at jólum gjörði Hákon jarl brúðkaup sitt, ok fèkk frú Kristínar hinnar sænsku, ok um sumarit eptir hafði Ingi konúgr úti leiðánger um öll Þrændalög ok allt fyrir norðan Stað.

Ingi konúgr ok Hákon jarl höfðu norðan, höfðu þeir fjölda skipa ok her mikinn; margir lendir menn þeirra voru suðr í landi fyrir þeim í sýslum sínum: Einar konungsmágr var í Stafángri. Baglar höfðu búit tuttugu ok sjö skútur ok léttskip, ok ætluðu til Björgynjar. Þá er þeir komu til Fjölbyrju, spurðu þeir, at Einar konungsmágr var í Stafángri með sveit sína, ok vissi ekki um komu þeirra, ok komu nær miðjum degi inn í Stafángur. Einar var þann tíma á sáttarstefnu nokkurri, ok hugði eigi at Baglar mundu svá brátt koma á hendr honum; ok er hann sá, at hann fèkk eigi undan komizt, ljóp hann upp í turninn í kirkju hins helga Svítuns. Baglar brutu upp kirkjuna, ok buðu Einari grið, ok gekk hann at lyktum með sínum mönnum niðr af turninum ok innar í kórinn, vann

svor hand en Eed, at hand aldrig der efter skulde stride imod Erling Stenveg. Oc der efter ginge de ud aff Kirken med hannem. Da vilde Erling oc Höfdingerne holde den Lejde, men Krigsfolcket vilde raade. Der Einer saa, hvorledis det vilde gaa, sagde hand: Kranck oc svigfuld er Baglernis fred oc lejde, oc strax bleff hand dræbt med 4 sine Mend, oc tilforn hafde de dræbt heden ved 50 af dennem, som de hafde tagit ud af Kircken, endog de hafde gifvit dennem lejde. Baglerne finge stort roff oc bytte i Stavanger, oc droge saa tilbage igjen til Tonsberg.

K. Ingi oc Hagen Jarl komme med deris Skibsflaade oc gandske Hær til Bergen, oc töfvede der nogen stund, oc seilede siden Öster i Landet. Baglerne waare da i Tonsberg oc hafde ferdiget deris Skibe, oc vilde drage nord i Landet: Men der de spurde Birkebenernis komme, ginge de i raad sammen, hvad de vilde gjøre: Bisp Niclaus raadde dennem at drage til Danmarck, oc stride icke mod Ofvermacten. Det raad bleff vedtagit, oc Baglerne sejlede til Halland, oc lagde sig der i Hafn nogen tid lang. Birkebenerne droge til Tonsberg oc sammen kaldede Hougeting, oc der bleff K. Ingi tagen til Konge af Landssotterne, oc Hagen til Grefve. Der efter droge de til Sarpsborg, oc bleff K. Ingi ocsaa paa Borge ting samtyct til Konge ofver alt Landet, oc Hagen til Grefve, oc de lagde all Vigen under sig, oc sette Befalningsmend ofver Lænene, oc droge siden til Tonsberg igjen.

Der Baglerne det spurde, blefve de saa til

hann þeim þar þann eið, at hann aldri síðan skyldi berjast í móti Erlíngi steinvegg. Síðan gengu þeir með hann út or kirkjunni, vildi þá Erlíngur ok höfðingjar halda griðin, en liðit vildi ráða. Ok er Einar sá, hvernig fara mundi, mælti hann: veit ok flárað grið Bagla; var hann þegar drepinn ok fjórir hans menn, en áðr höfðu þeir drepit af þeim nær fimm tygi¹⁾, er þeir höfðu út tekit or kirkjunni, þótt þeir hefði þeim áðr grið gefit. Baglar fengu mikit herfáng í Stafángri, ok fóru við þat aptr til Túnshergs.

Íngi konúgr ok Hákon jarl komu með öllum her sínum ok skipaliði til Björgynjar, ok dvöldu þar nokkura stund, sigldu síðan austr í land. Þá voru Baglar í Túnshergi, ok höfðu búið skip sín, ok ætluðu norðr í land. En er þeir spurðu komu Birkibeina, gengu þeir á stefnu, hvat þeir skyldi ráðs taka. Nikulás biskup ræð, at þeir færi til Danmerkr, ok berðist eigi við ofrefli. Þat var ráðs tekit, ok sigldu Baglar til Hallands, ok lágu þar í höfn nokkura hríð. Birkibeinar hældu til Túnshergs, ok stefndu Haugapíng, var þar Íngi til konúgs tekinn, ok gefit Hákon jarlsnafn af bóndum. Síðan fóru þeir til Sarpsborgar, var Íngi ok til konúgs tekinn á Borgarpíngi yfir allt land, ok Hákon jarlsnafn gefit; lögðu þeir undir sik alla Víkina, ok settu menn í sýslur, ok fóru síðan aptr til Túnshergs.

Þá er þetta spurðu Baglar, gjörðu þeir þat

¹⁾ Hér mun hinum danska útleggjara aptr misskilist hafa, þá 50 (eða 40) manns fengu grið; sjá bls. 12 ok 36ja brots 2de frumritsins.

raads, oc Grefve Philippus drog nord i Vigen, oc med hannem Arnbjörn Jonsön, Philippus aff Veginne, Reider Sendemand, Niclaus Botolffsön, Atle Gredmand, Helie Byriesön, ok hafde heden ved 20 skib med sig: Erling Stenvæg bleff efter i Halland, med nogit aff Folcket, oc Bisp Niclaus vaar tilforn dragen sönder til Kjöbenhafn, Baglerne seilede hastelig, oc actede at komme uforvarendis paa Birkebenerne. Oc der de komme i Haffsten Sund, lagde de dertil, oc vilde bie til om Aftenen, at de kunde sejle ofver Fjorden om Natten, oc der kom en liden Kog seilendis dennem forbi, oc lagde vester paa Fjorden. Da fornumme de at der monne komme tidende til Byen for dennem, thi lagde de ud paa Fjorden efter Koggen alt hvad de kunde. Oc der de kunde icke naa hannem, droge de tilbage igjen til Halland til deris Folck, oc strax der efter seilede med deris Folck ofver til Aalborg, oc töfvede der nogen stund, oc der kom Bisp Niclaus til dennem.

Den samme Sommer sette Birkebenerne Peter Steiper ofver Ryefylcke i Einer Kongens Maags sted, oc var Peter dragen öster med Birkebenerne, oc hafde set Ani sin Syster, Sön oc Torkel Drage ofver Lænit i sin sted, da komme Serquer Snapper, Simon Erlingsön Stackhals, Halle Ogmundsön aff Egeland, Byrie aff Stange, ofven aff Oplanden ned i Hardanger, oc dræbte Erling oc hans Sön, hand var Torgrims Lænsmand aff Lydanæs: Siden droge de at söge efter Ani oc Torkild, oc komme uforvarendis paa

ráð, at Filippus jarl fór norðr í Víkina, ok með honum Arnbjörn Jónsson, Filippus af Vegini, Reiðar sendimaðr, Nikulás Bótólfsson, Atli griðmaðr ok Helgi Birgisson, ok höfðu nær tuttugu skipa. Erlánger steinveggr var eptir á Hallandi með nokkrum hluta liðsins; en Nikulás biskup var áðr farinn suðr til Kaupmannahafnar. Baglar sigldu sem óðast þeir máttu, ok ætluðu at koma Birkibeinum á óvart, ok er þeir komu í Hafsteinssund, lögðu þeir þar at, ok vildu bíða aptans ok sigla um nóttina yfir foldina. Þá kom þar kuggr¹ einn lítill, ok sigldi um þá, ok lagði vestr á fjörðinn; sá þeir þá, at njósnir mundu undan þeim ganga til bæjarins, hældu þeir því út á fjörðinn eptir kugginum allt slíkt er þeir máttu, ok er þeir fengu eigi tekit hann, fóru þeir aptr á Halland til liðs síns, ok sigldu þaðan með herinn yfir til Álaborgar, ok kom þar Nikulás biskup til þeirra.

Þat sama sumar settu Birkibeinar Pètr steypir yfir Rygjafylki í stað Einars konungsmágs; var Pètr farinn austr með Birkibeinum, ok hafði sett Ána systurson sinn ok Þorkel dreka yfir lénit í sinn stað. Þá komu þeir Sörkvir snápr, Símon Erlingsson stakkháls, Halli Ögmundarson af Eikilandi ok Birgir af Stöngum ofan af Upplöndum í Harðánger, ok drápu Erling ok son hans: hann var lendr maðr Þorgríms á Ljanesi. Þaðan fóru þeir at leita Ána ok Þorkels, ok komu

¹ Her hefir frumrit Péturs prests Claussonar réttara þytttra sögubrotis; sjá bls. 13, 14.

dennem i Karmsund, oc slog dennem ihjel med 35 Mend.

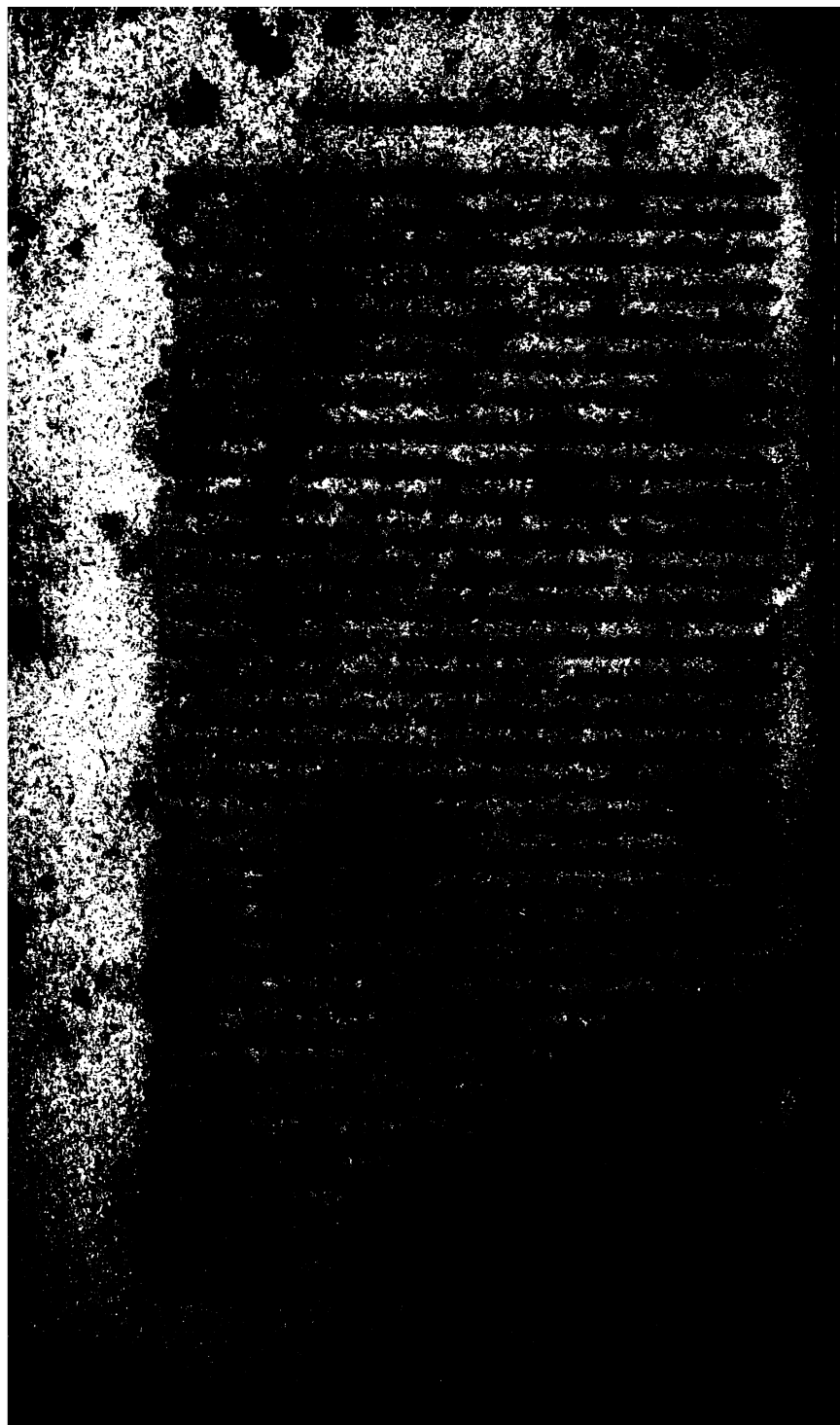
Baglerne knurrede, at de skulde töfve saa lenge i Aalborg, oc de sejlede ofver til Visk udi Halland igjen, oc de toge det raad for sig, at de sejlede til Ogsund, uden for Kongehelle, oc ginge der paa Landet, oc sende Loden Stallere oc Arnbjörn Jonssön, oc 200 Mend med alle deris skib, tilbage igjen til Halland. De jagde sönder i Vin Aa, oc sette deris skib der op: der gick Bisp Niclaus aff sit skib Bogeskreppen, oc drog Landvejs nord i Vigen. Baglerne droge da en part Landveys, oc en part med Skuder oc Jacter nord til Sarpsborg, oc der fra oc til Mjös, oc nord ofver Hedmarken, oc der de komme til lille Hammer, kom Gudleg Fladbond udaff Skoufven med 4 Mend, oc dræbte Od Tand Amund Lynssön, oc löb siden i Skoufven igjen. Siden droge Baglerne nord ofver Fjeldet til Orckedal, oc siden til Nidros, oc stefnede Öre ting. Der komme fåa Folck, oc bleff Erling der tagen til Konge, oc Philippus til Grefve. Siden sette de Befalingsmend ofver Lænen, men de finge liden Rættighed aff Bönderne.

K. Ingi oc Hagen spurde det til Bergen at Baglerne vaare i Trondheim med deris gandske Hær, thi skifte de det Folck de hafde, oc Kong Ingi drog nord i Landet, oc Hagen Jarl seilede Öster til Halland, til dem som forvarede Baglernis skib udi Nisaa: Der bleff Arnbjörn Trold Amund Lynds søn slagen met 30 Mend. De andre flyde op i Landet, oc Hagen Jarl tog Bogeskreppen,

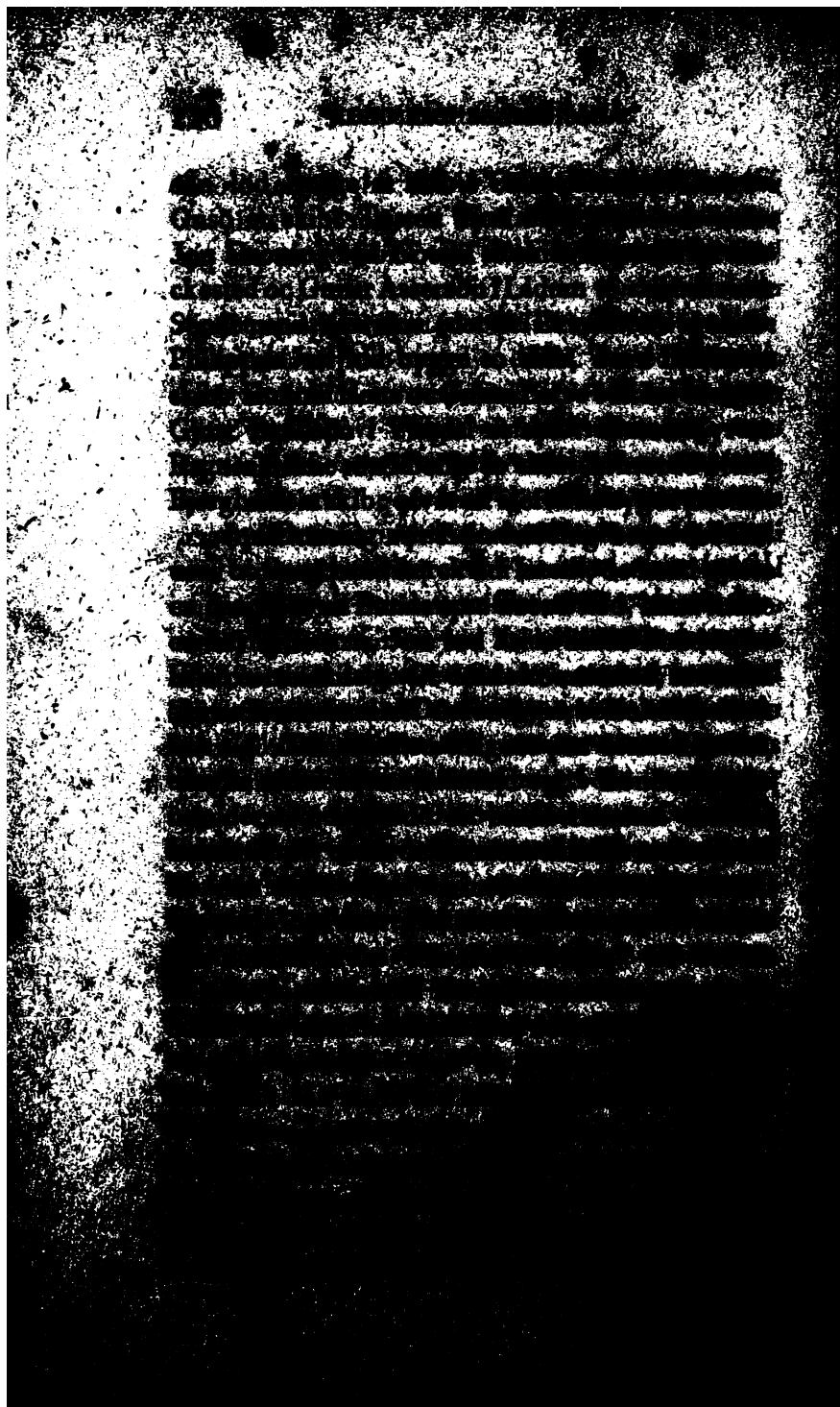
at þeim óvörum í Karmsundi, ok drápu þá þar með hálfum fjórða tugi manna.

Baglar eirðu því illa, er þeir skyldu dvelja svá lengi í Álaborg, sigldu þeir þá aptr yfir til Viskar á Hallandi, ok gerðu þat ráð, at þeir sigldu til Augasunda fyrir utan Konúngahellu, ok gengu þar á land. Þeir sendu Loðin stallara ok Arnbjörn Jónsson við tvö hundruð manna með öll skip þeirra aptr til Hallands, ok lögðu þeir suðr í Nízi, ok settu þar upp skip sín: þar gekk Nikulás biskup af skipi sínu Bókaskreppunni, ok fór landveg norðr í Víkina; Baglar fóru þá sumir á landi, en aðrir með skútum ok lèttiskipum norðr til Sarpsborgar, ok þaðan upp til Mjørs ok norðr yfir Heiðmörk; ok er þeir komu til Litla Hamars, kom þar Guðleikr flotbytta or skógi, ok fjórir menn með honum, ok felldu Odd ran, son Önundar lyps, ljóp hann síðan aptr í skóginn. Þaðan fóru Baglar norðr yfir fjall til Orkadals, ok svá til Niðaróss, ok stefndu Eyraþíng; kom þar fátt manna; var þar Erlíngr til konúngs tekinn, ok Filippus gefit jarlsnafn; settu þeir eptir þat menn í sýslur, en litlar fengu þeir skyldir af bóndum.

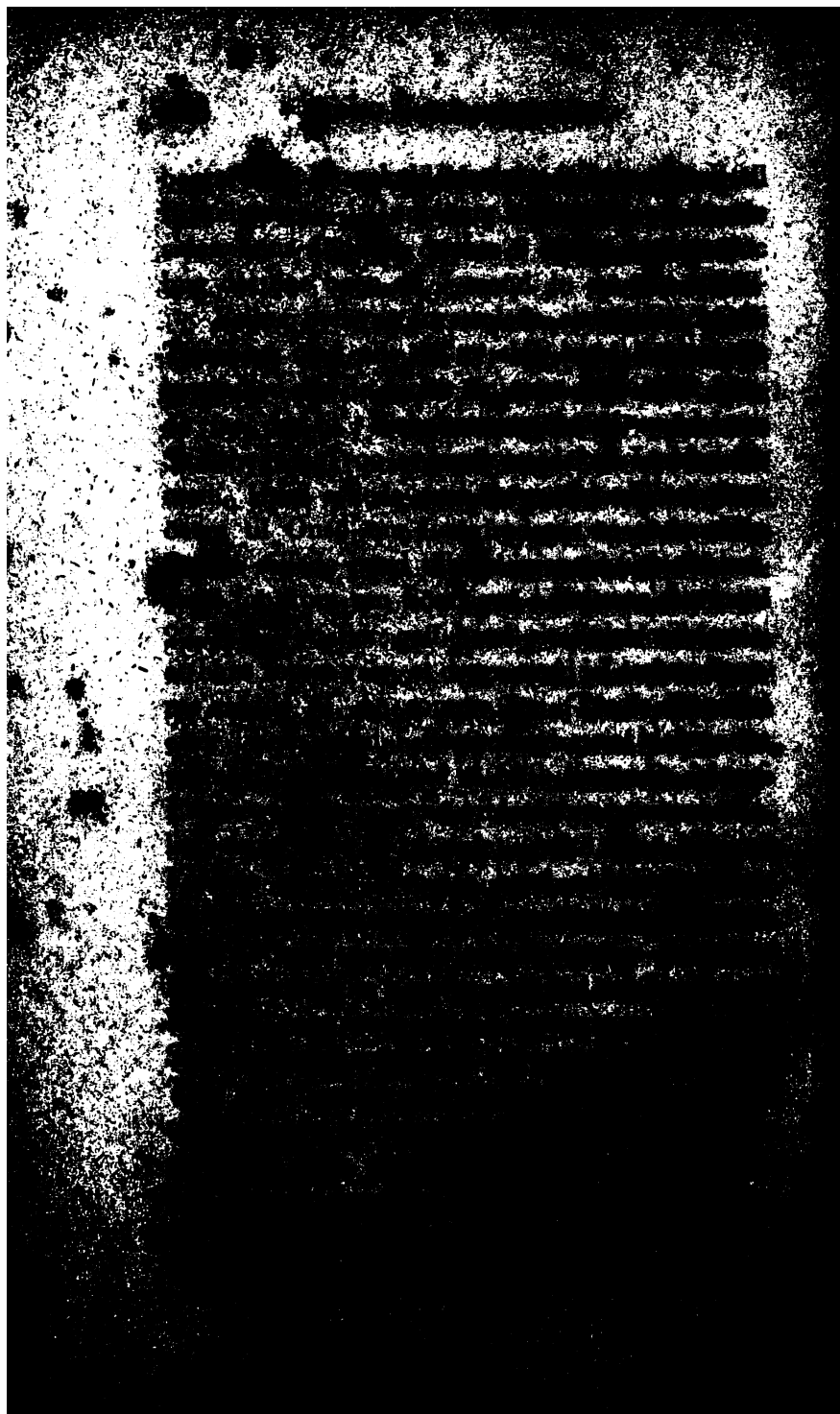
Þat spurðu þeir Íngi konúngr ok Hákon jarl til Björgynjar, at Baglar voru í þrándheimi með allan her sinn; skiptu þeir þá liði því er þeir höfðu; fór Íngi konúngr norðr í land, en Hákon jarl sigldi austr til Hallands, fann hann þar þá er geymdu skip Bagla í Nízi; var þar drepinn Arnbjörn tröll, son Önundar lyps, ok með honum þrír tugi manna, en aðrir flýðu á land upp. Hákon



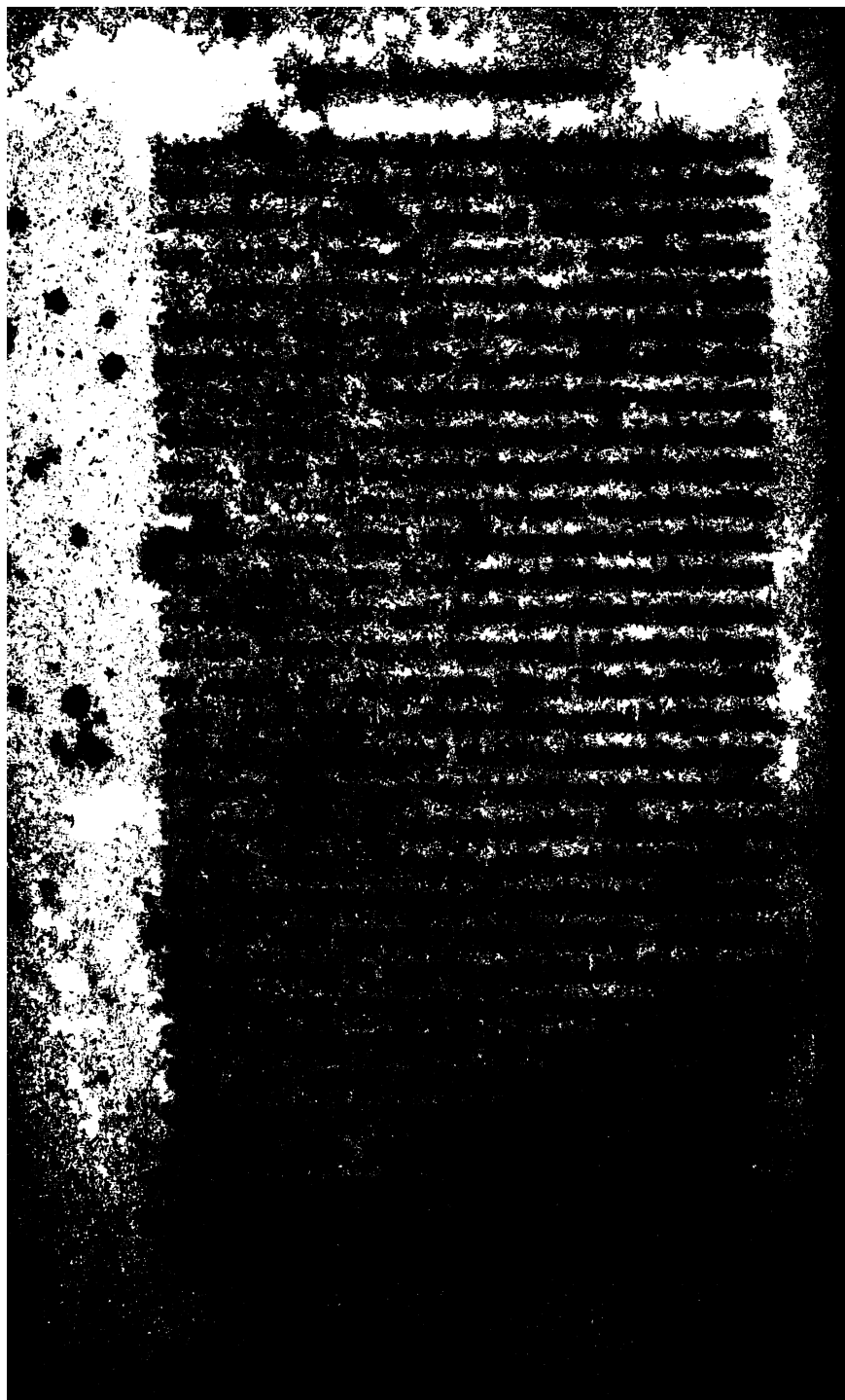




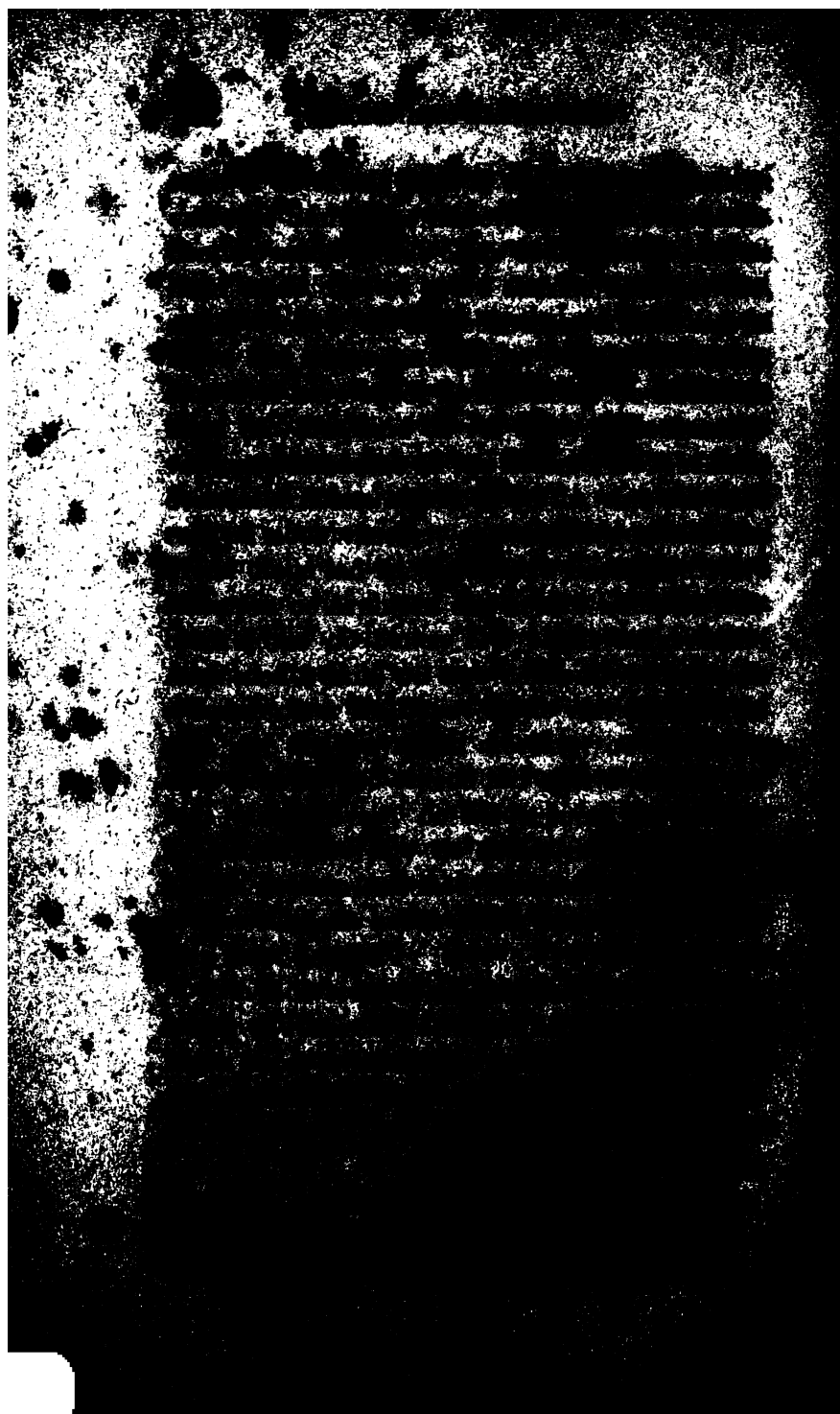








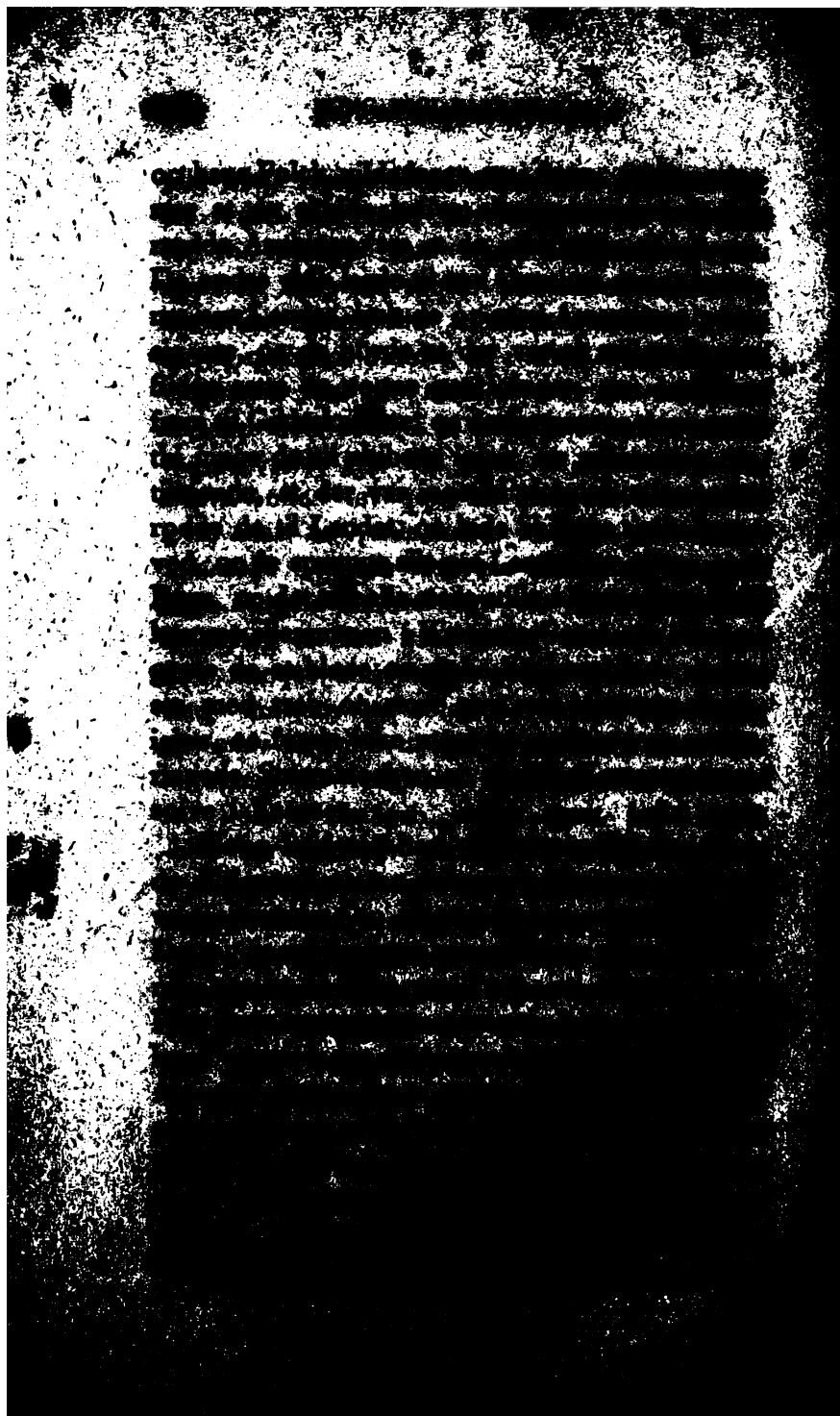




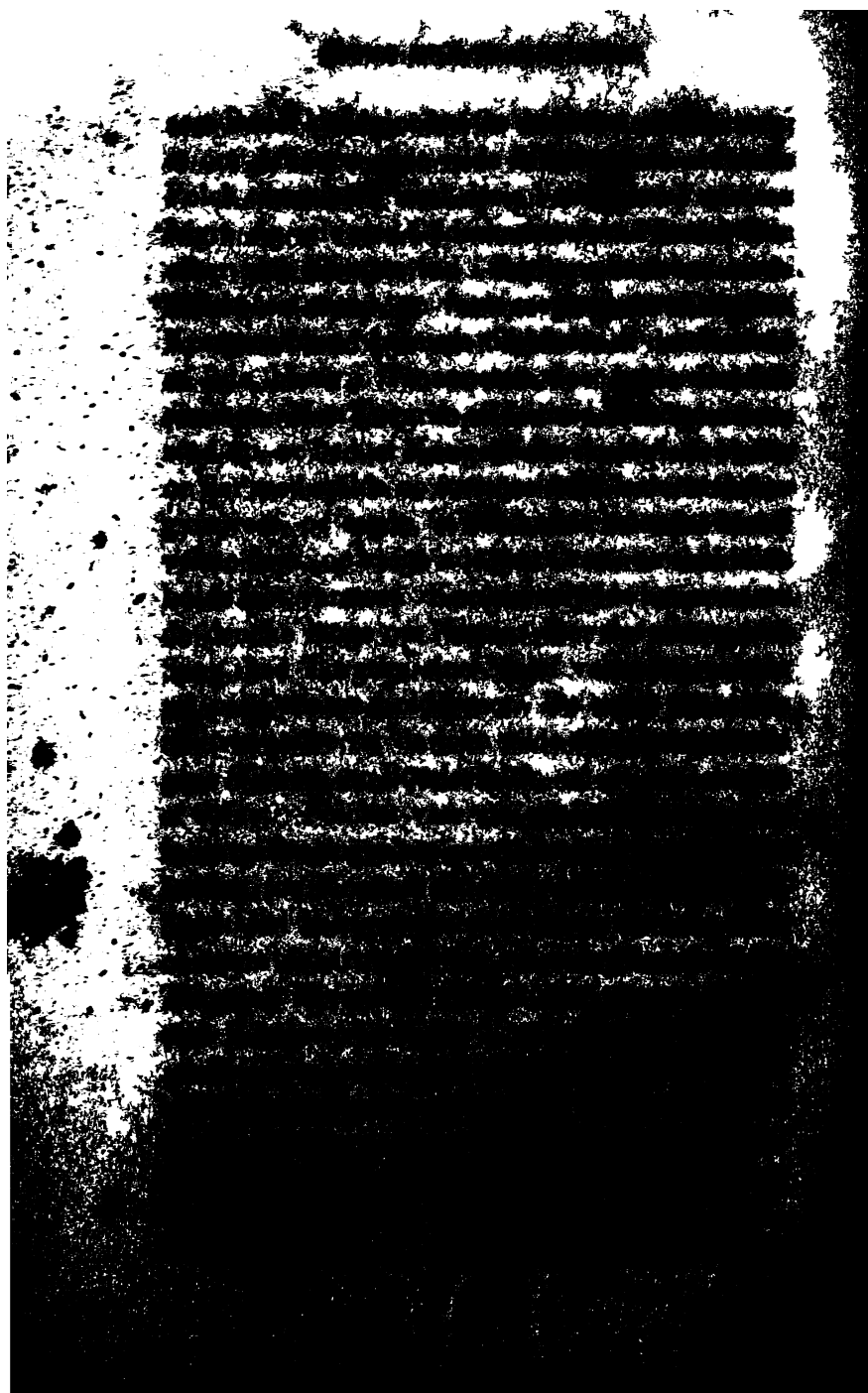






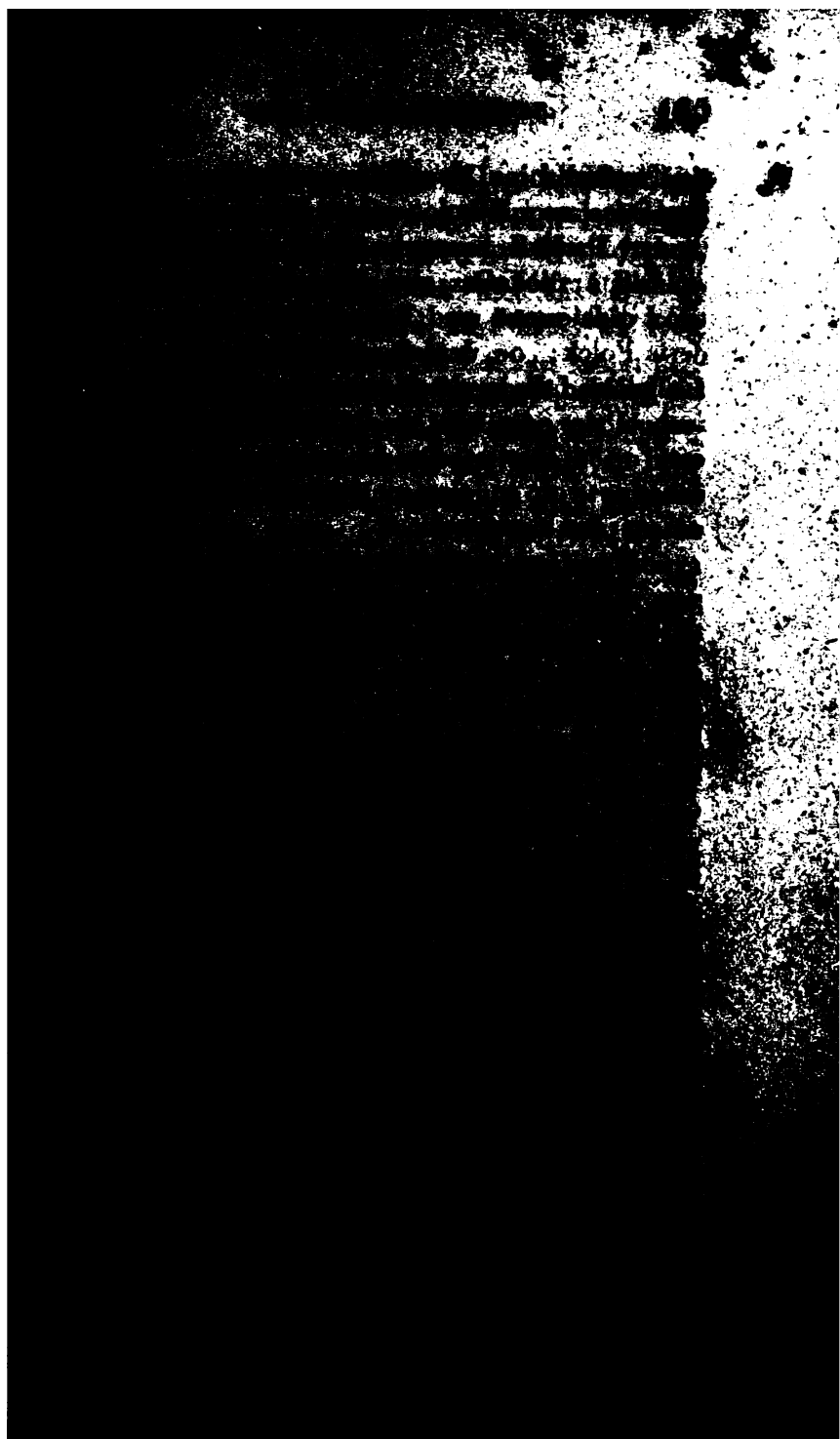












The above information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

JAMES EARL RAY

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The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp, biting cold that seemed to penetrate my coat. I shivered as I walked towards the building, my hands tucked into my pockets. The air was thick with a heavy fog, and the streetlights cast a dim, yellow glow. I could see the silhouettes of buildings in the distance, but the details were lost in the mist. As I approached the entrance, I noticed a sign that read "The Grand Hotel". The door was open, and a man in a tuxedo stood at the entrance, looking at his watch. I hesitated for a moment before stepping inside. The interior was grand, with high ceilings and ornate decorations. A bellhop in a white uniform greeted me and led me to a room. The room was large and comfortable, with a four-poster bed and a large window. I sat on the edge of the bed, looking out at the city. The view was spectacular, with the lights of the city reflecting off the water. I took a deep breath and felt a sense of peace. This was my first experience in the city, and it was everything I needed.

I had heard so much about the city, but nothing could prepare me for the reality. The people were friendly, the food was delicious, and the scenery was breathtaking. I had found a place where I could relax and enjoy myself. The hotel was a perfect choice, with its classic architecture and excellent service. I had heard that the city was a place of mystery and intrigue, but in this moment, it felt like a warm embrace. I had found a home away from home. The city was a place of endless possibilities, and I was excited to explore it all. I had heard that the city was a place of danger, but in this moment, it felt like a safe haven. I had found a place where I could be myself and enjoy the best of everything. The city was a place of endless possibilities, and I was excited to explore it all. I had heard that the city was a place of danger, but in this moment, it felt like a safe haven. I had found a place where I could be myself and enjoy the best of everything.

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2. The second part of the document is a list of items, numbered 1 through 10, which are:

3. The third part of the document is a list of items, numbered 1 through 10, which are:

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of items, numbered 1 through 10, which are:

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of items, numbered 1 through 10, which are:

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of items, numbered 1 through 10, which are:

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of items, numbered 1 through 10, which are:

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of items, numbered 1 through 10, which are:

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of items, numbered 1 through 10, which are:

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of items, numbered 1 through 10, which are:

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, including "Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 Main St., New York, N. Y." and "Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 Main St., New York, N. Y."

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, including "Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 Main St., New York, N. Y." and "Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 Main St., New York, N. Y."

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, including "Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 Main St., New York, N. Y." and "Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 Main St., New York, N. Y."

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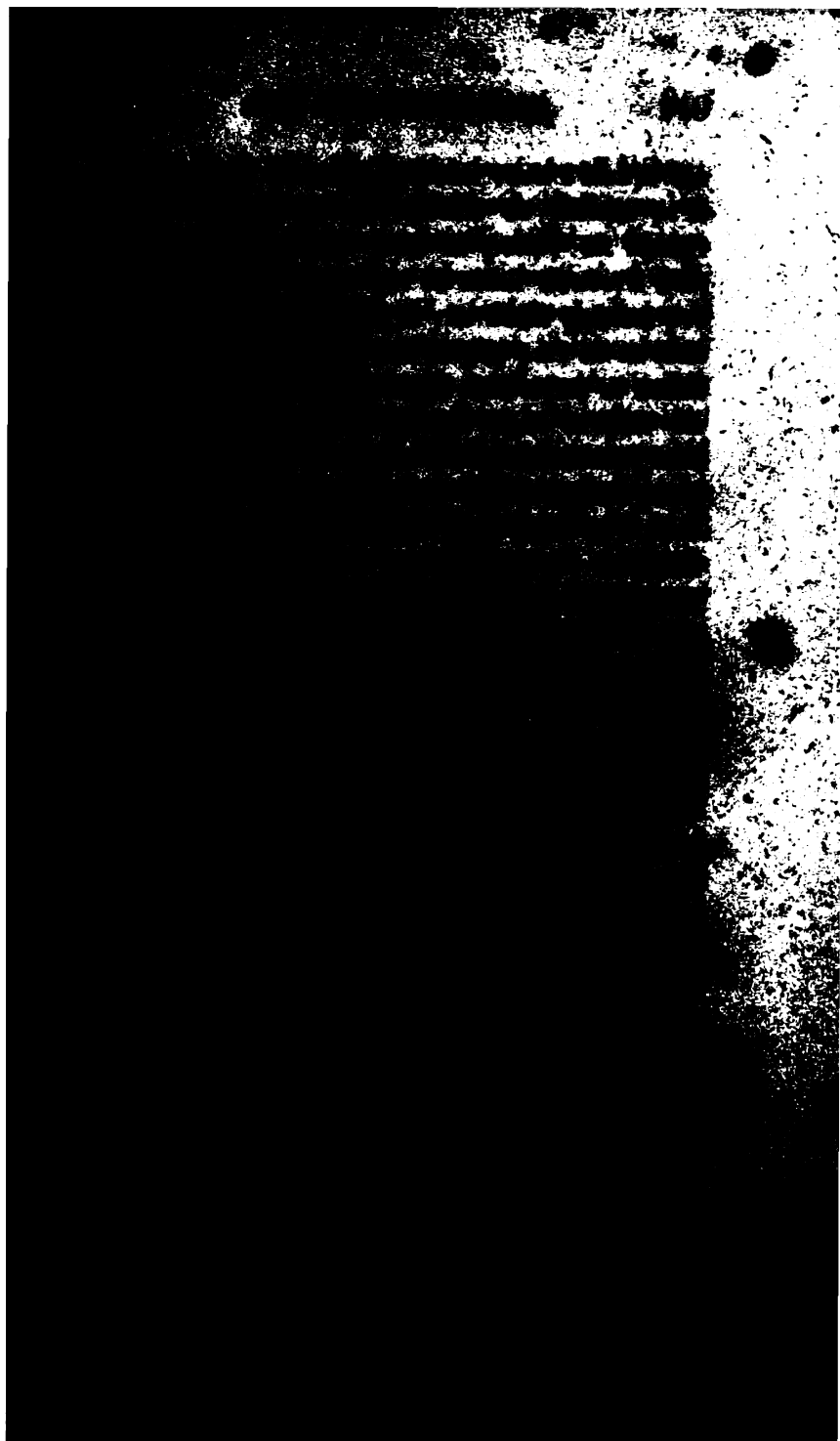
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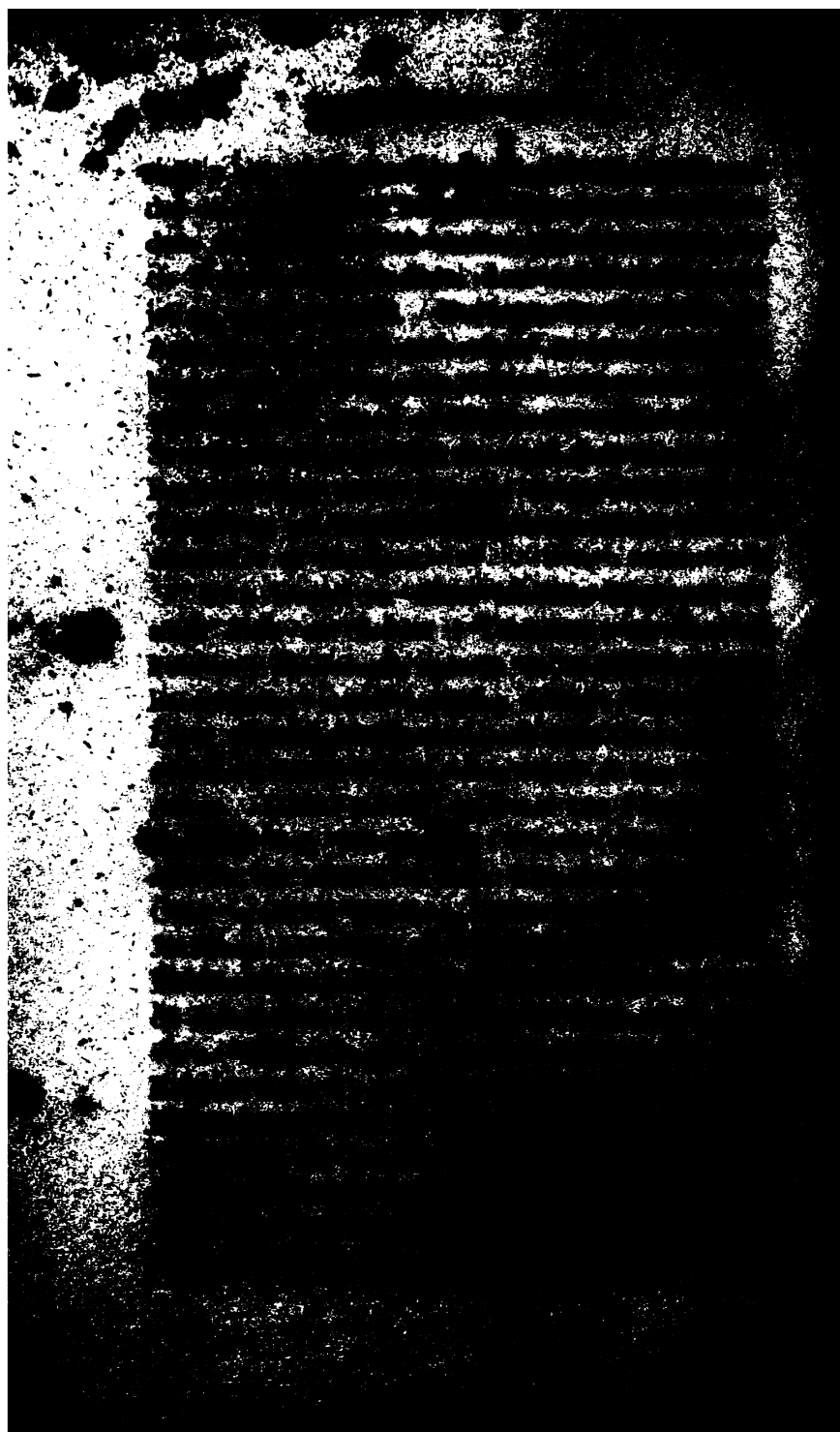
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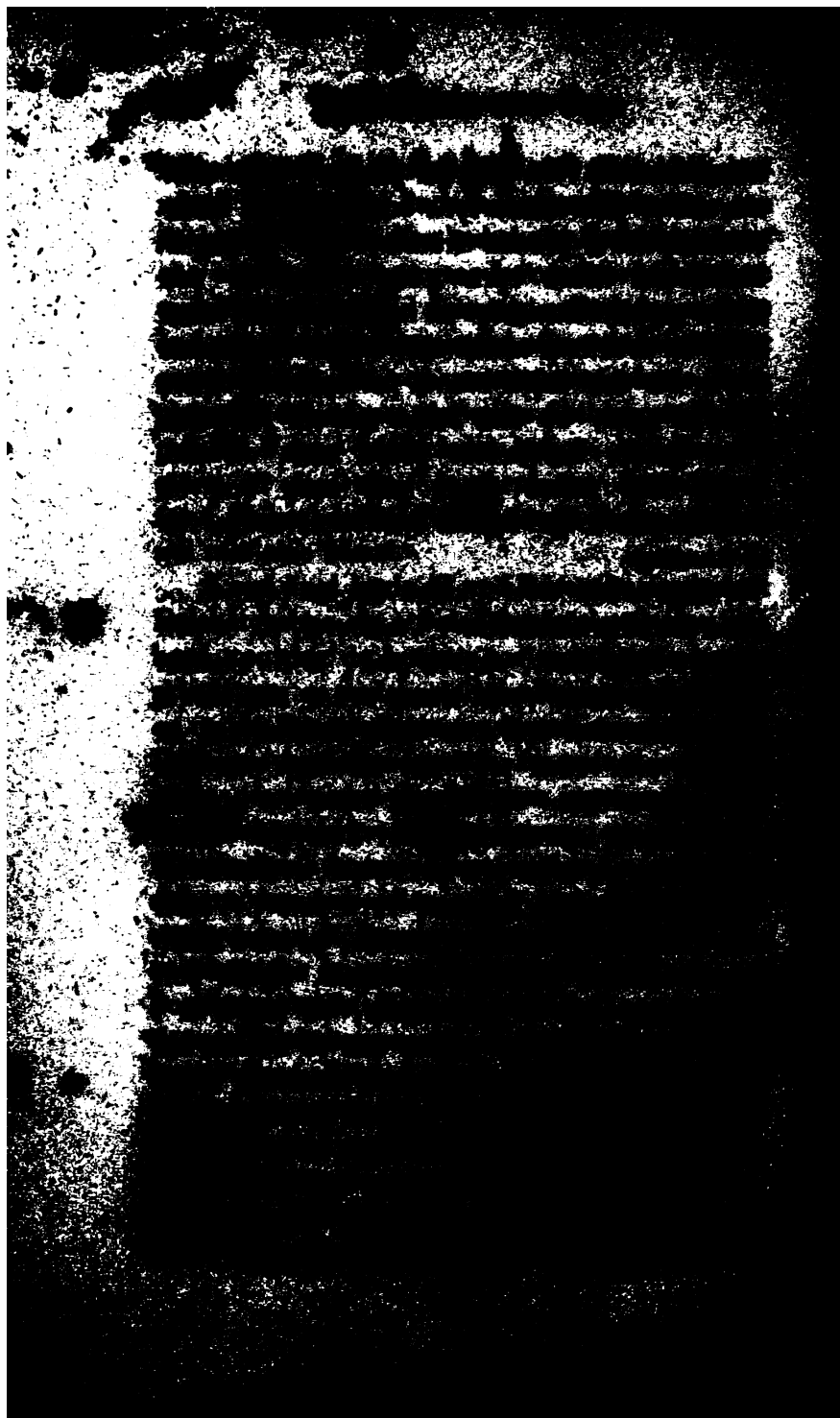
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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.



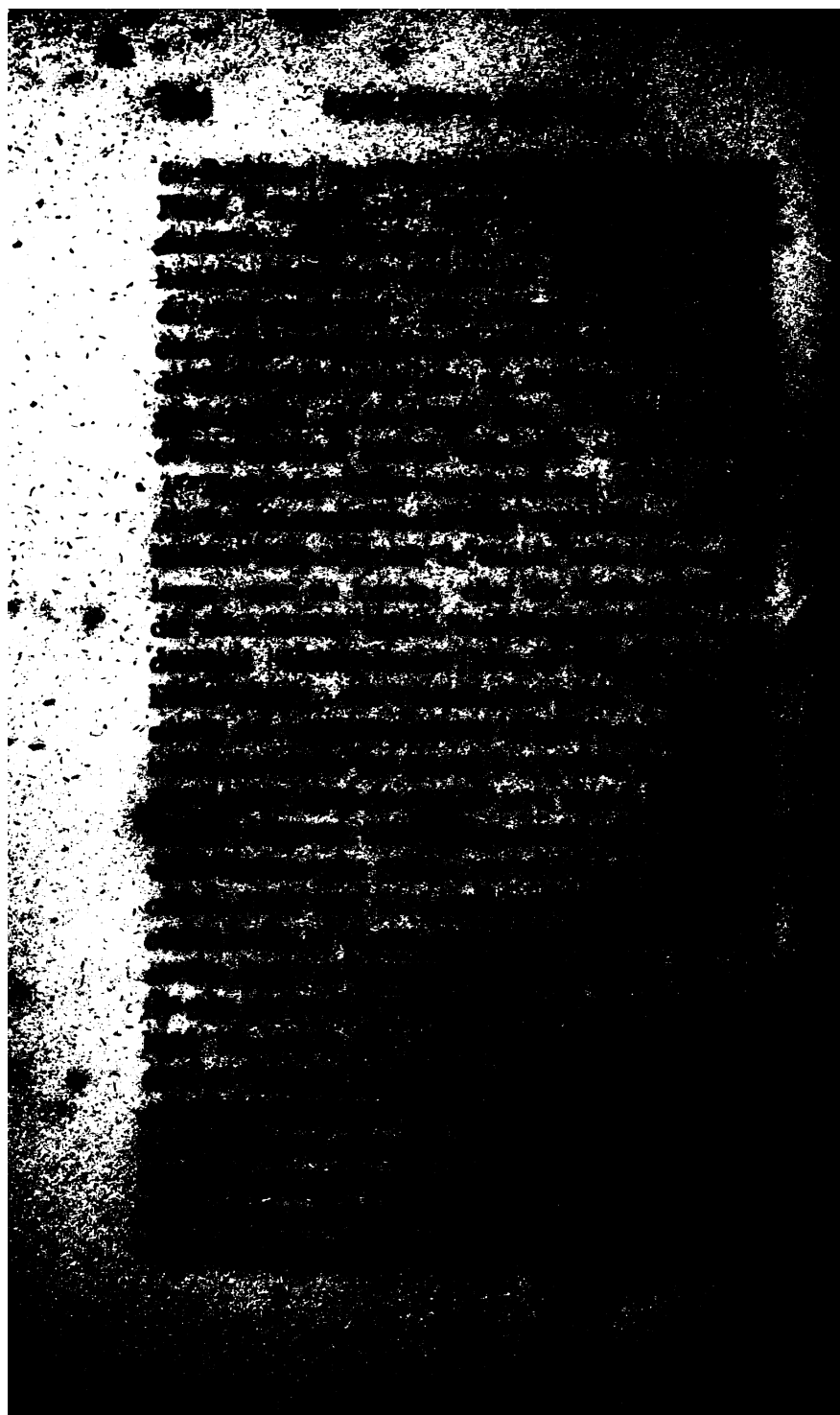




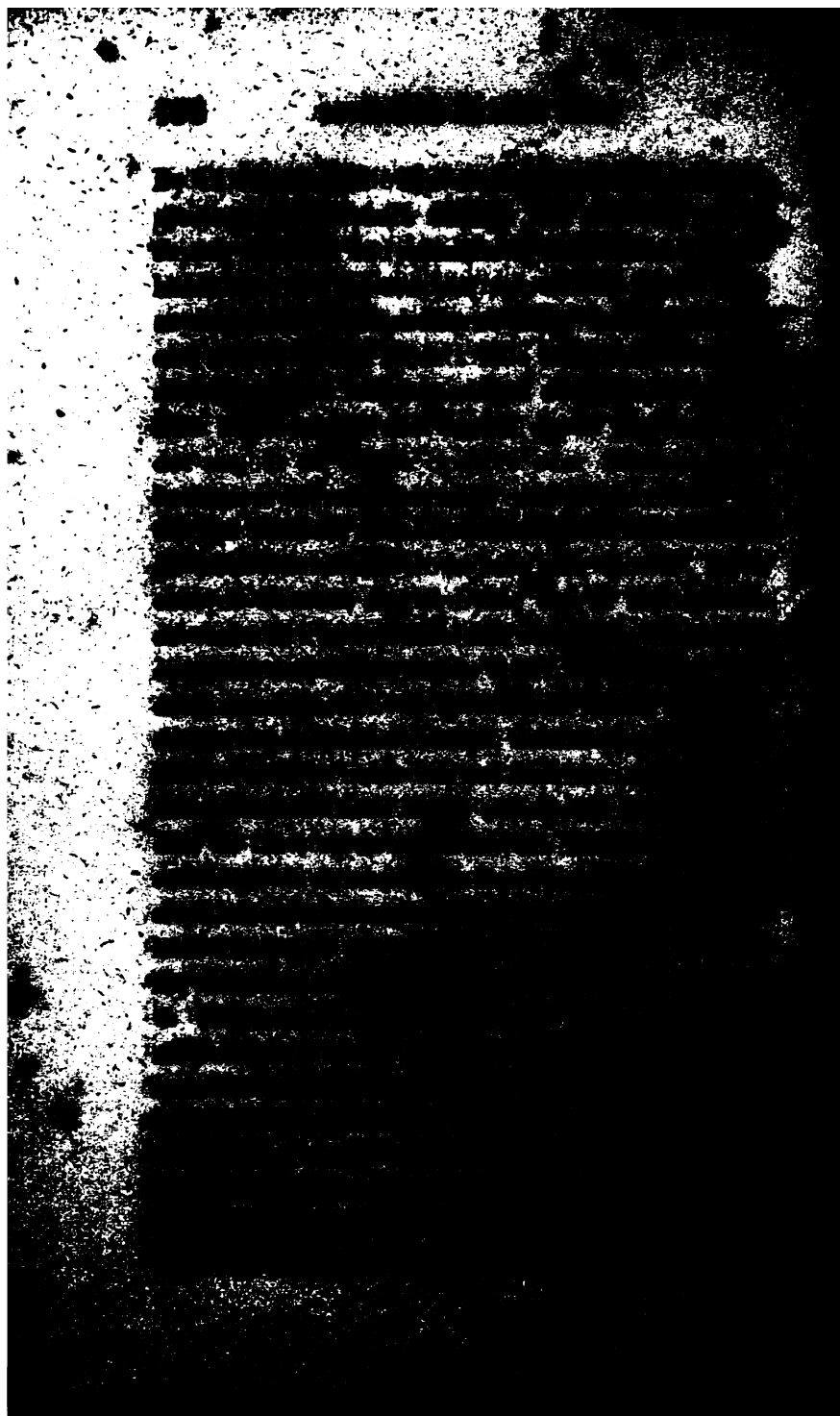


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SECRET

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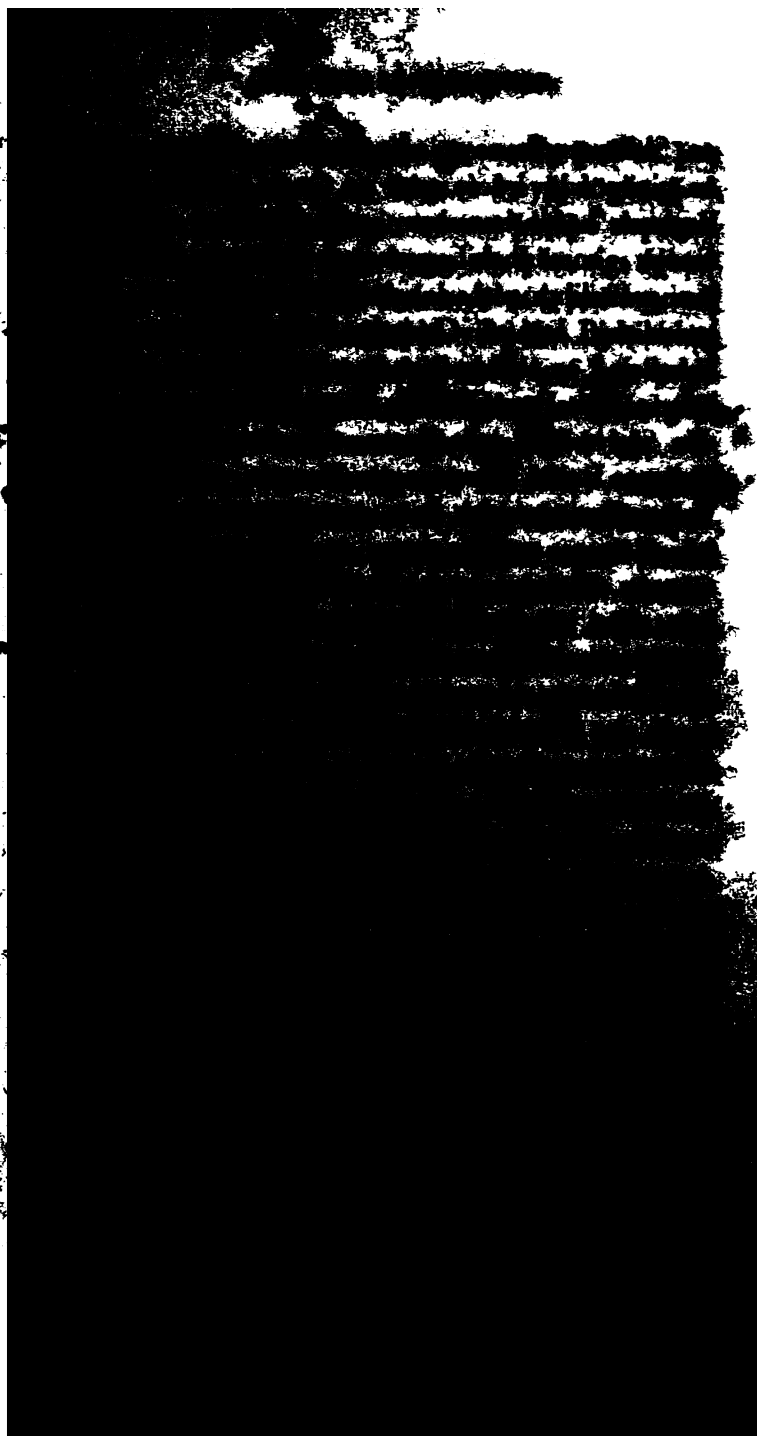
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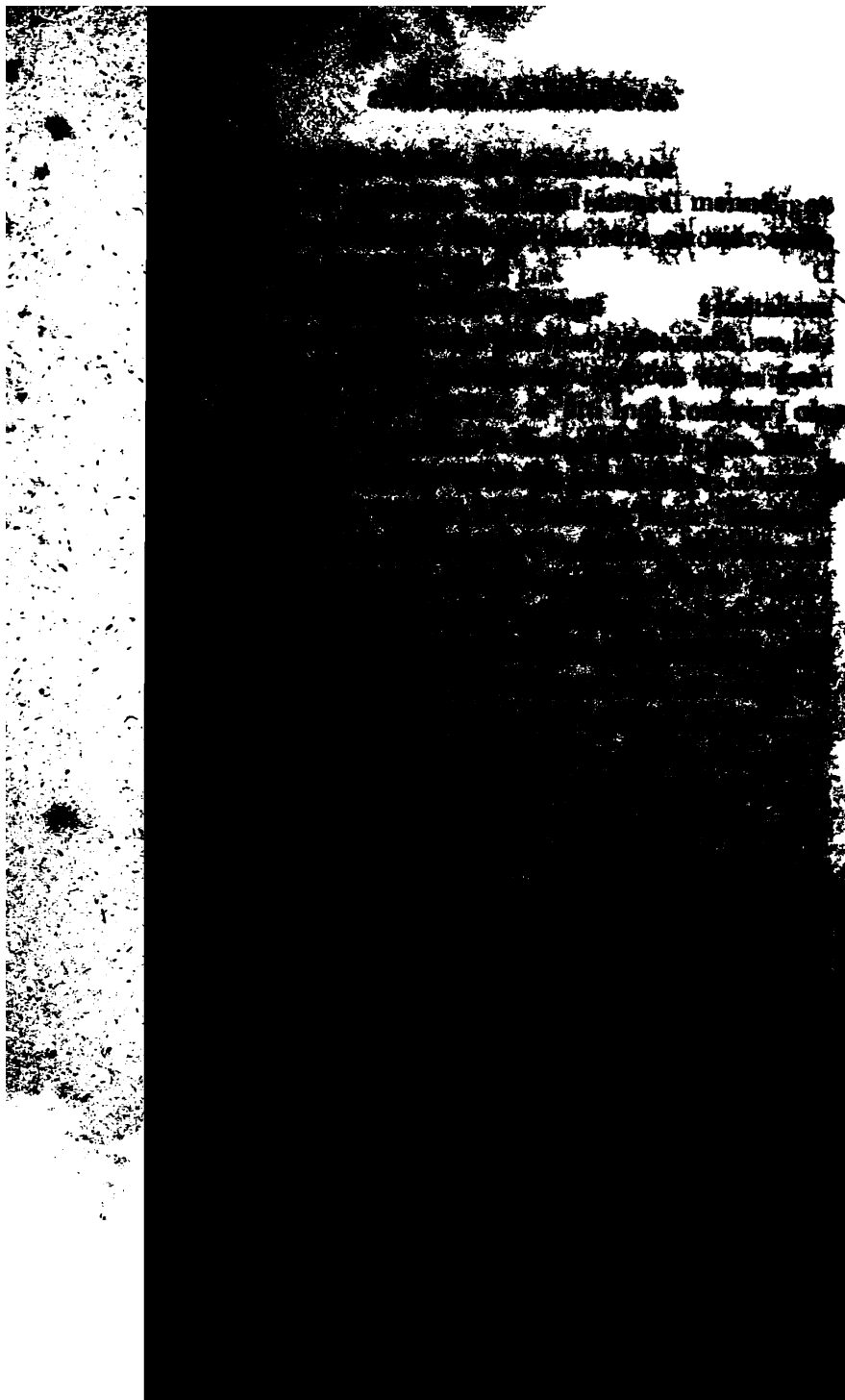


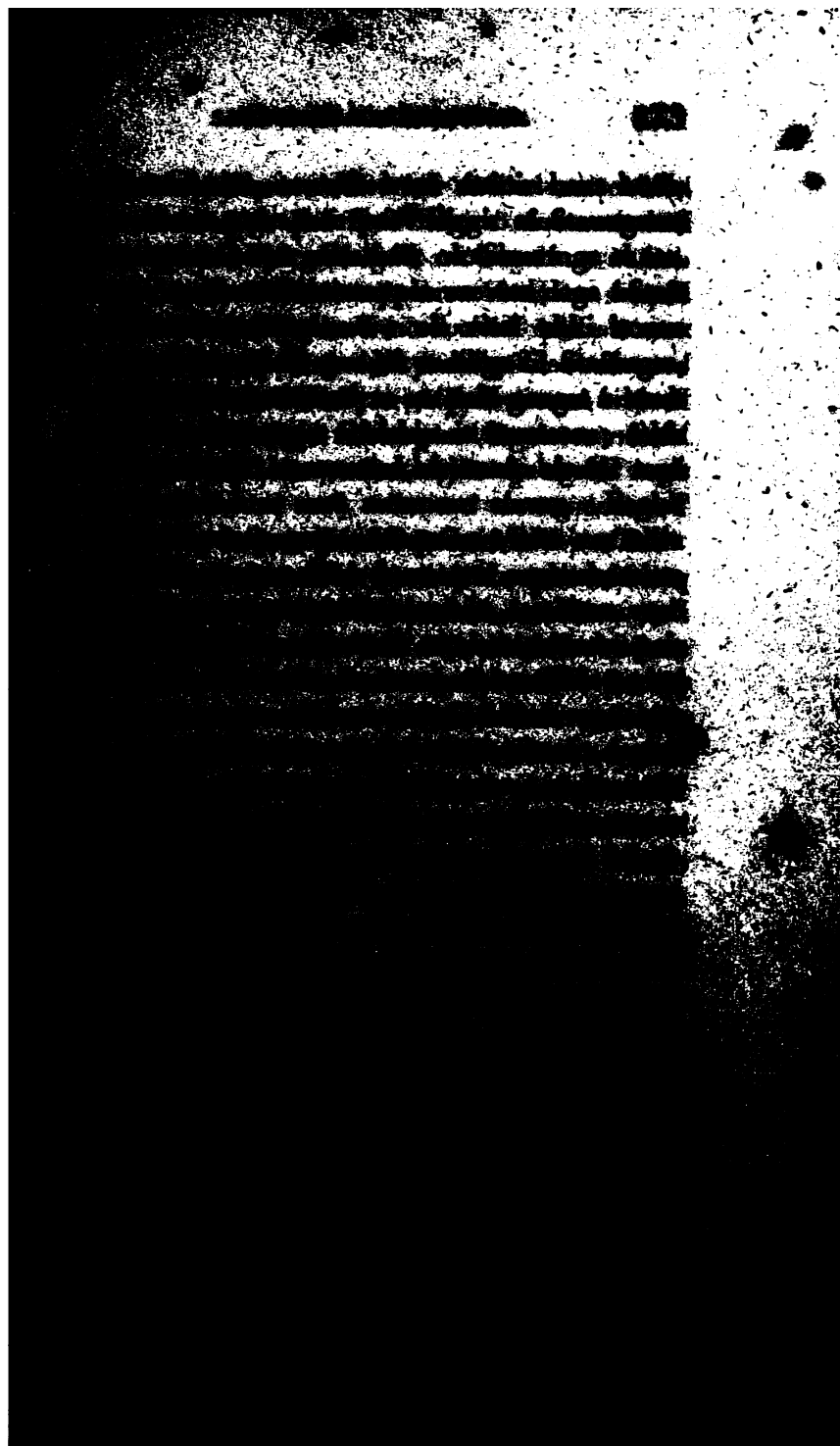






The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including the names of the authors and the titles of the works. The list is organized in a table-like format with columns for the author's name, the title of the work, and the year of publication. The names are written in a cursive script, and the titles are in a more formal, printed style. The years are also in a printed style. The list is followed by a section of text that appears to be a preface or an introduction to the document. This section is written in a cursive script and contains several paragraphs of text. The text is somewhat difficult to read due to the cursive script and the quality of the image. The final part of the document is a list of names and titles, similar to the first part, but with a different set of entries. This list is also organized in a table-like format with columns for the author's name, the title of the work, and the year of publication. The names are written in a cursive script, and the titles are in a more formal, printed style. The years are also in a printed style.





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3. the necessary funds to carry out its
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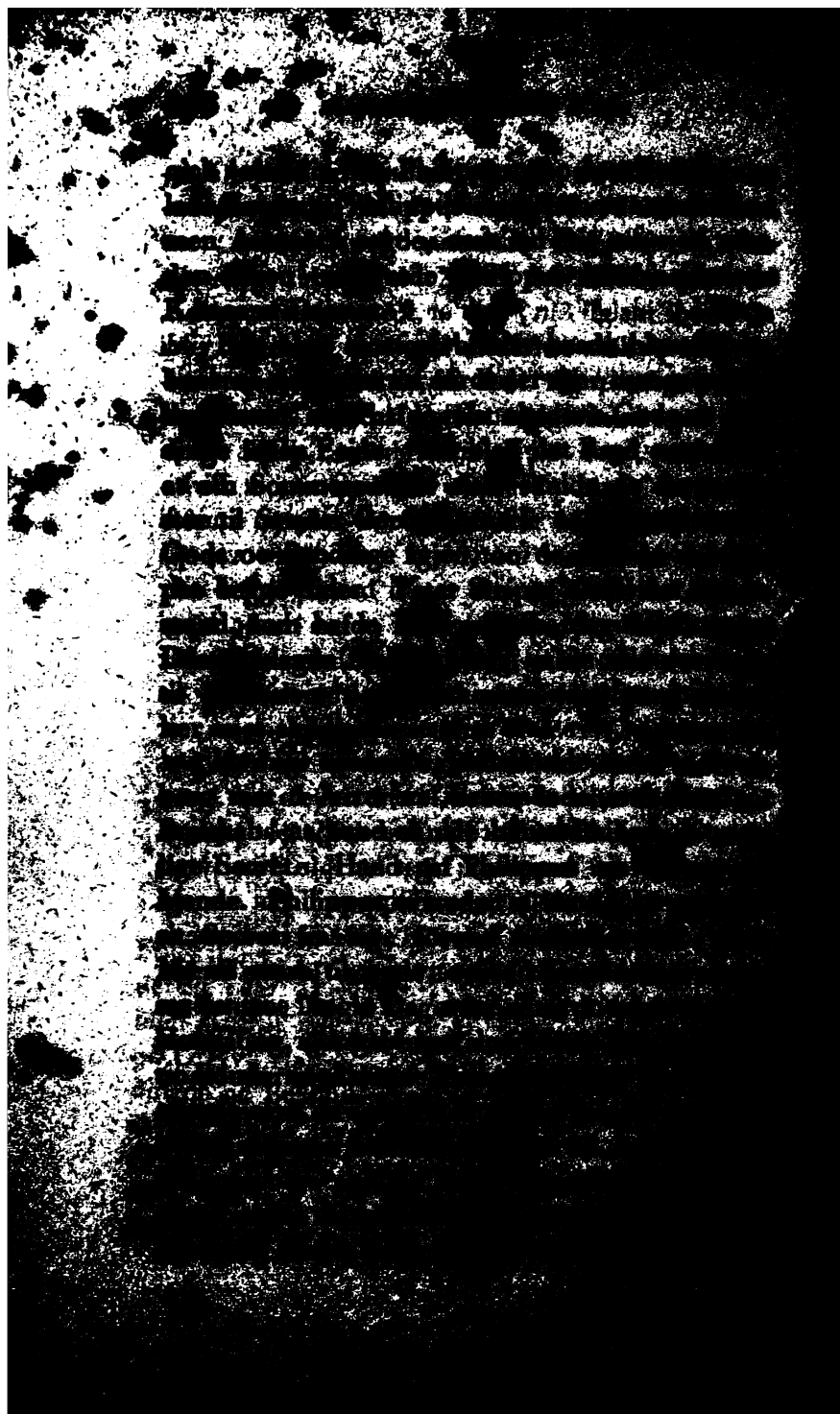
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1. Einleitung
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THE

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1890.

LONDON:

H.M.S.O., 1891.

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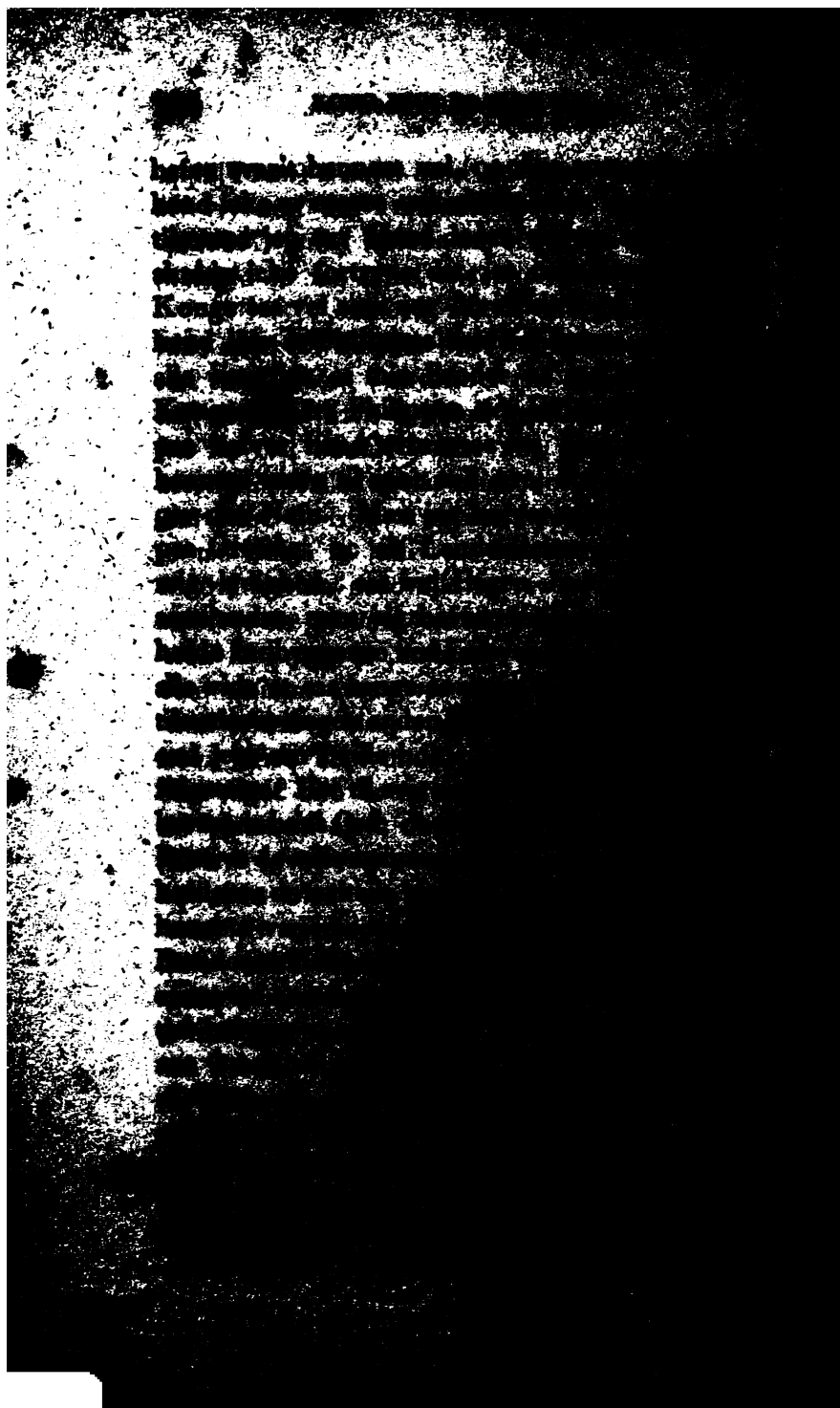
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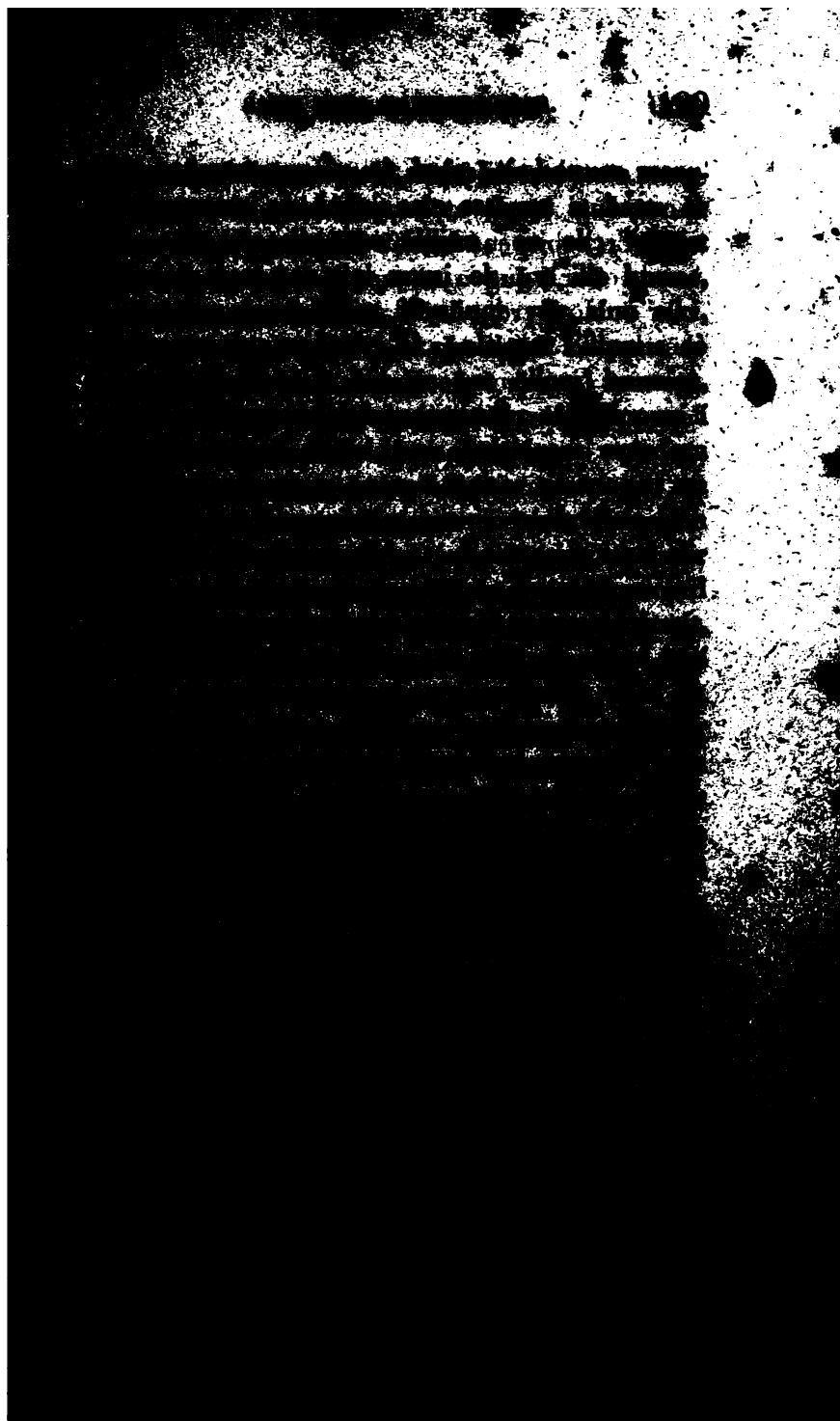
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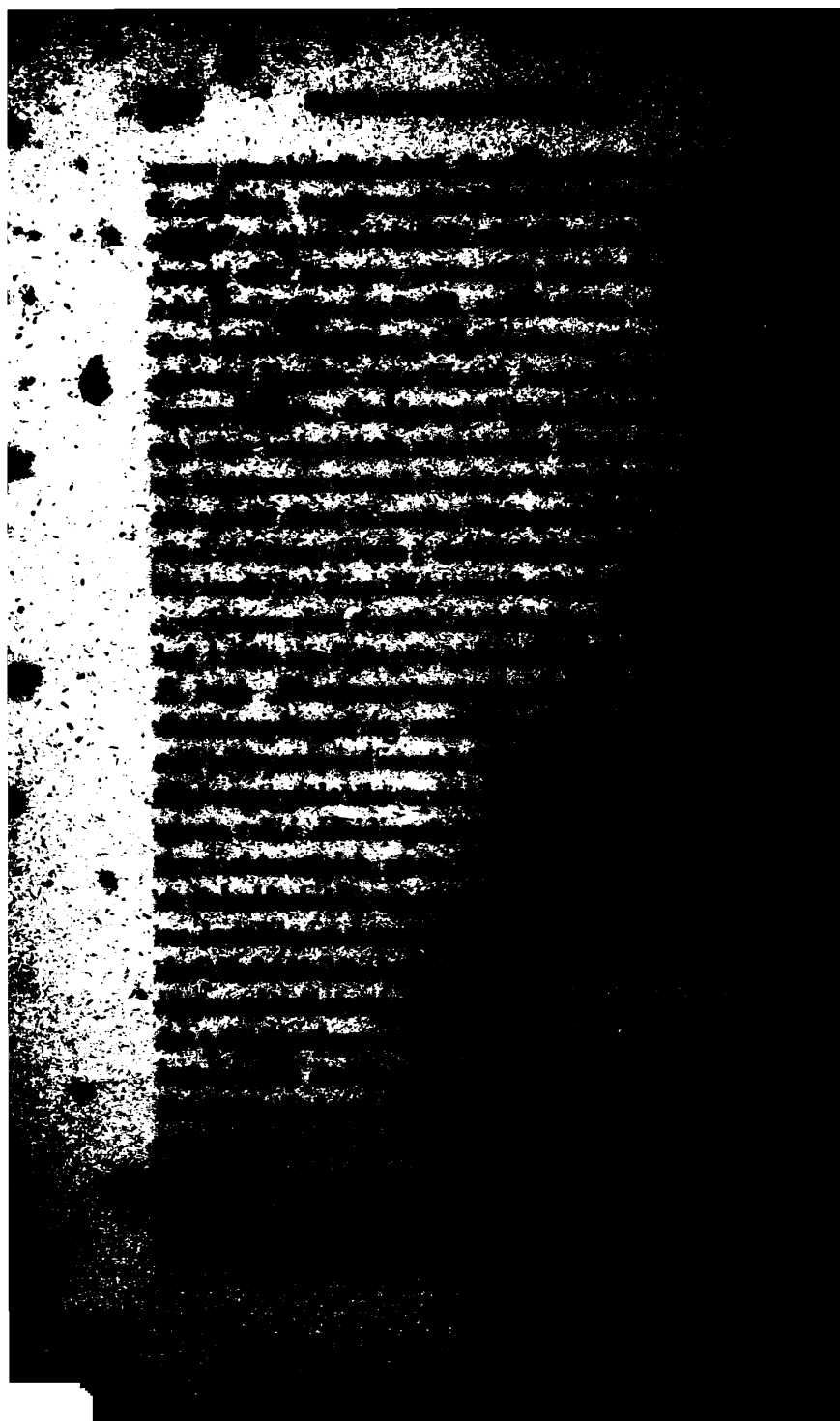
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Transcript of the

Examination

of the

deceased person's estate, and the
personality of the deceased person.
Notary Public, State of New York.

The undersigned, Notary Public, do hereby
certify that the foregoing is a true and
correct copy of the original of the
will of the deceased person, and that
the same has been duly admitted to
record in the office of the Notary Public,
State of New York, and that the same
is a true and correct copy of the original
of the will of the deceased person.

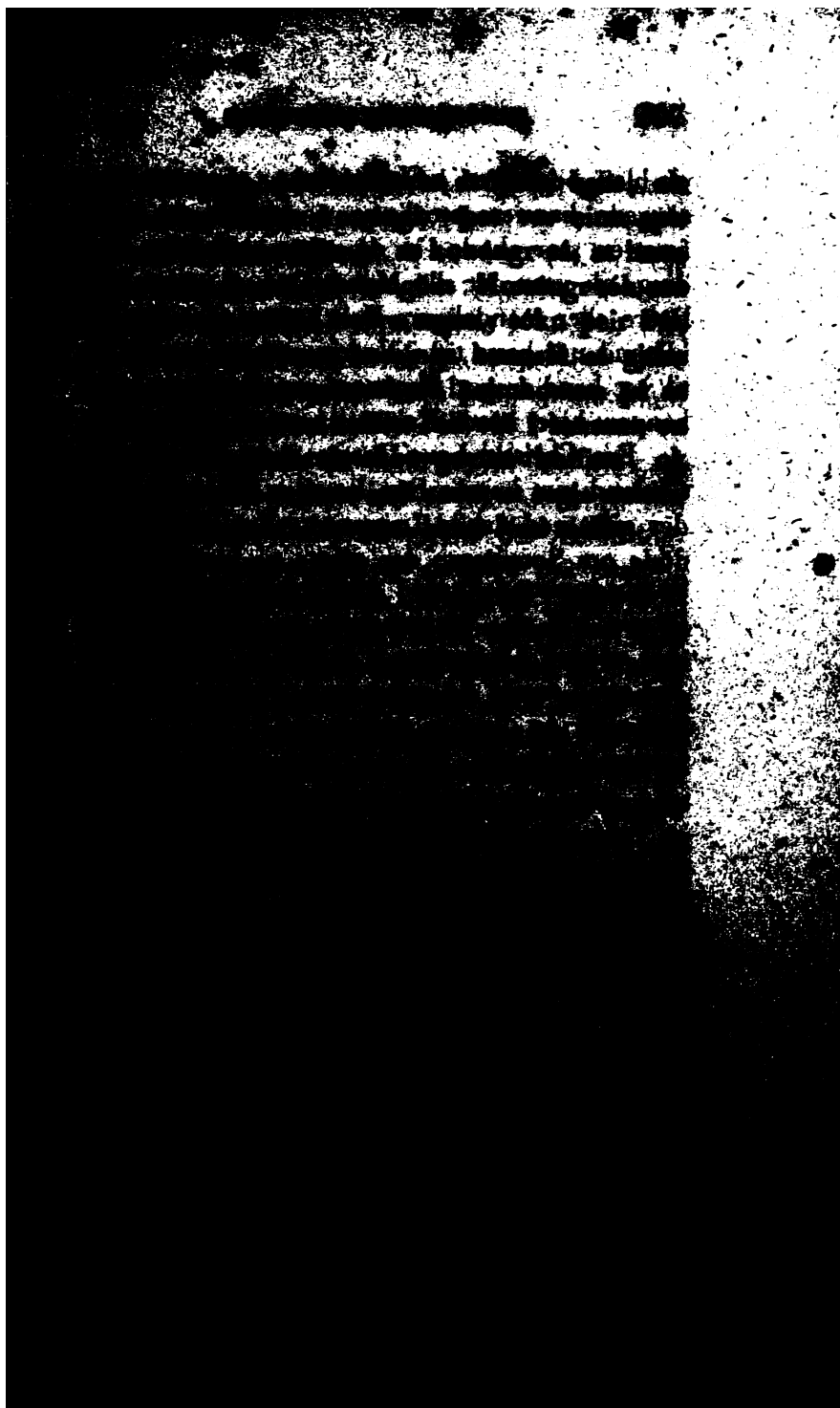
Witness my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, 19____.
Notary Public, State of New York.
My commission expires the _____ day of _____, 19____.
The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the
will of the deceased person, and that the same has been duly
admitted to record in the office of the Notary Public, State of
New York, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the
original of the will of the deceased person.

The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the [redacted] and [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information. The information is being furnished to you in confidence and is not to be distributed outside your agency without the express written consent of the [redacted].

The information is being furnished to you in confidence and is not to be distributed outside your agency without the express written consent of the [redacted]. The information is being furnished to you in confidence and is not to be distributed outside your agency without the express written consent of the [redacted].

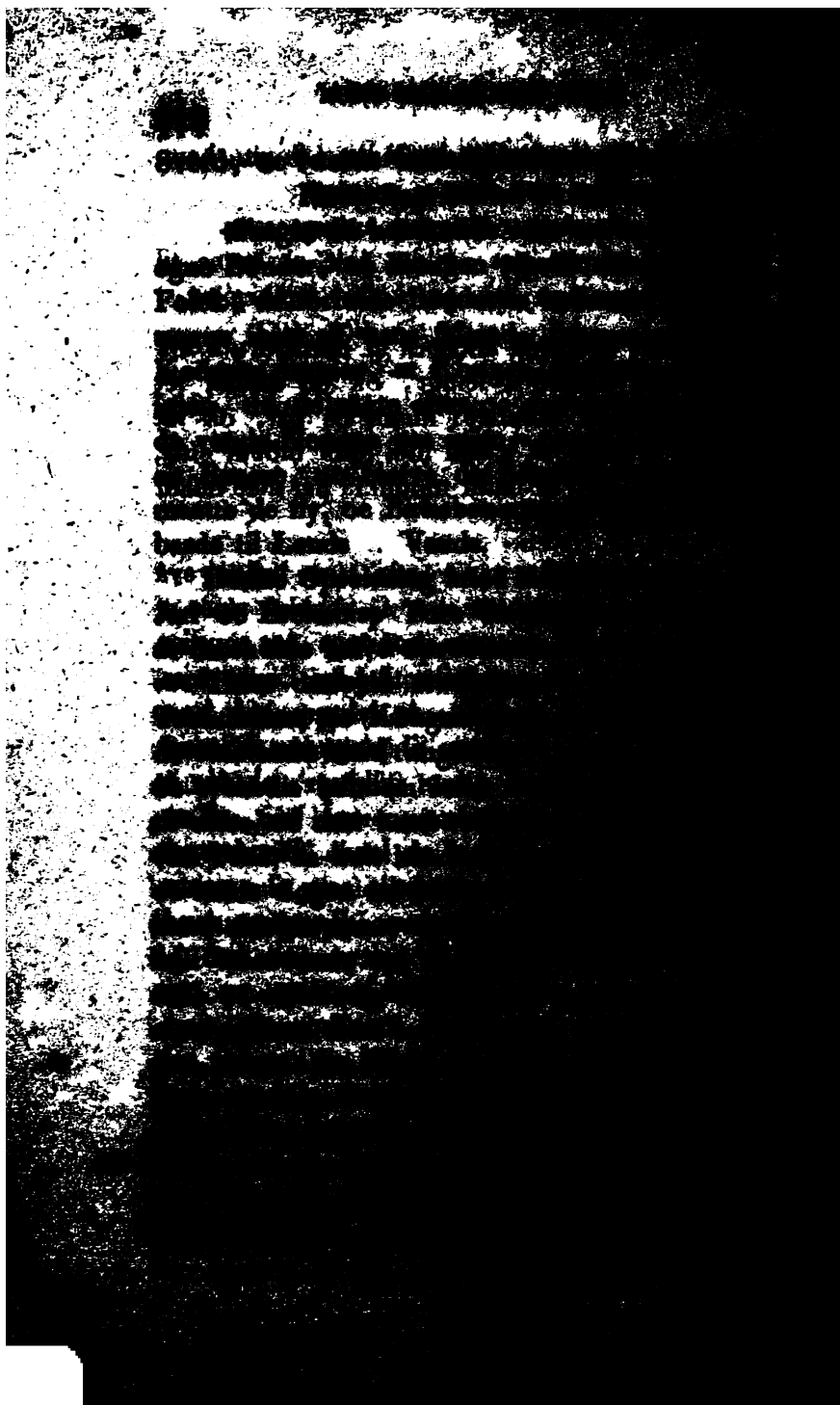
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased by 1.2 million, from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1995.

There is a growing emphasis on the need for health care workers to be able to work in a multi-professional team. This is a result of the increasing complexity of health care and the need for a range of professional skills to be brought to bear on the management of patients. The need for multi-professional teams is also a result of the increasing emphasis on patient safety and the need for a range of professional skills to be brought to bear on the management of patients.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become an important employer of people with mental health problems.

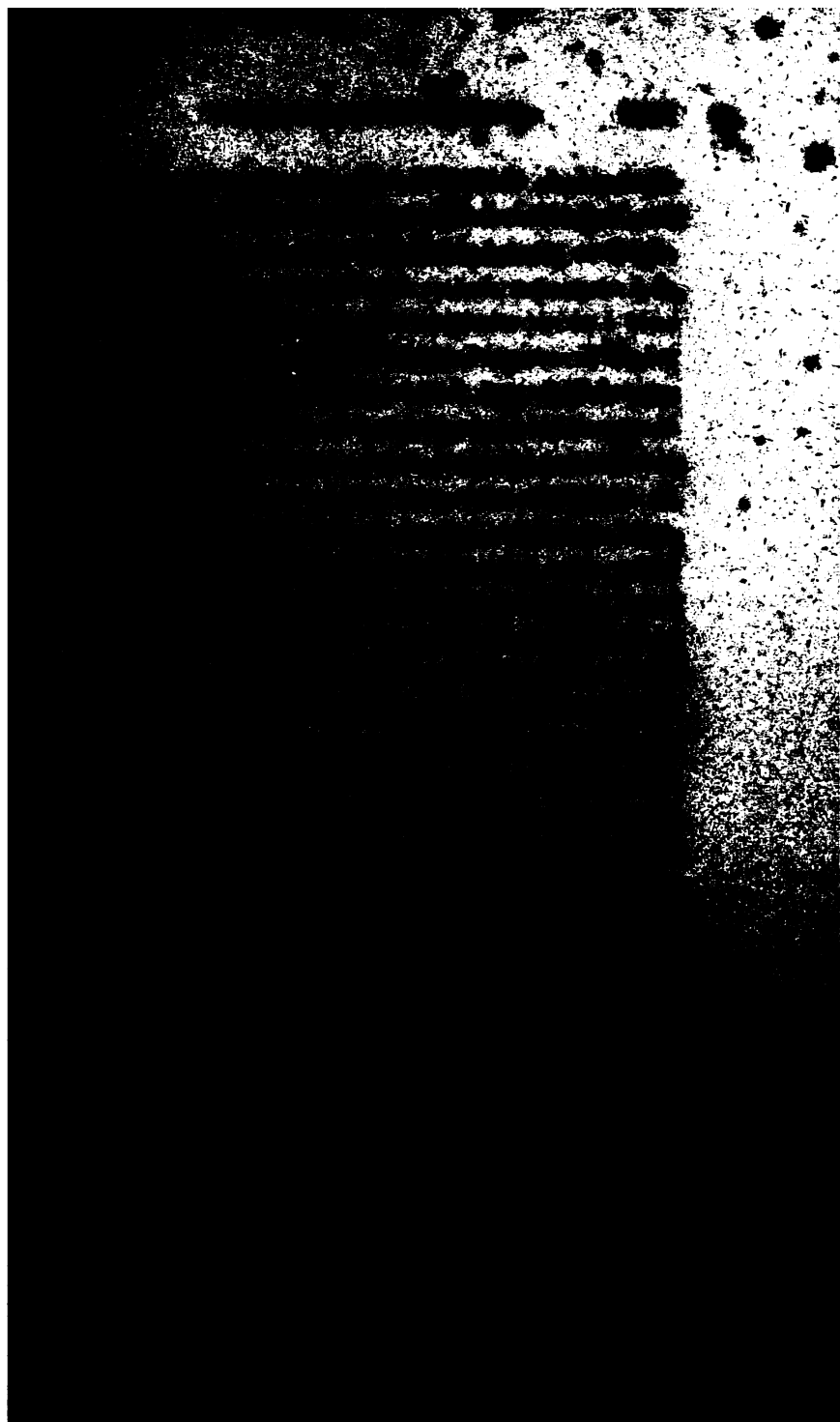
There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the mental health of people in the public sector. The Department of Health (1995) has published a strategy for mental health care, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of people in the public sector. The strategy states that 'the mental health of people in the public sector is a priority for the Department of Health'. The strategy also states that 'the Department of Health will work with other government departments to ensure that the mental health of people in the public sector is protected and promoted'. The strategy also states that 'the Department of Health will work with other government departments to ensure that the mental health of people in the public sector is protected and promoted'.

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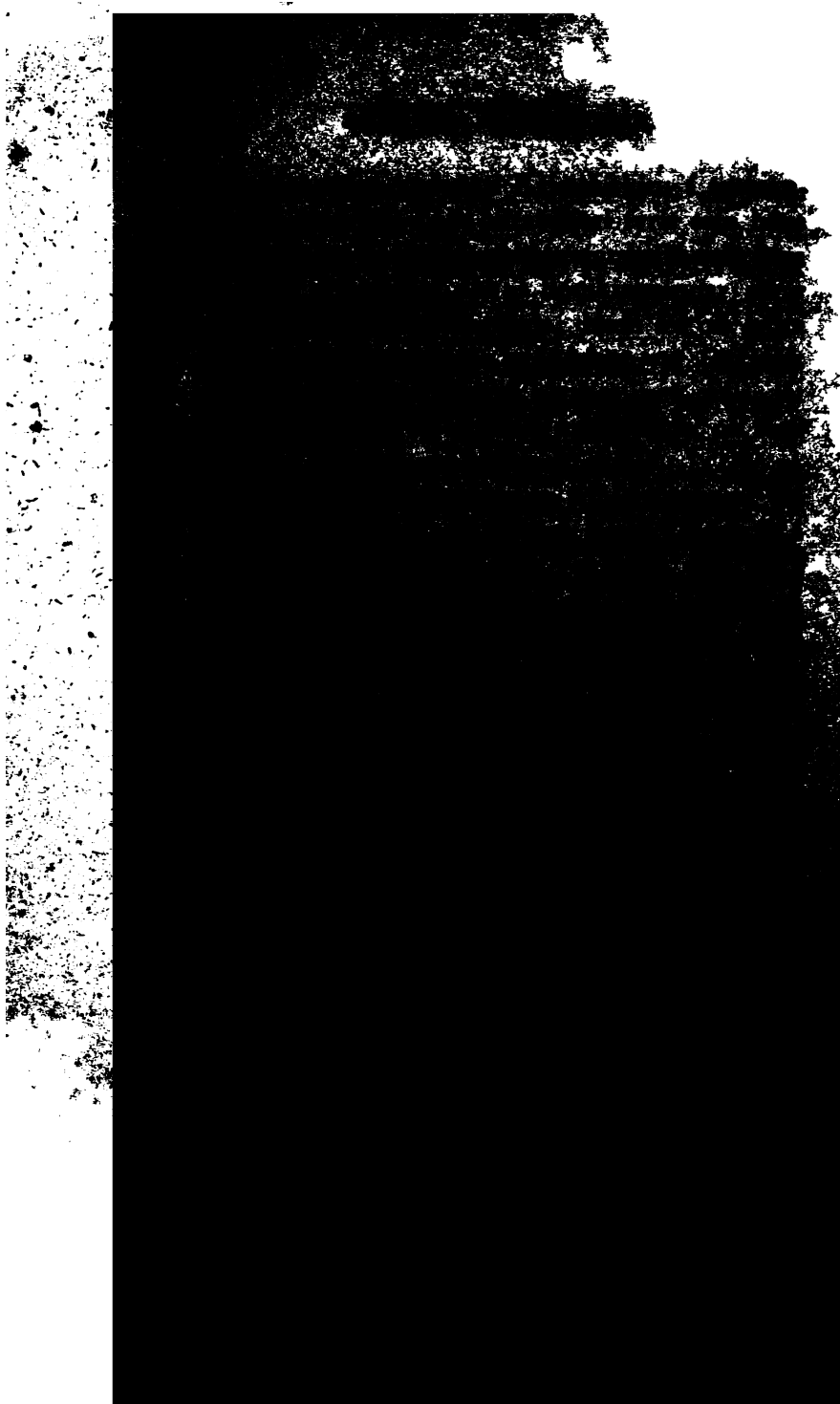
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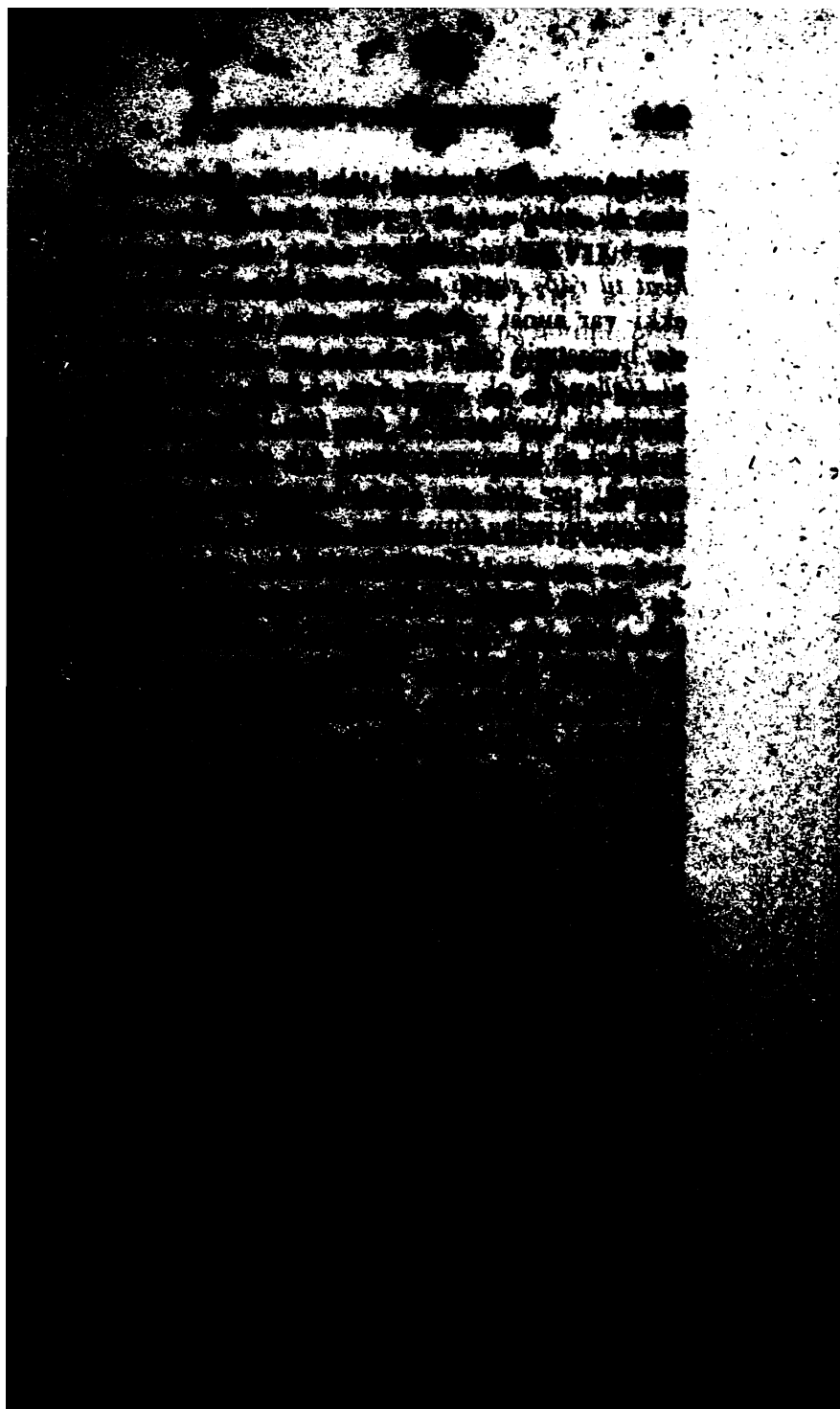




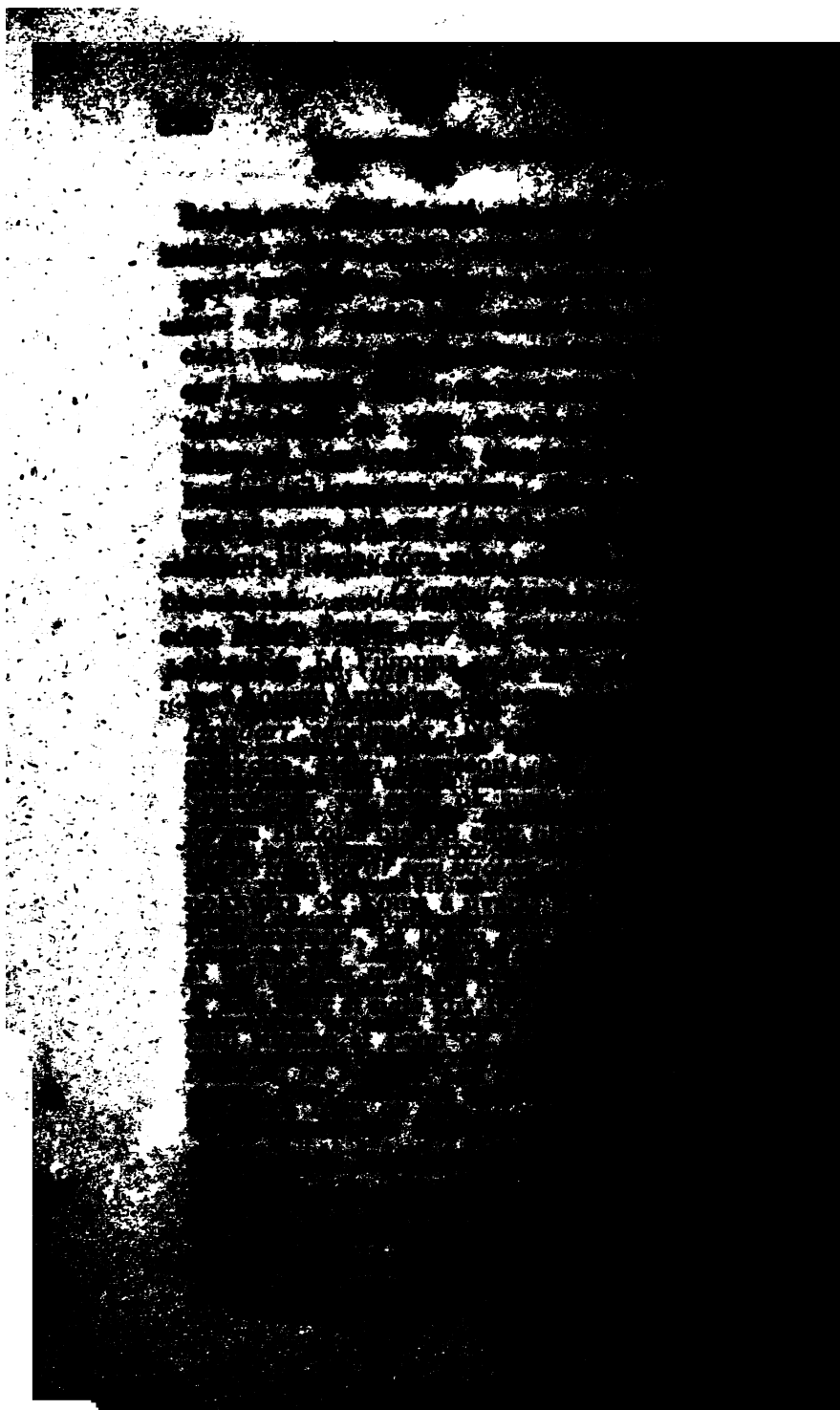


[The page contains extremely faint, illegible horizontal bands of text across its entire surface.]



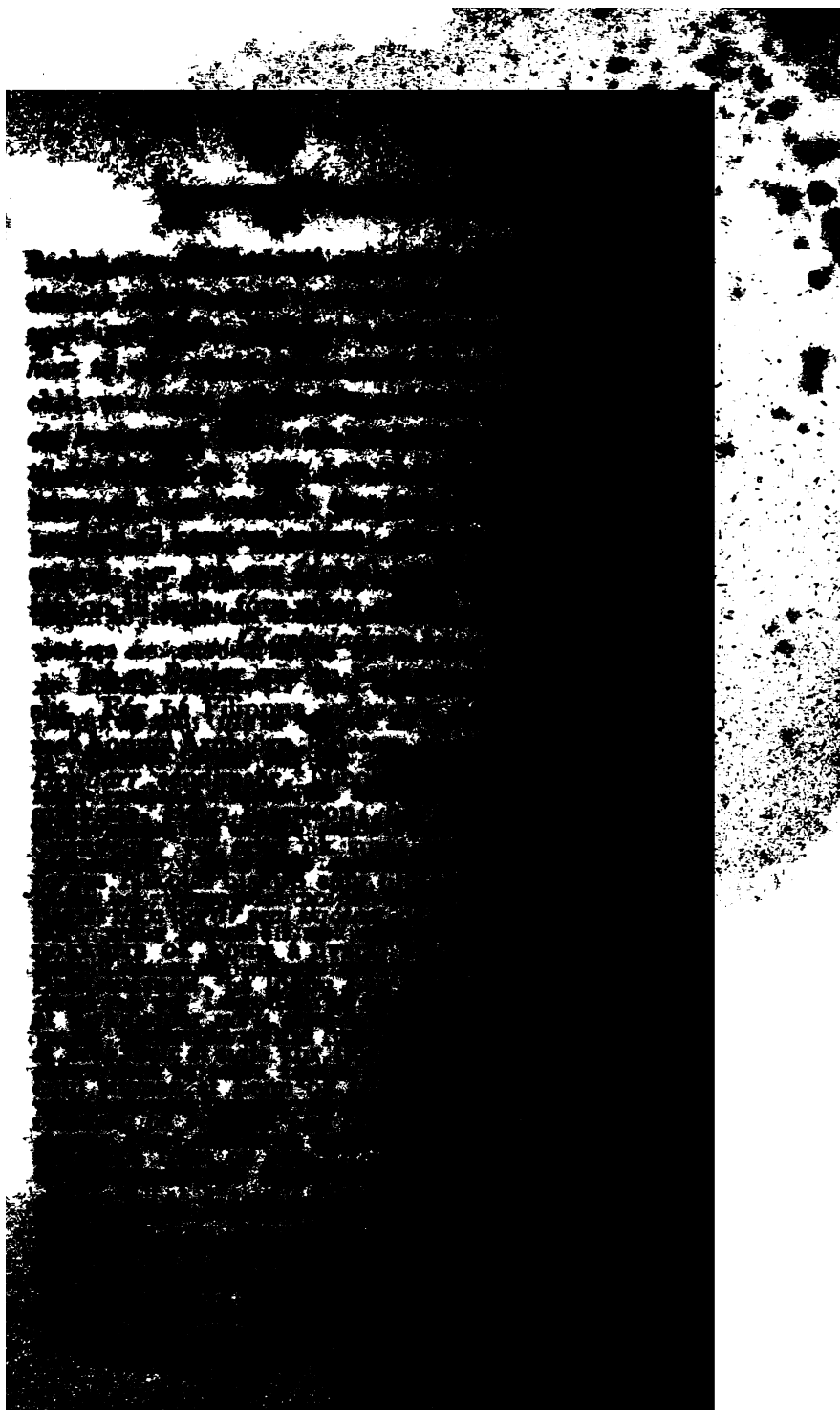


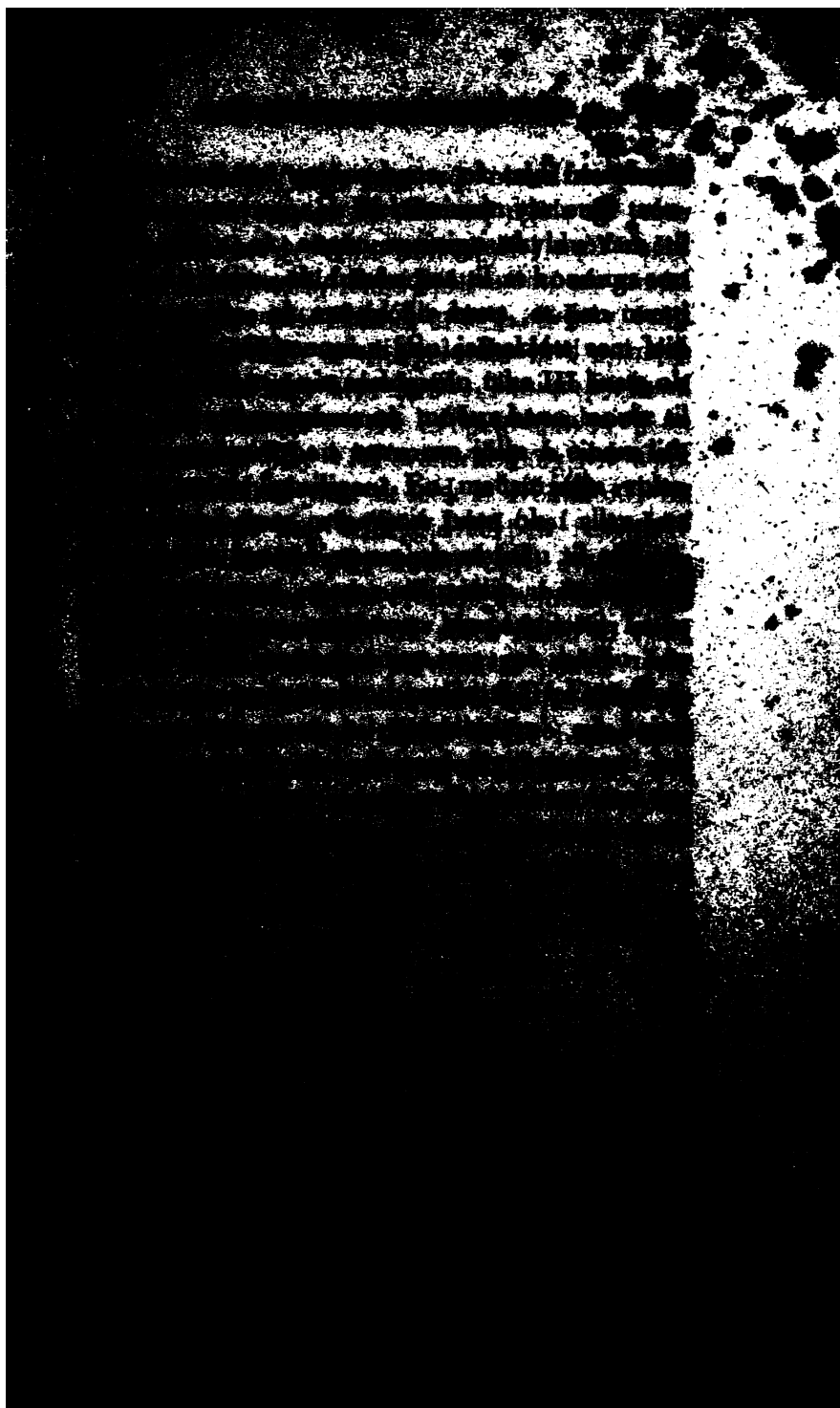




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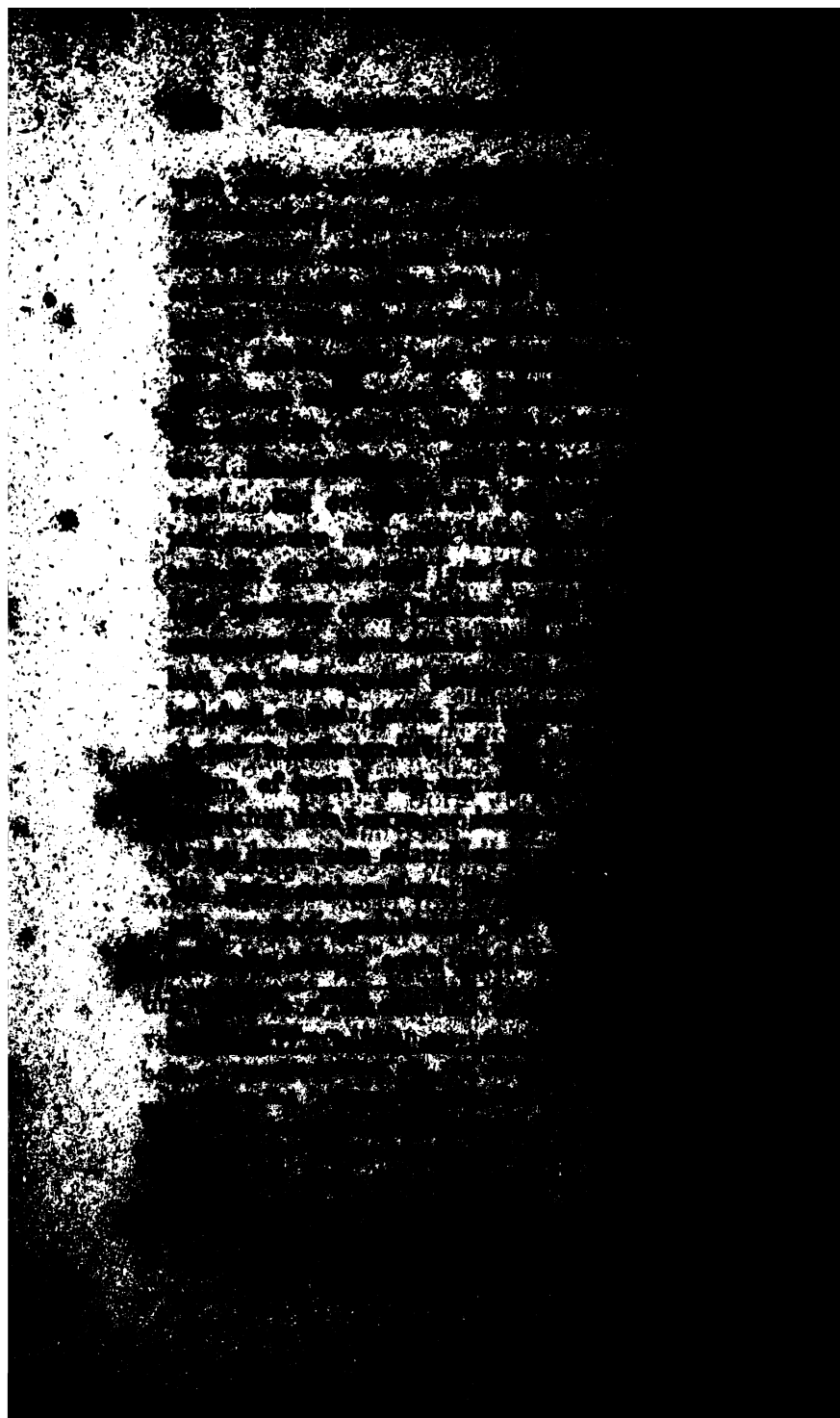
[illegible]

Handwritten text in a cursive script, consisting of approximately 15 lines. The text is heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, making it largely illegible. Some faint words like "Handwritten" and "Text" are visible.

The following information was obtained from the records of the [redacted] Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the [redacted] land grant to the [redacted] State of California.

[The remainder of the page contains extremely faint, illegible text.]





DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

1776

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, in such a case, dictates that慎重 should be exercised; and that no step should be undertaken which is fraught with the danger of exposing the whole People to untold calamities. We therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, declare, that the United States, on the 4th day of July, 1776, did declare their independence of Great Britain, and that they have since that time, and ever hereafter, will and lawfully maintain, defend and protect that independence.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals and identifying any areas for improvement.

1. [Illegible text]

1. INTRODUCTION
 2. STATEMENT OF WORK
 3. SCOPE OF WORK
 4. DELIVERABLES
 5. ASSUMPTIONS
 6. DEPENDENCIES
 7. RISKS
 8. CONCLUSION
 9. APPENDICES
 10. REFERENCES
 11. CONTACT INFORMATION
 12. REVISIONS
 13. APPROVALS
 14. DATE
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The following information was obtained from the records of the [redacted] Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the [redacted] land grant.

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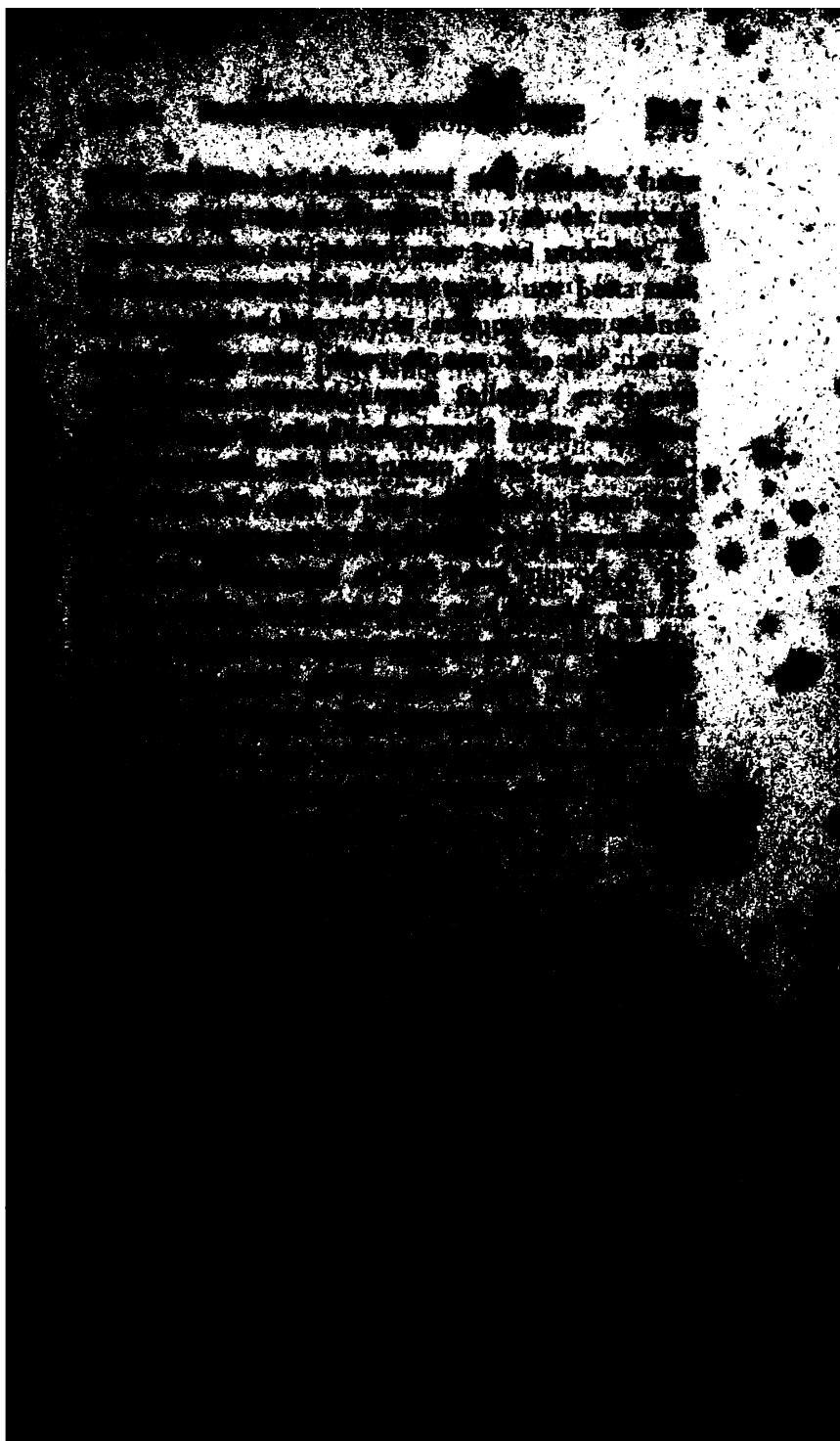
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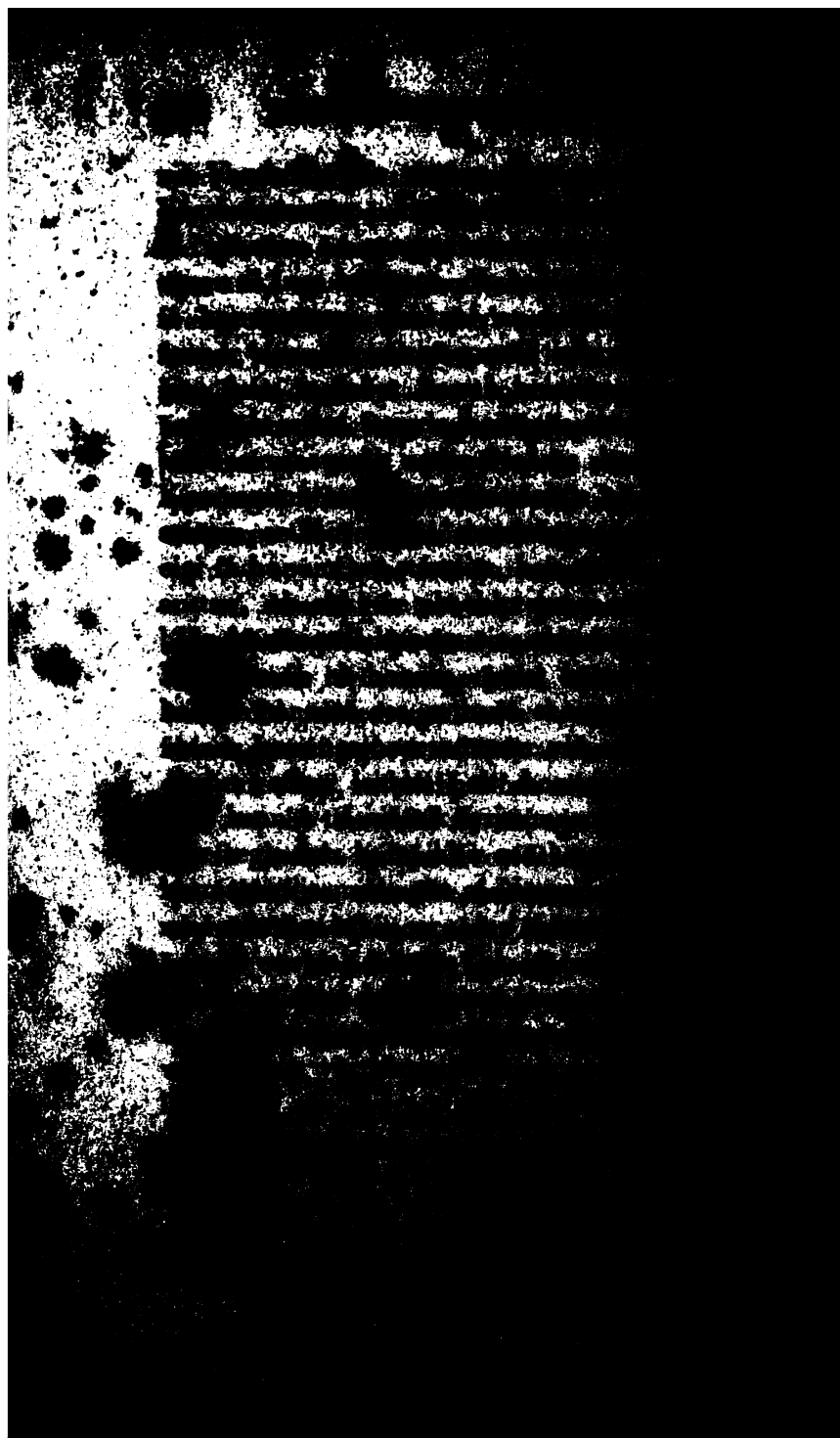
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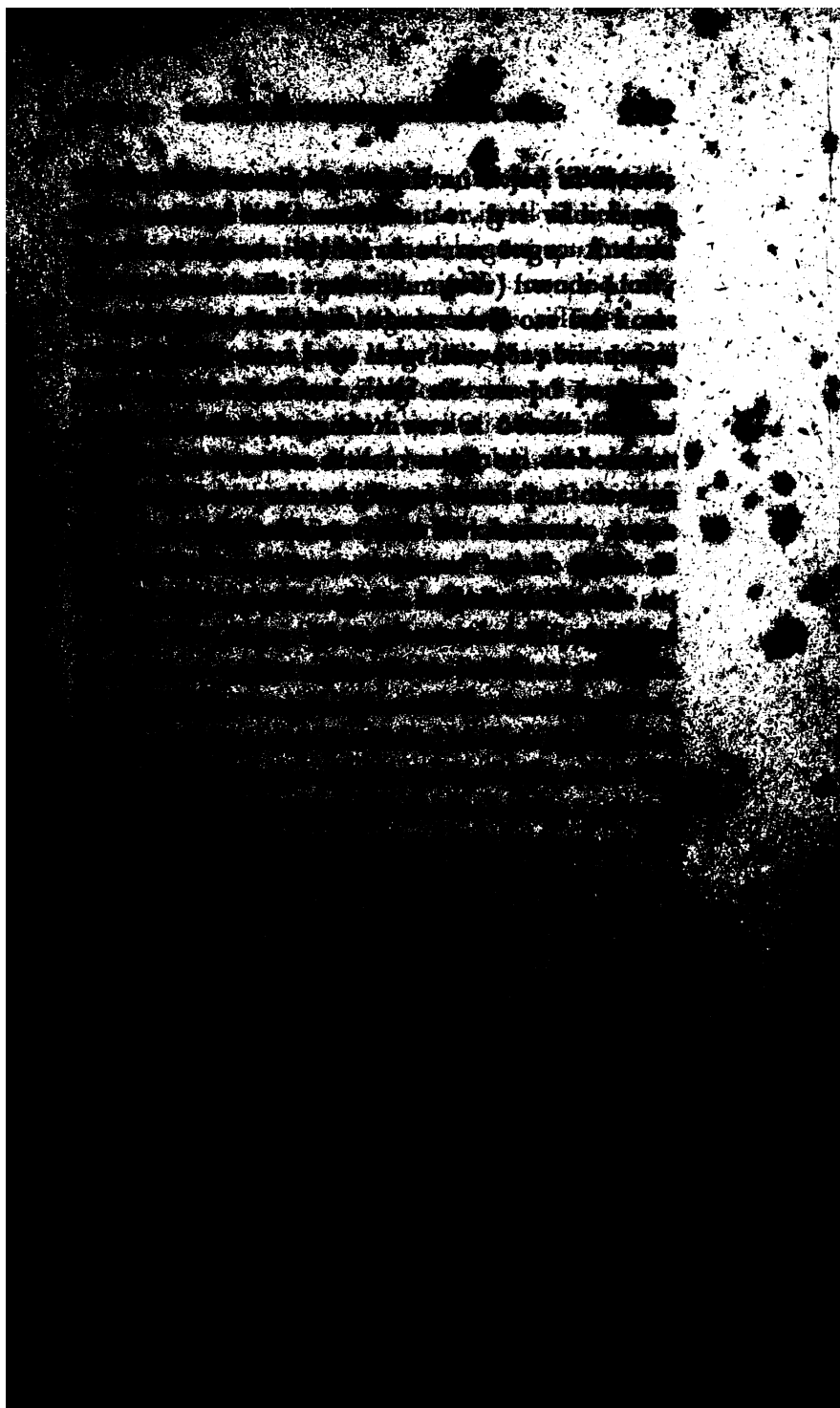
1980

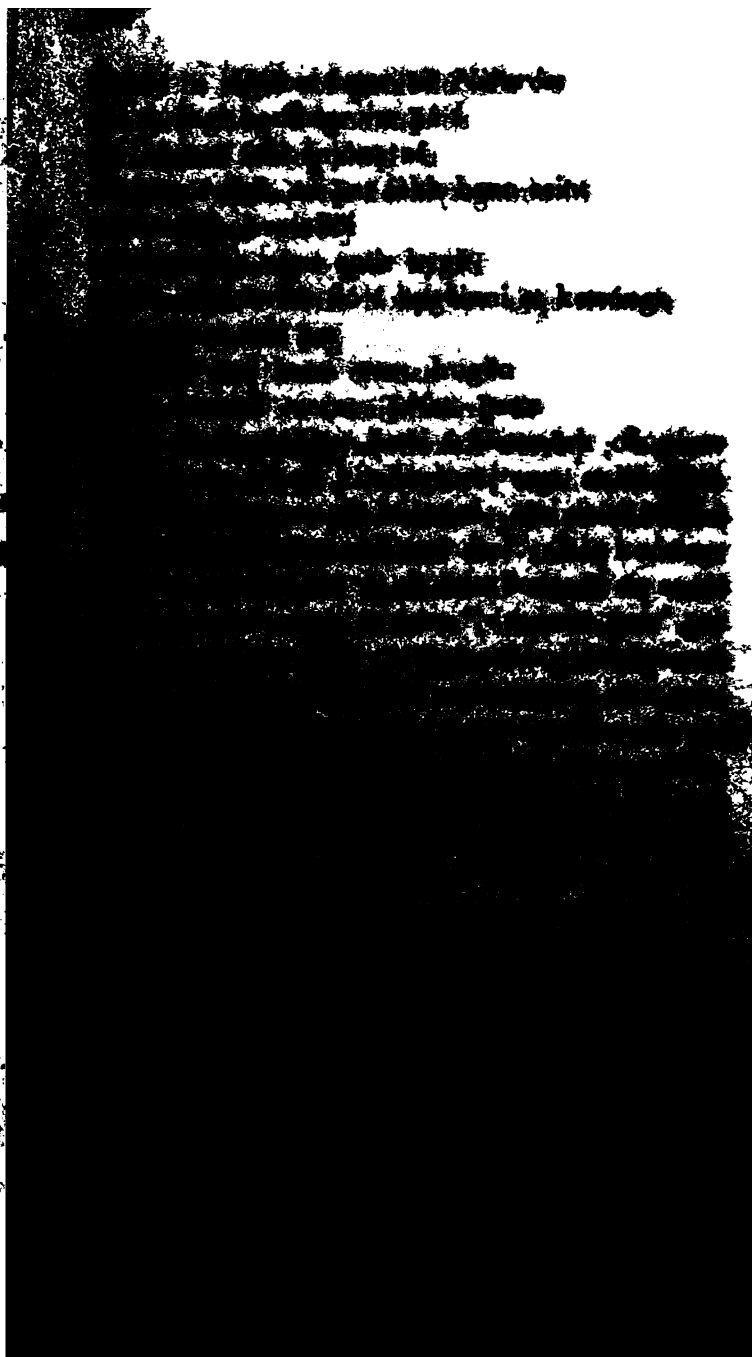
1981

1982

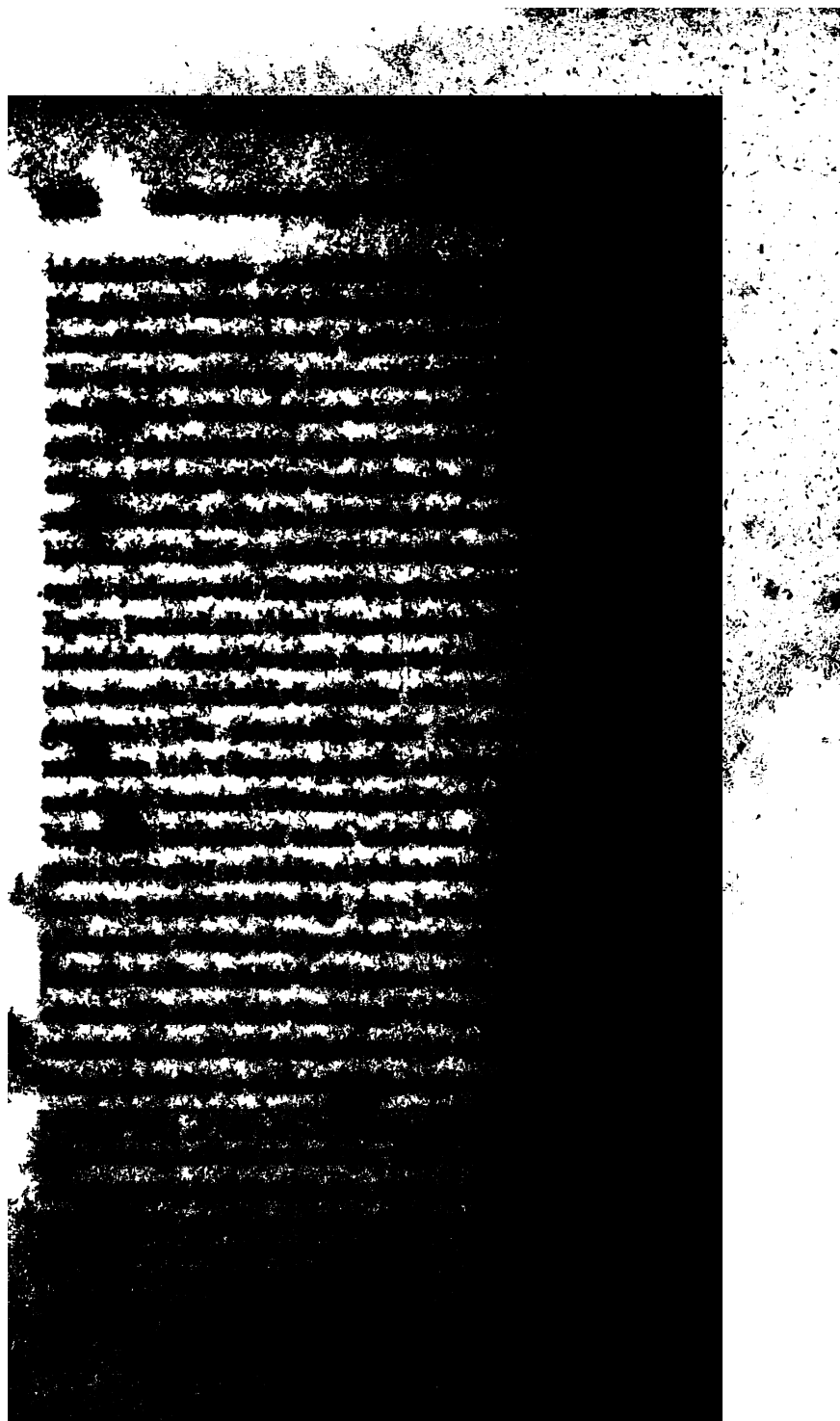




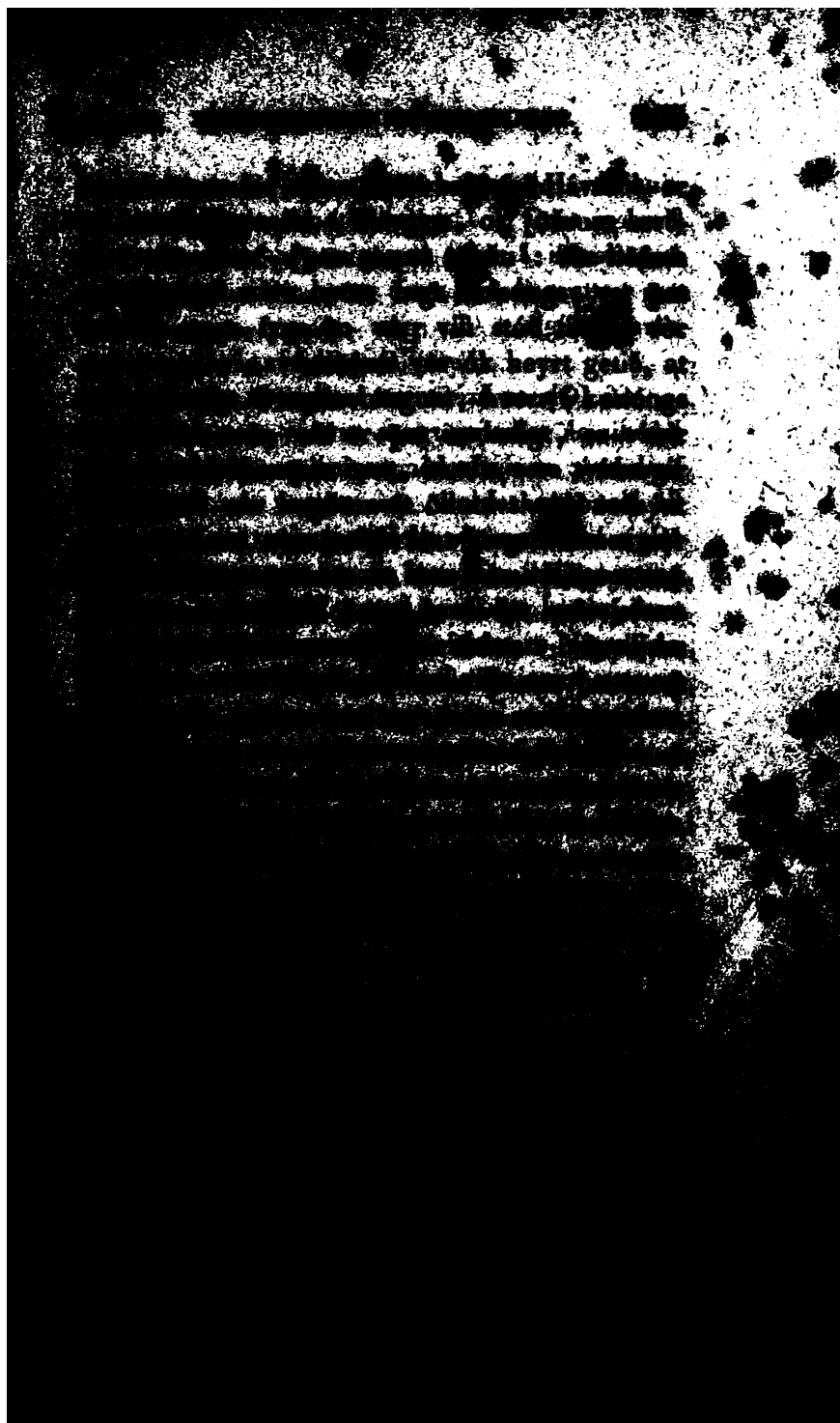




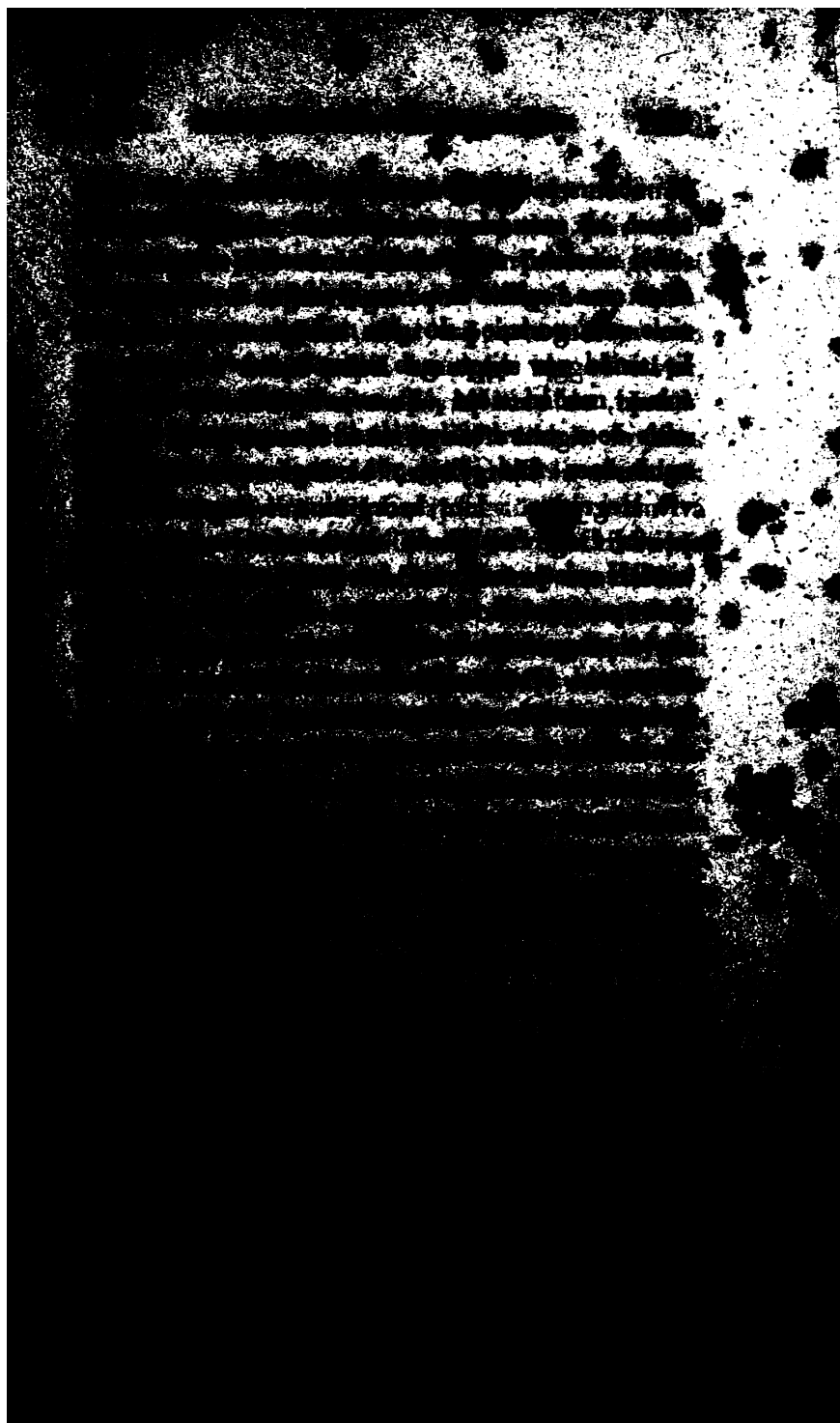








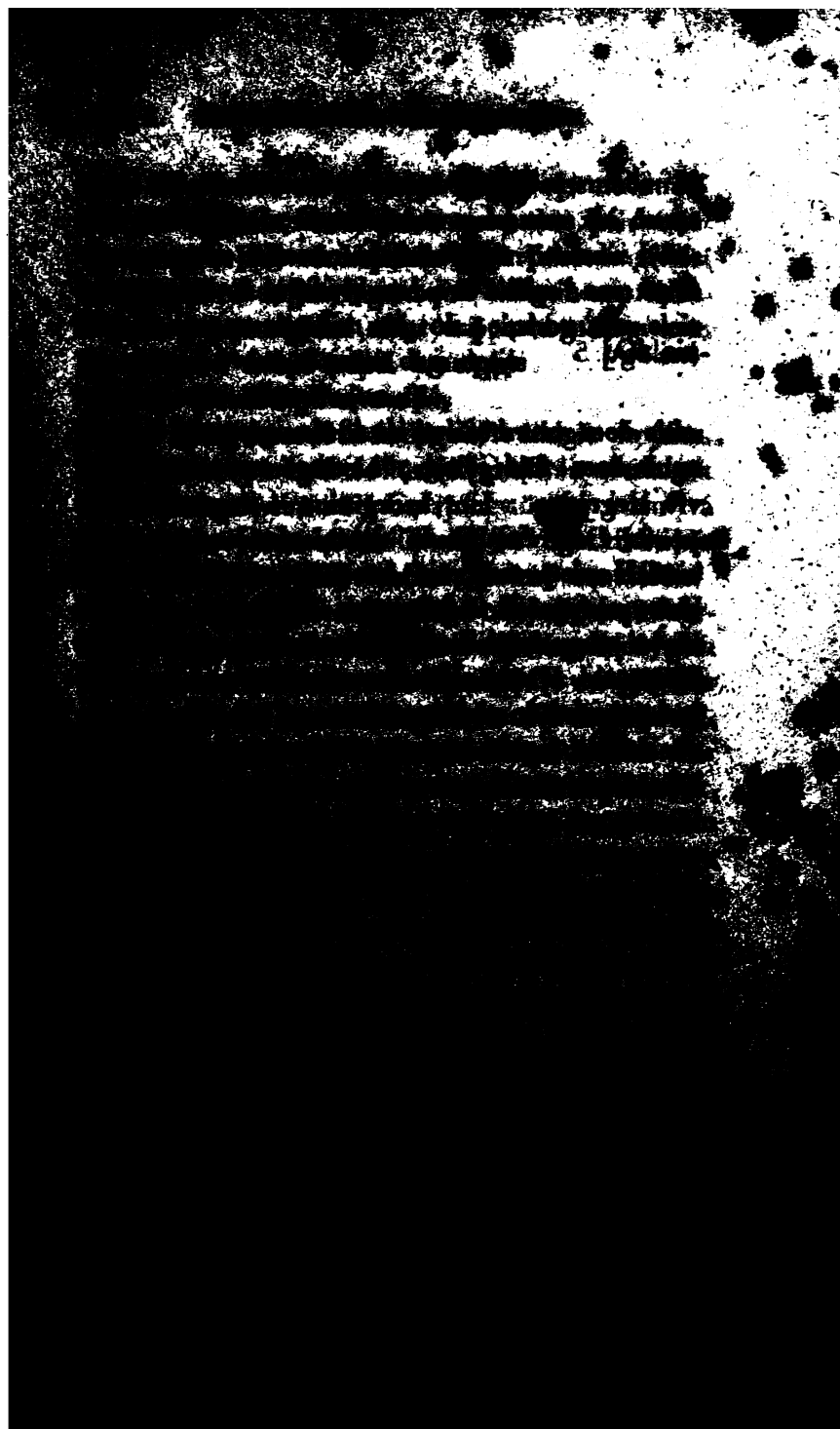


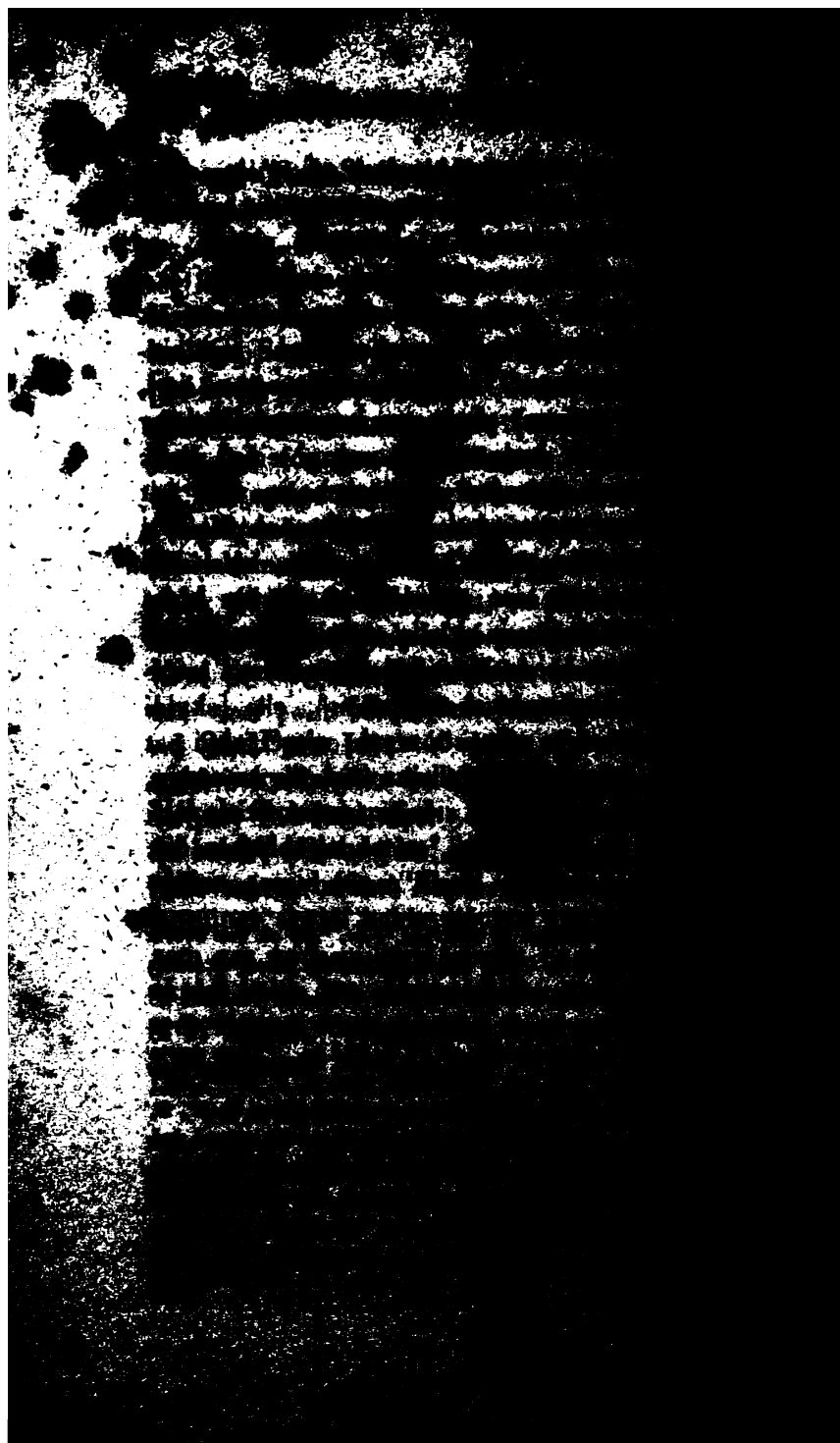


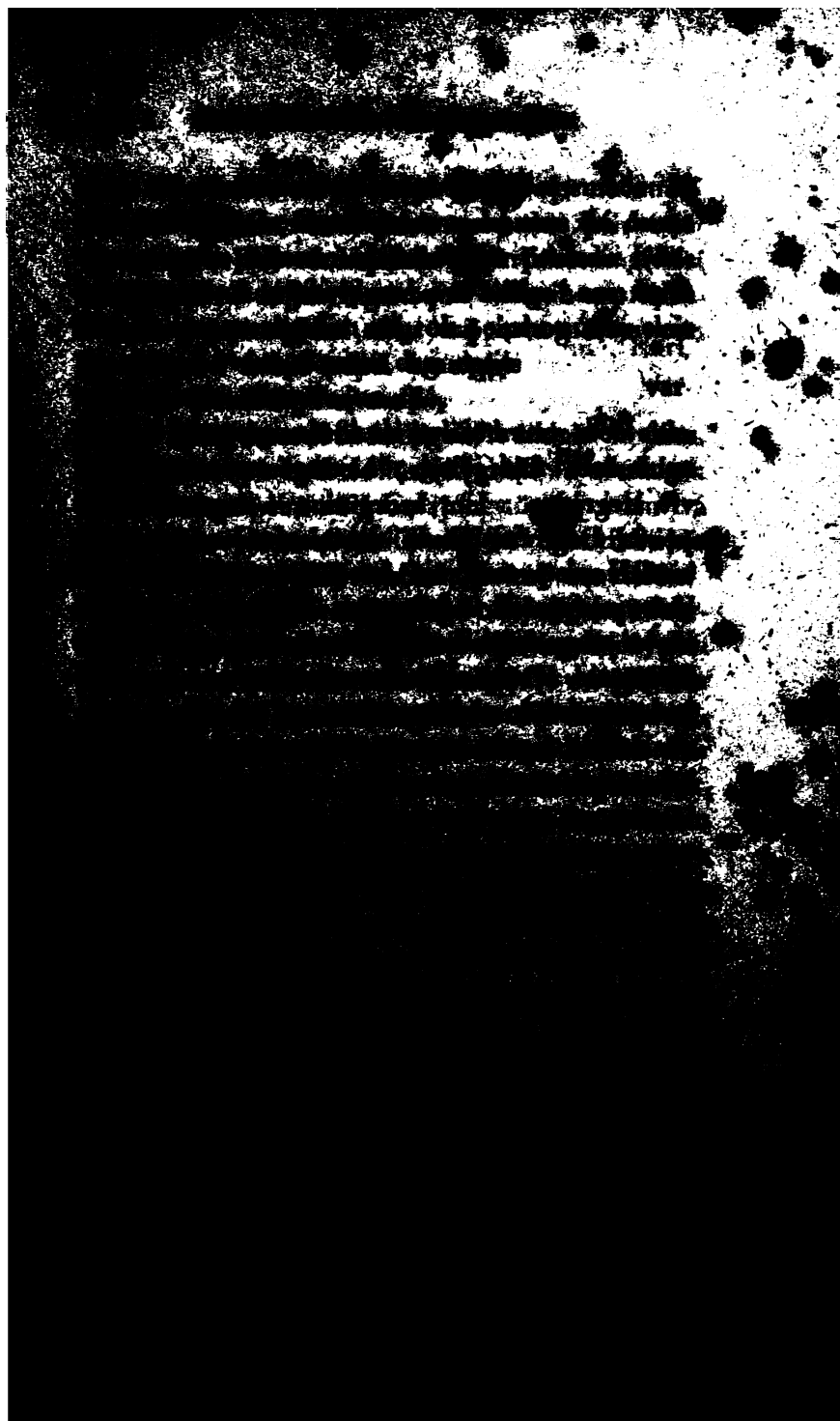








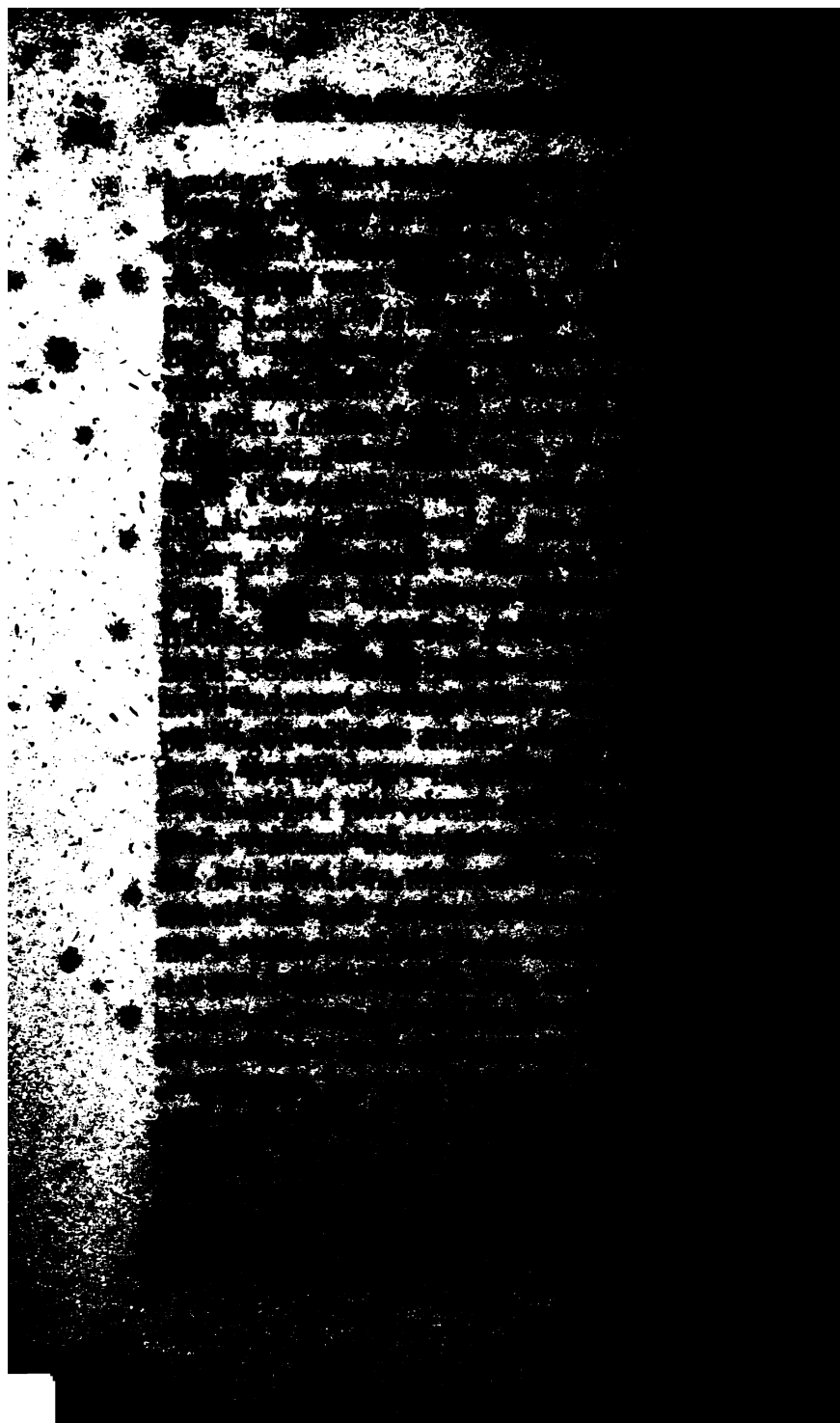




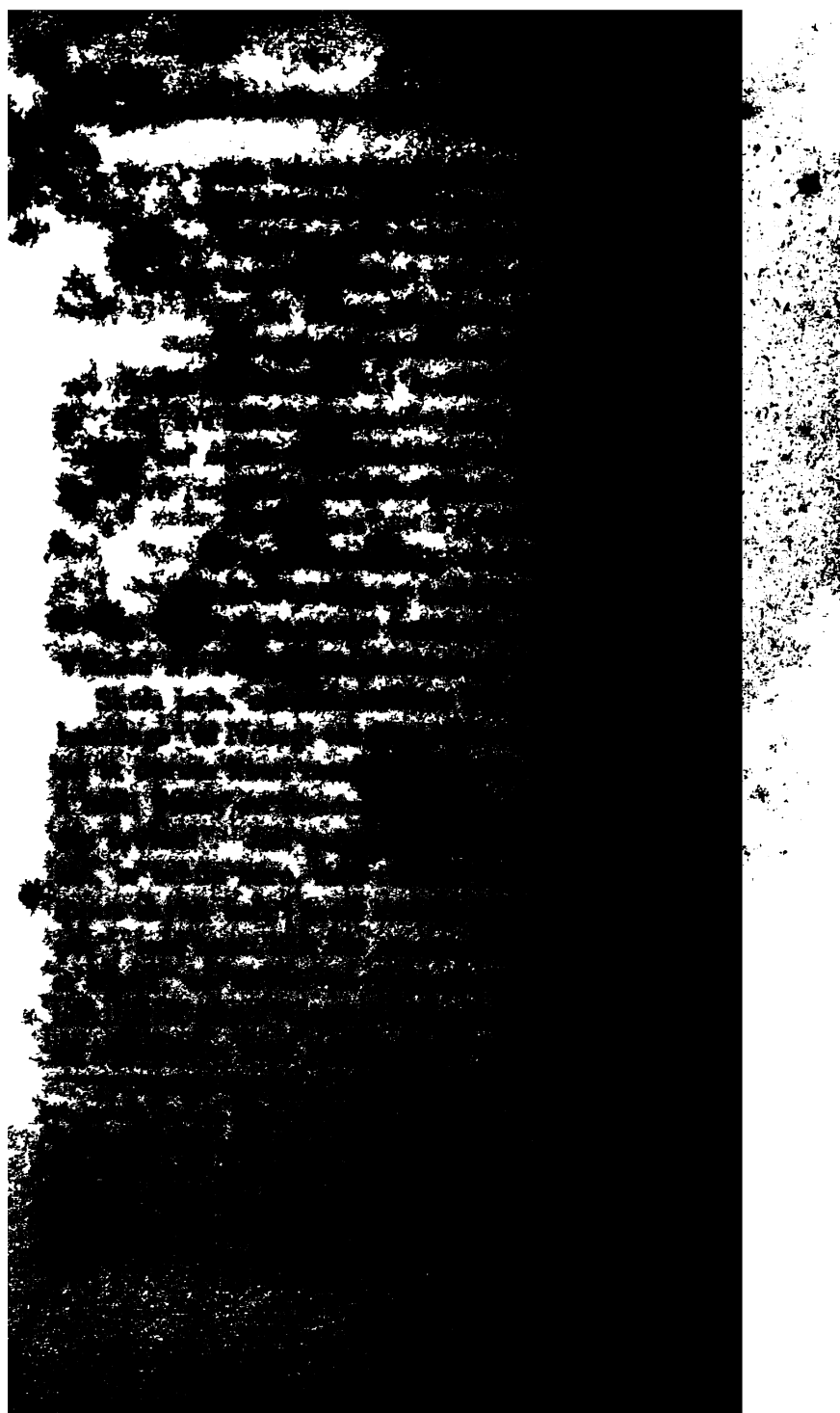


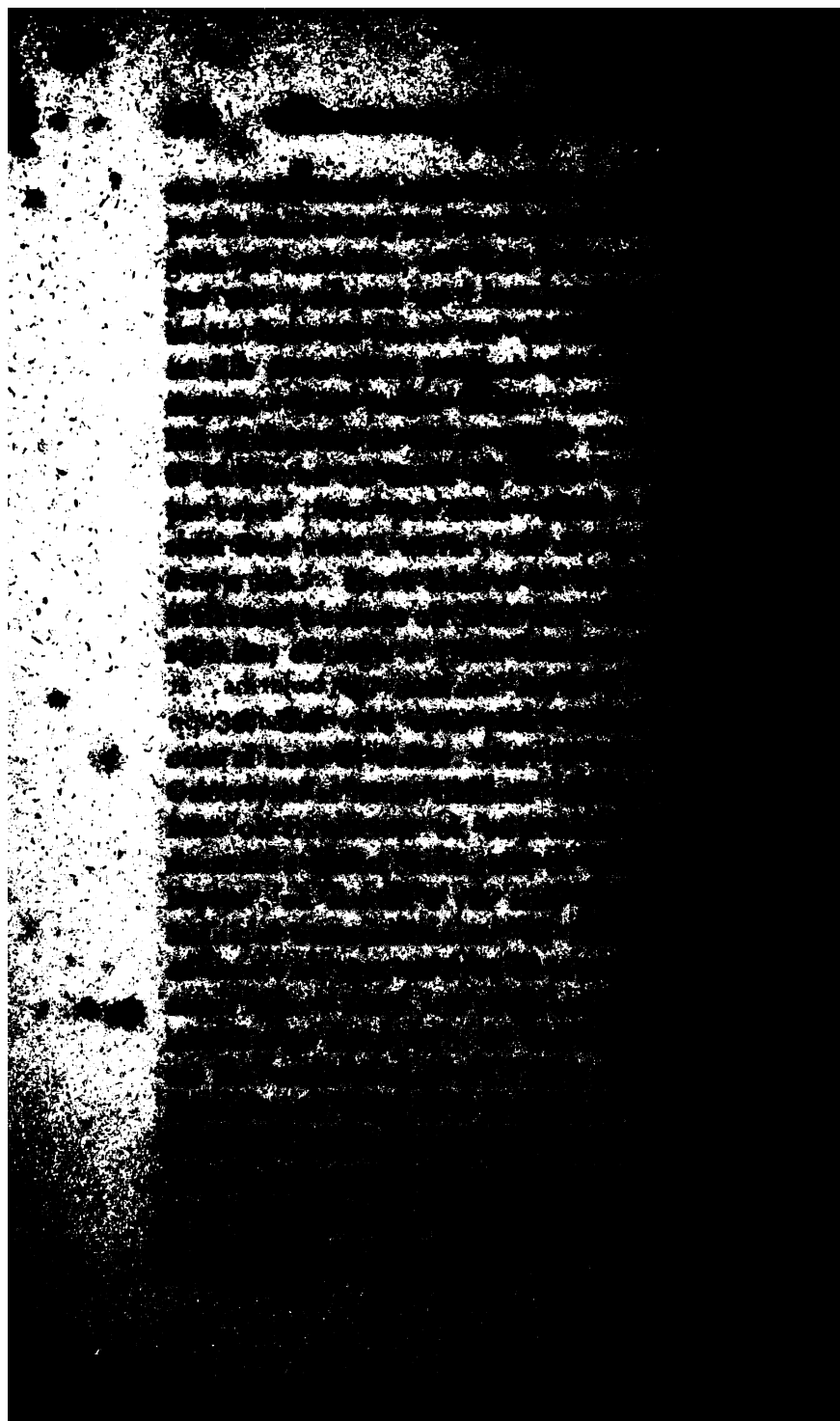
1998

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a list or index of names and locations, possibly related to a historical or geographical study. The text is organized into columns and rows, with some entries appearing to be names of places or individuals, and others possibly being dates or descriptions. The text is too dark to transcribe accurately.]









SECRET

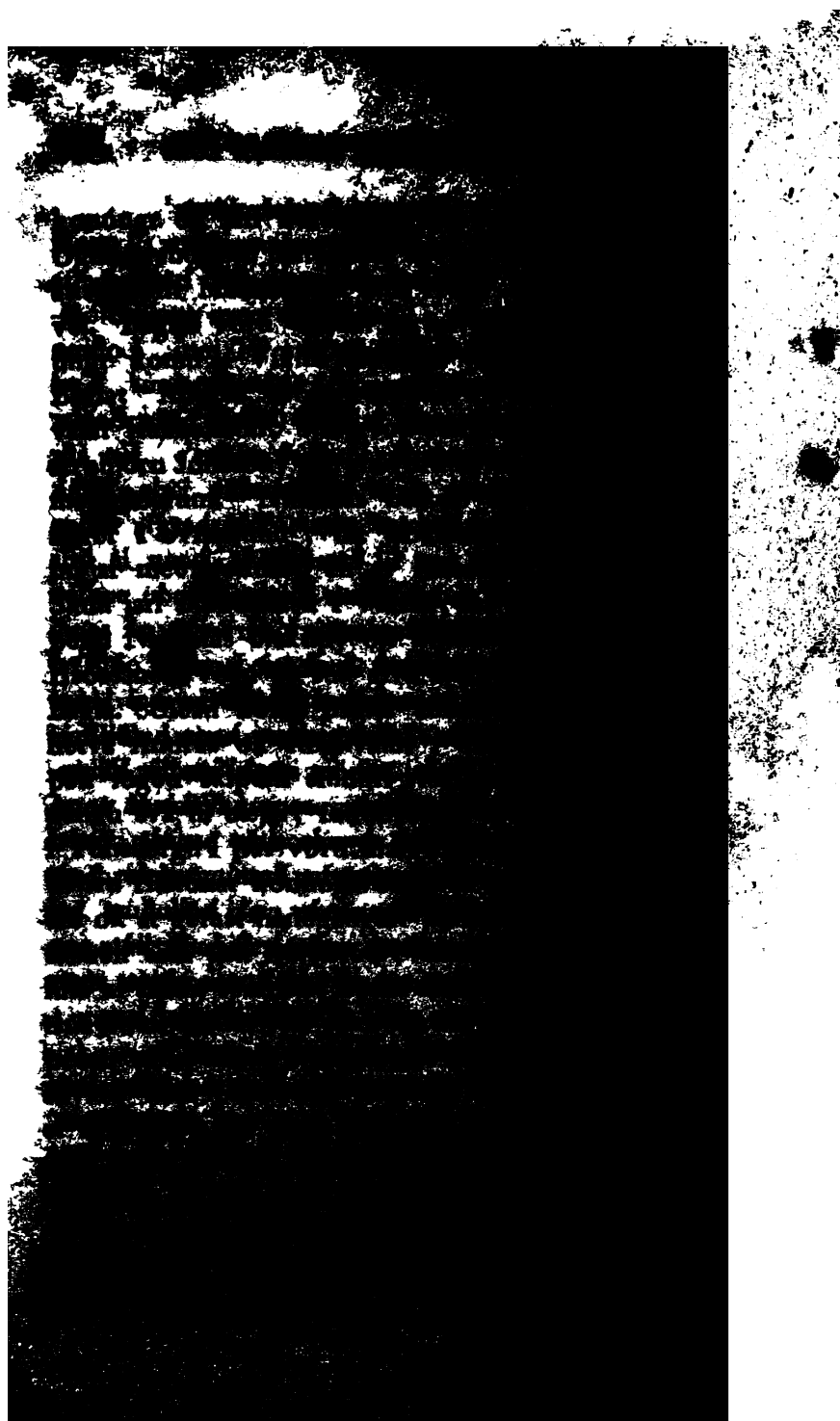
1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

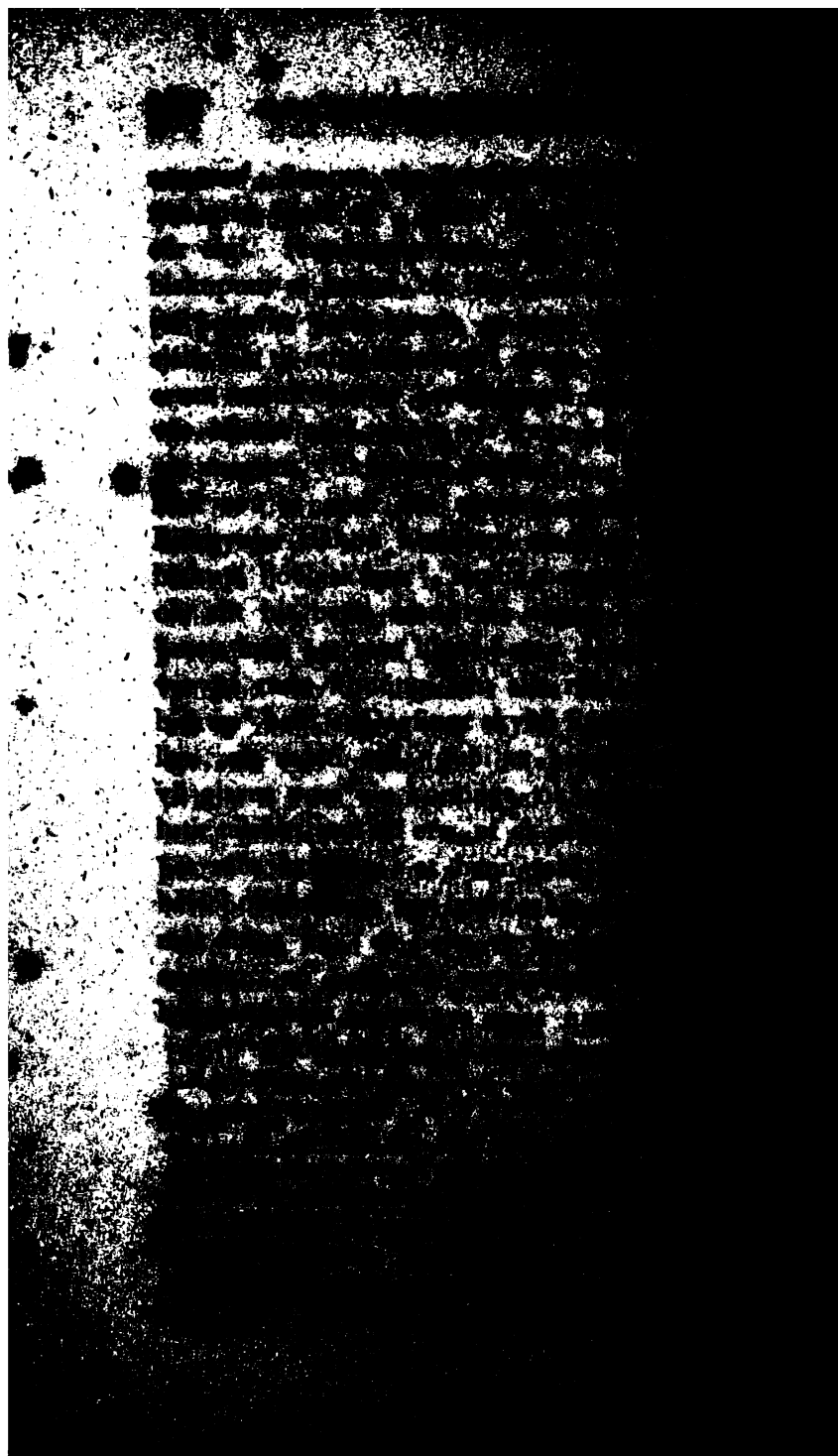
2. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

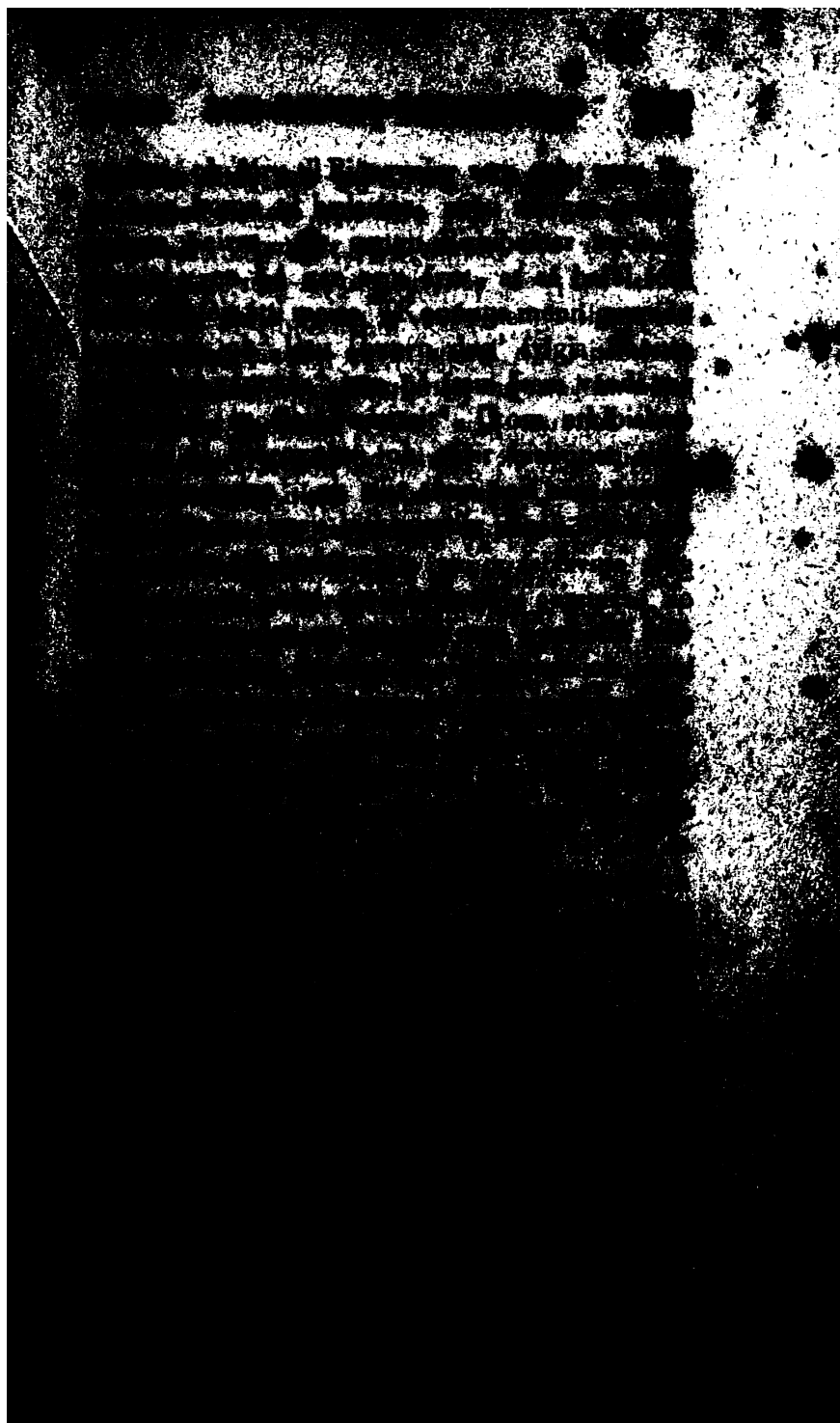
3. It is recommended that the [redacted] be monitored closely, and that any further activities be reported to the appropriate authorities.

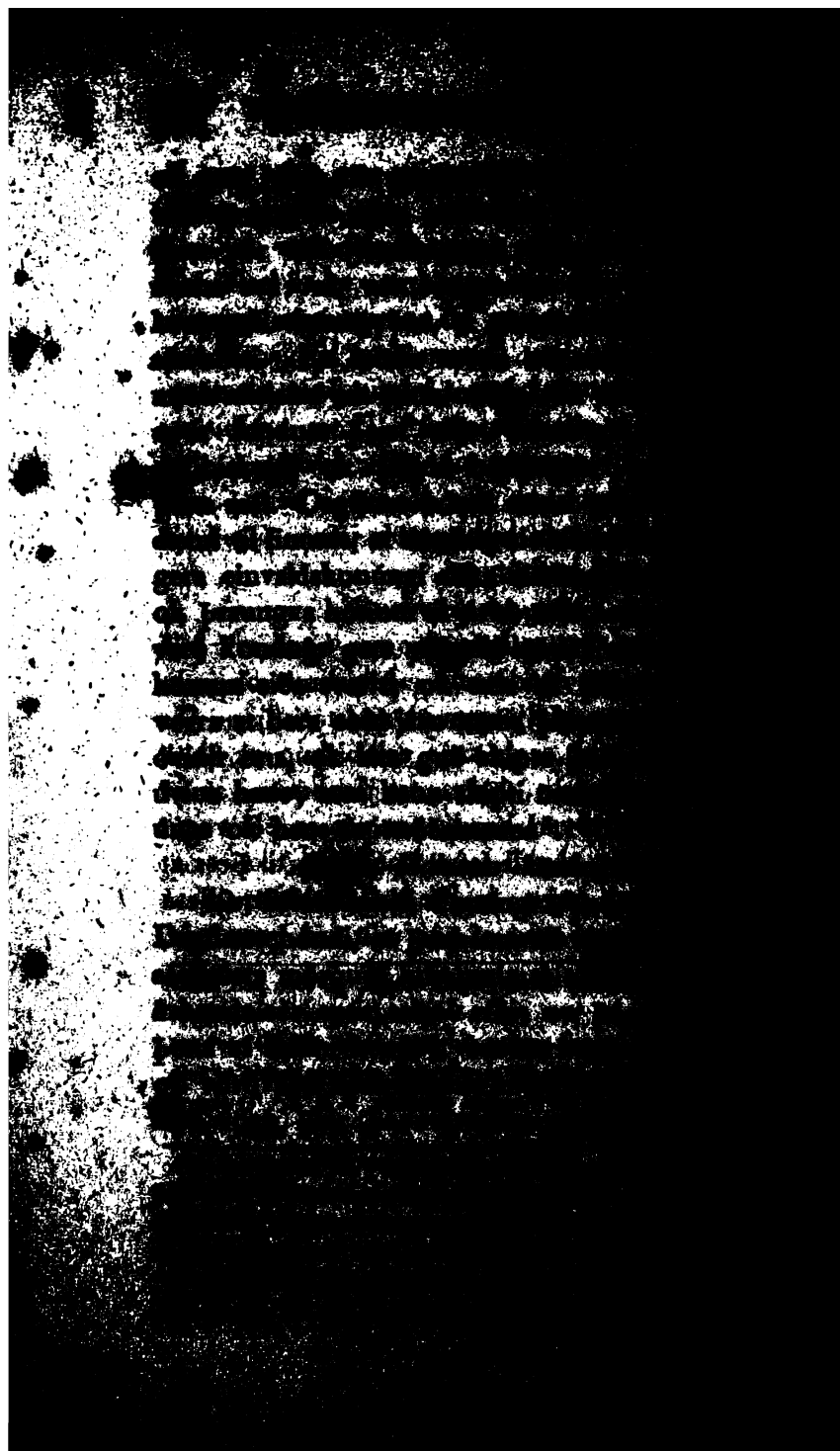
4. This document is classified as SECRET, and it is to be handled accordingly.

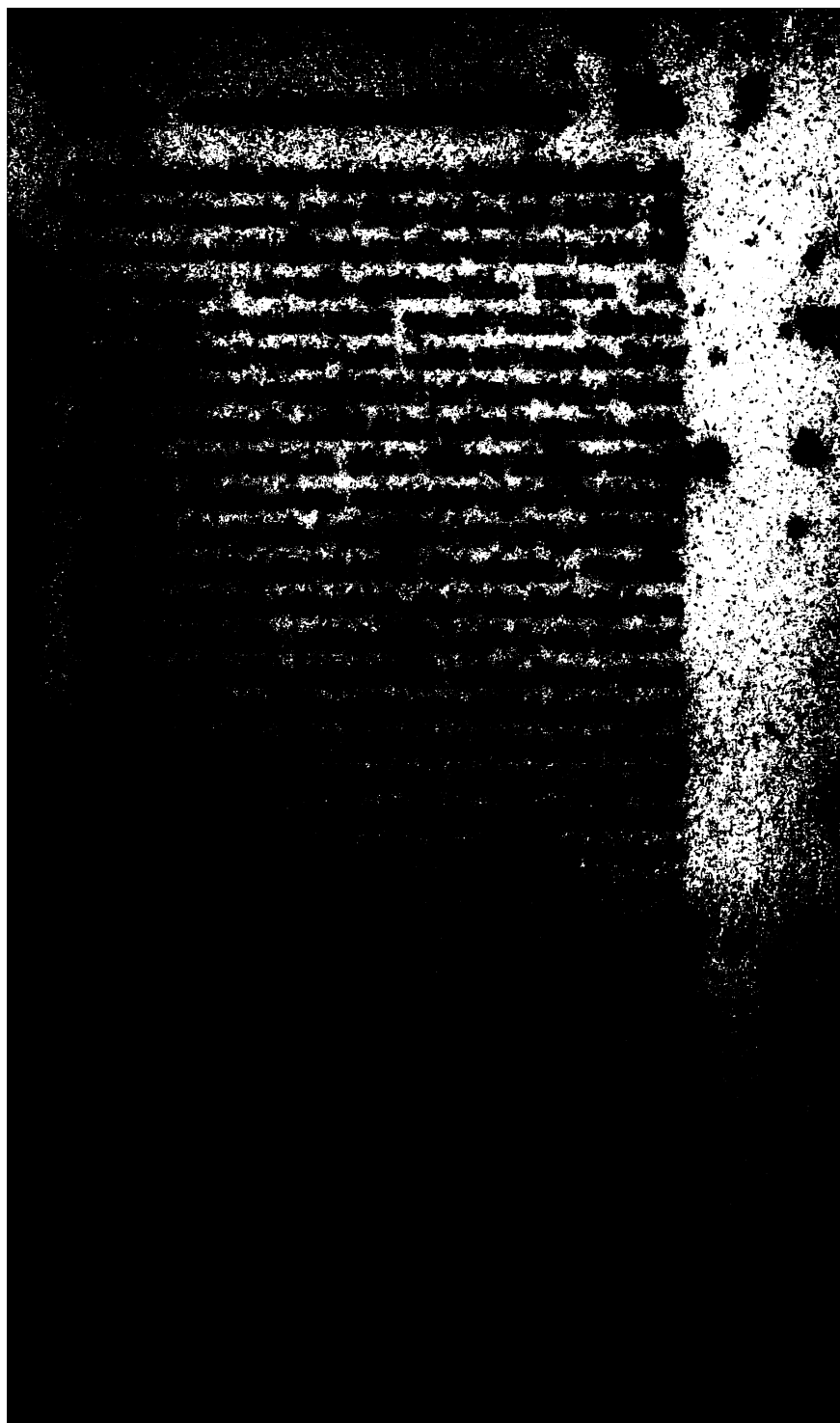


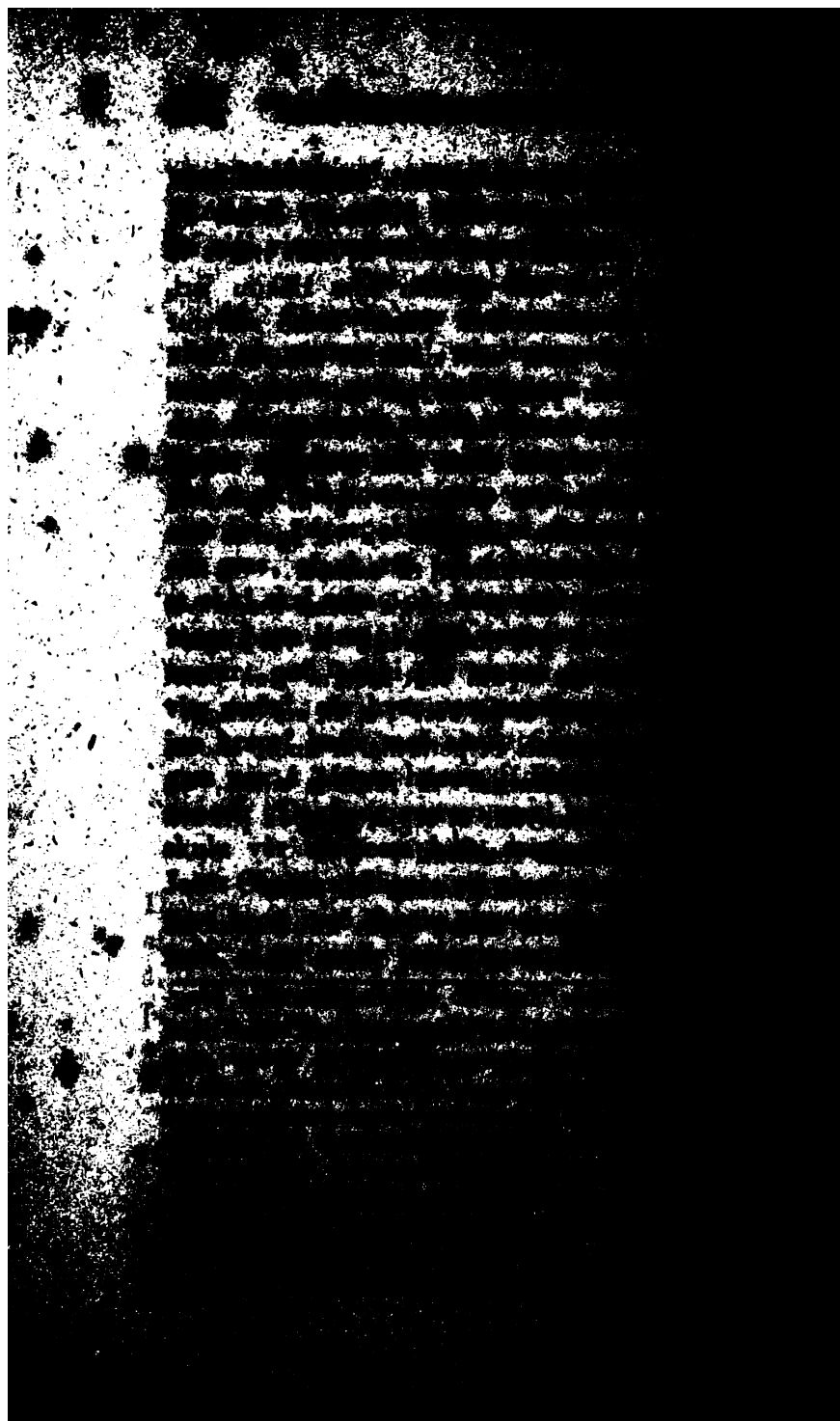




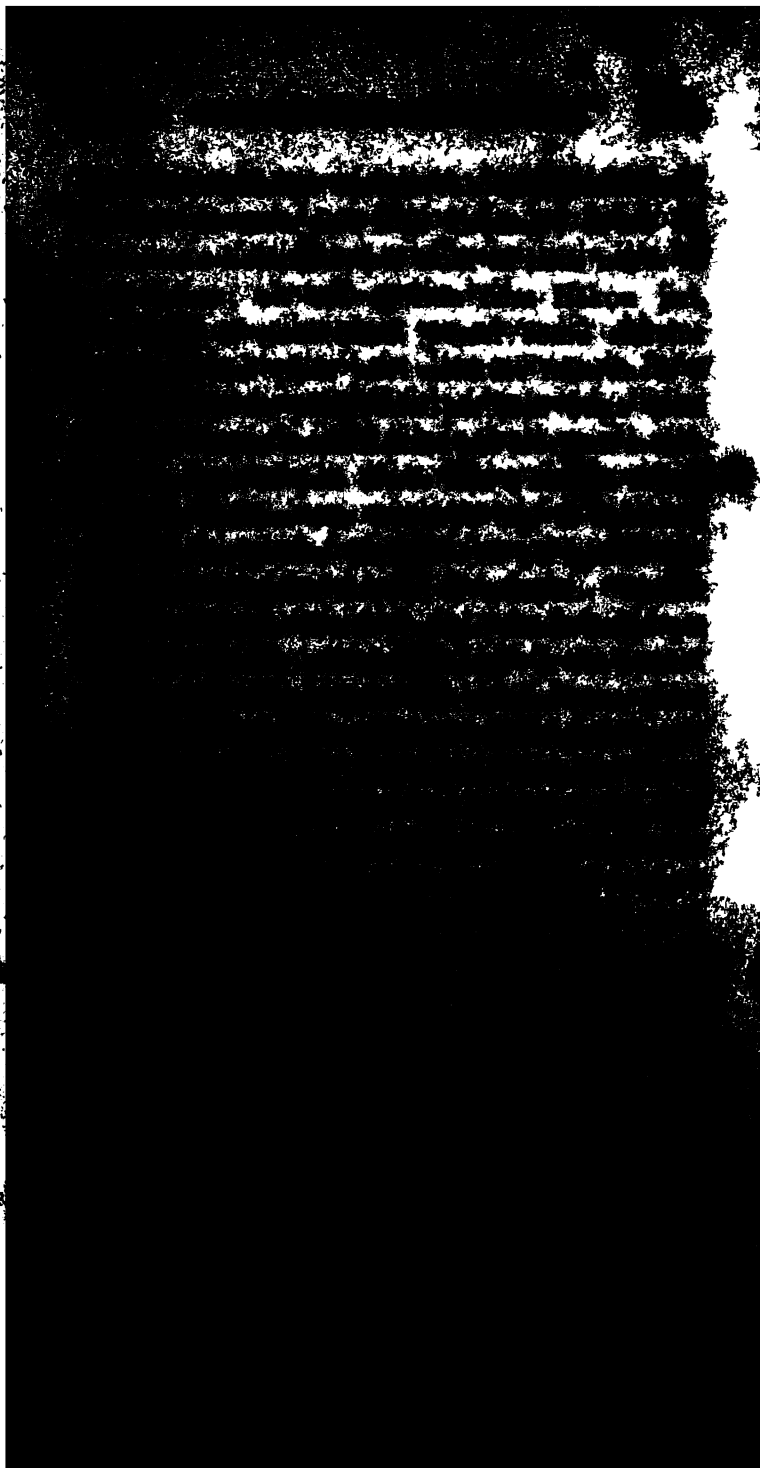


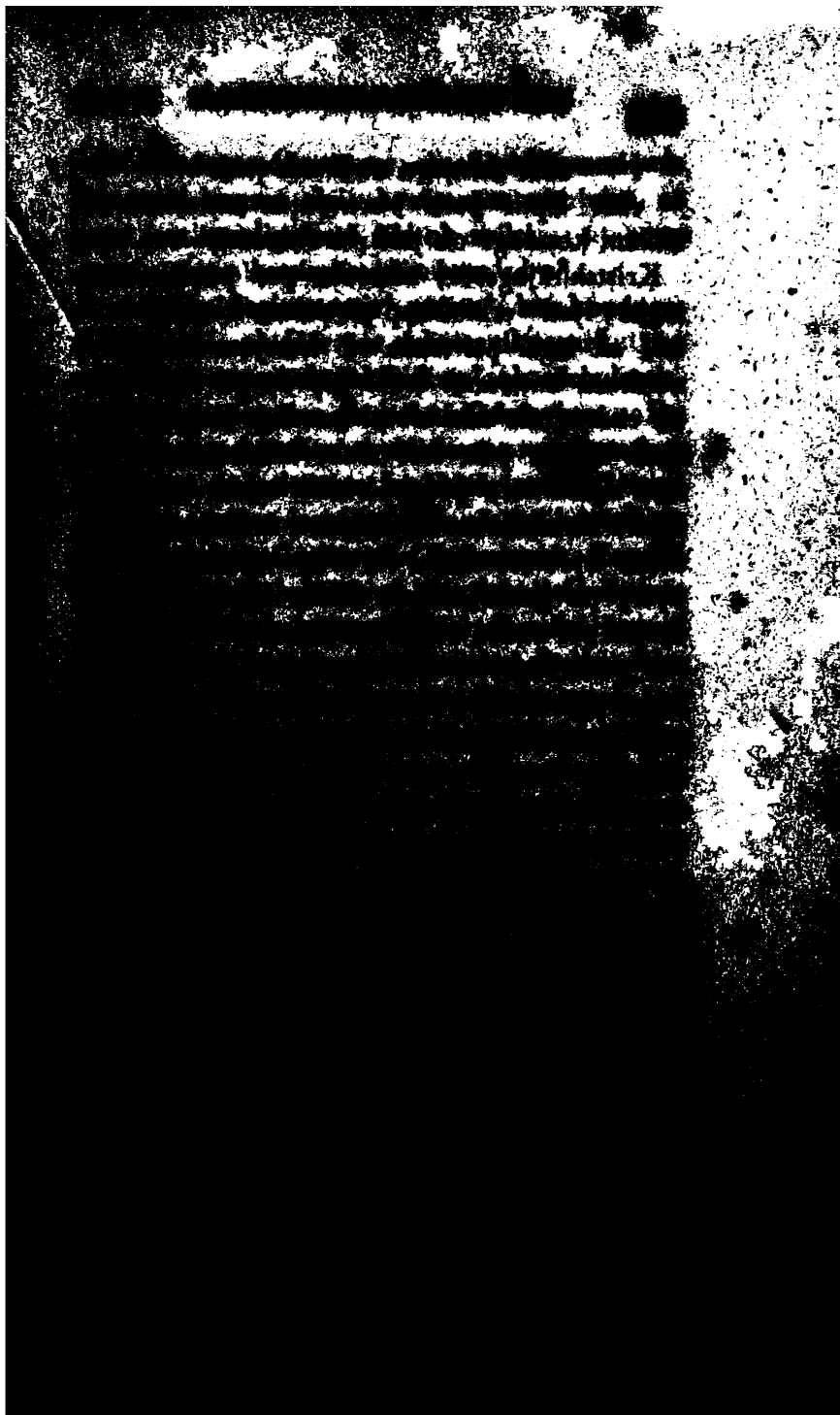




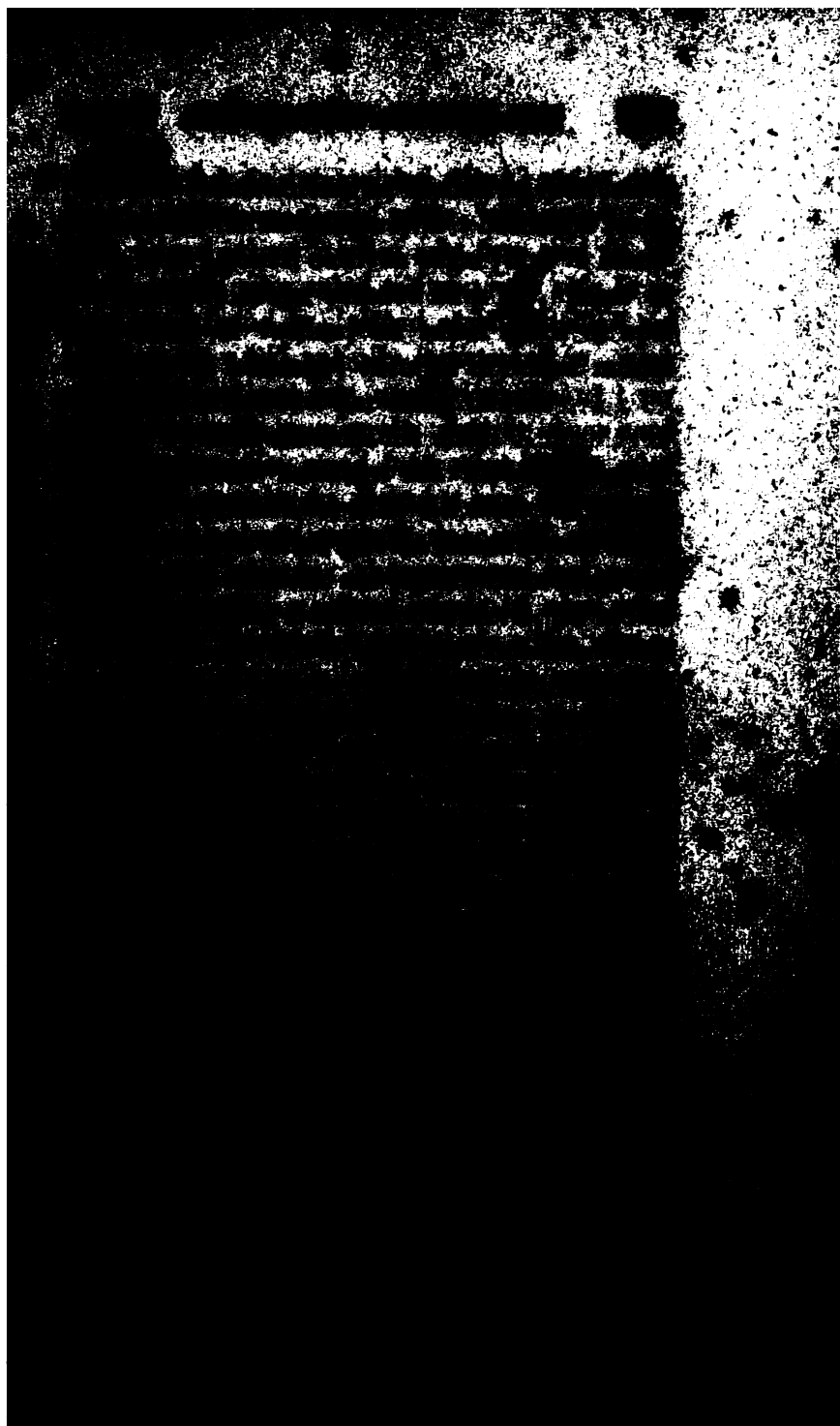


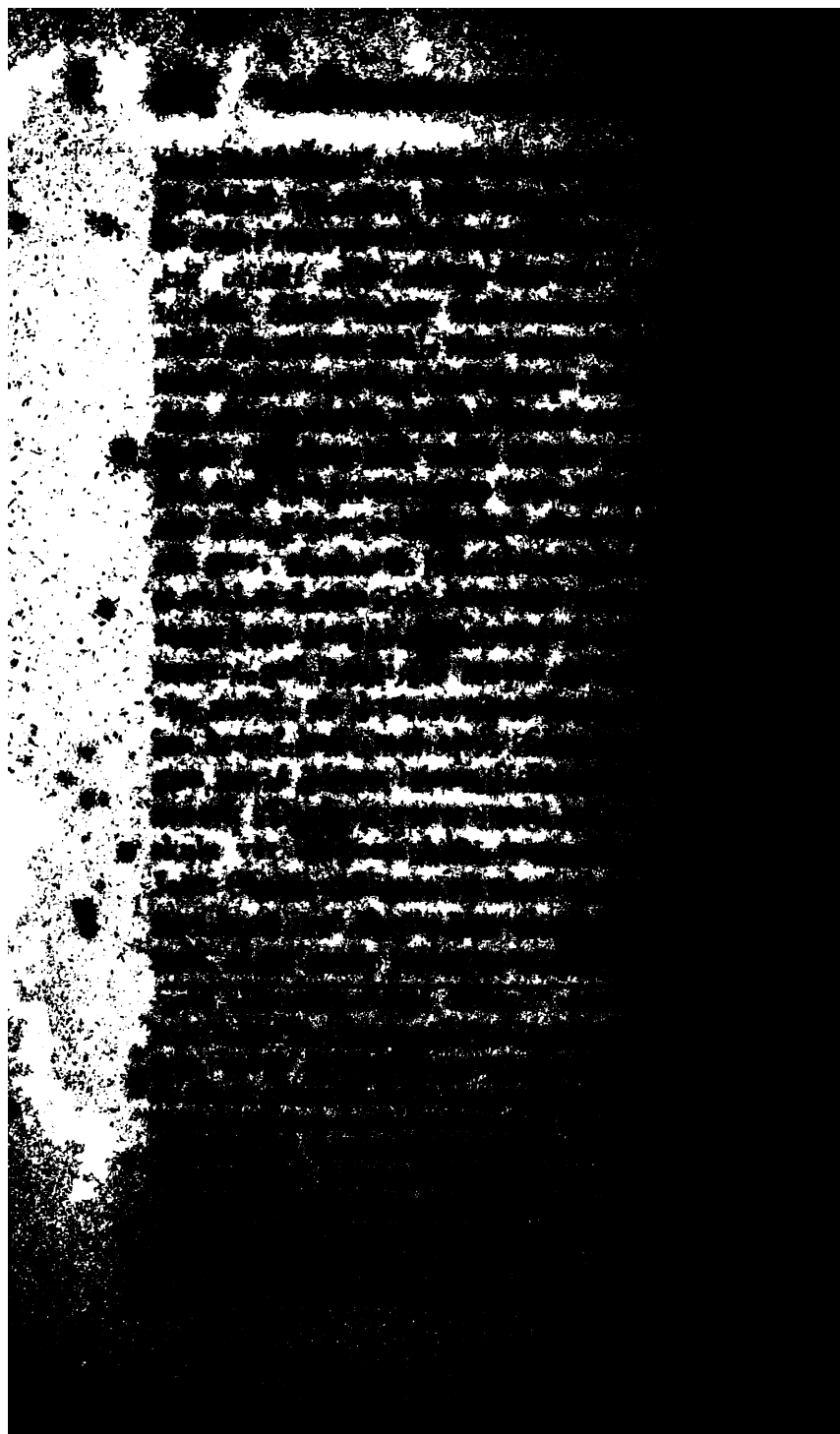


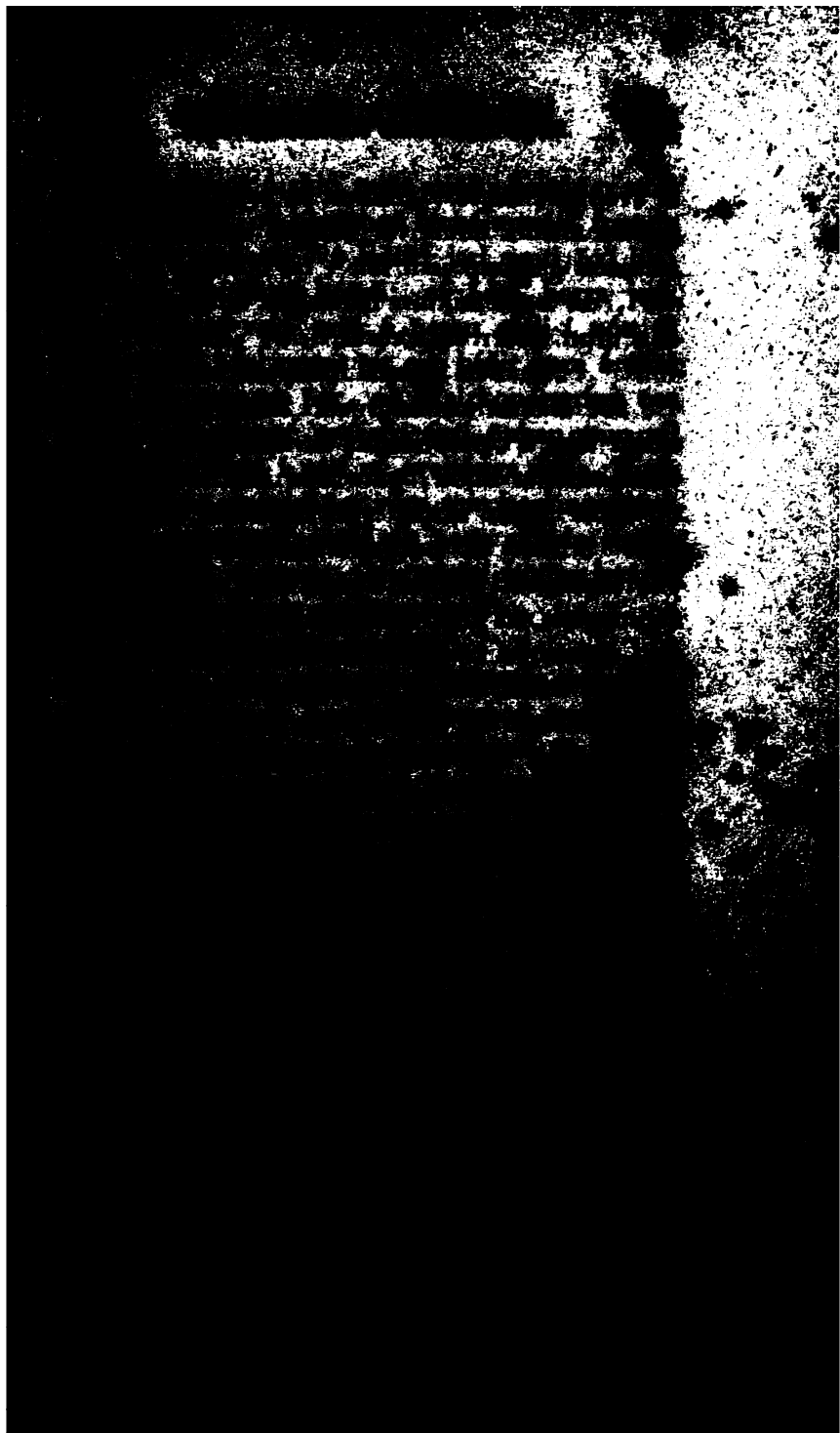












1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

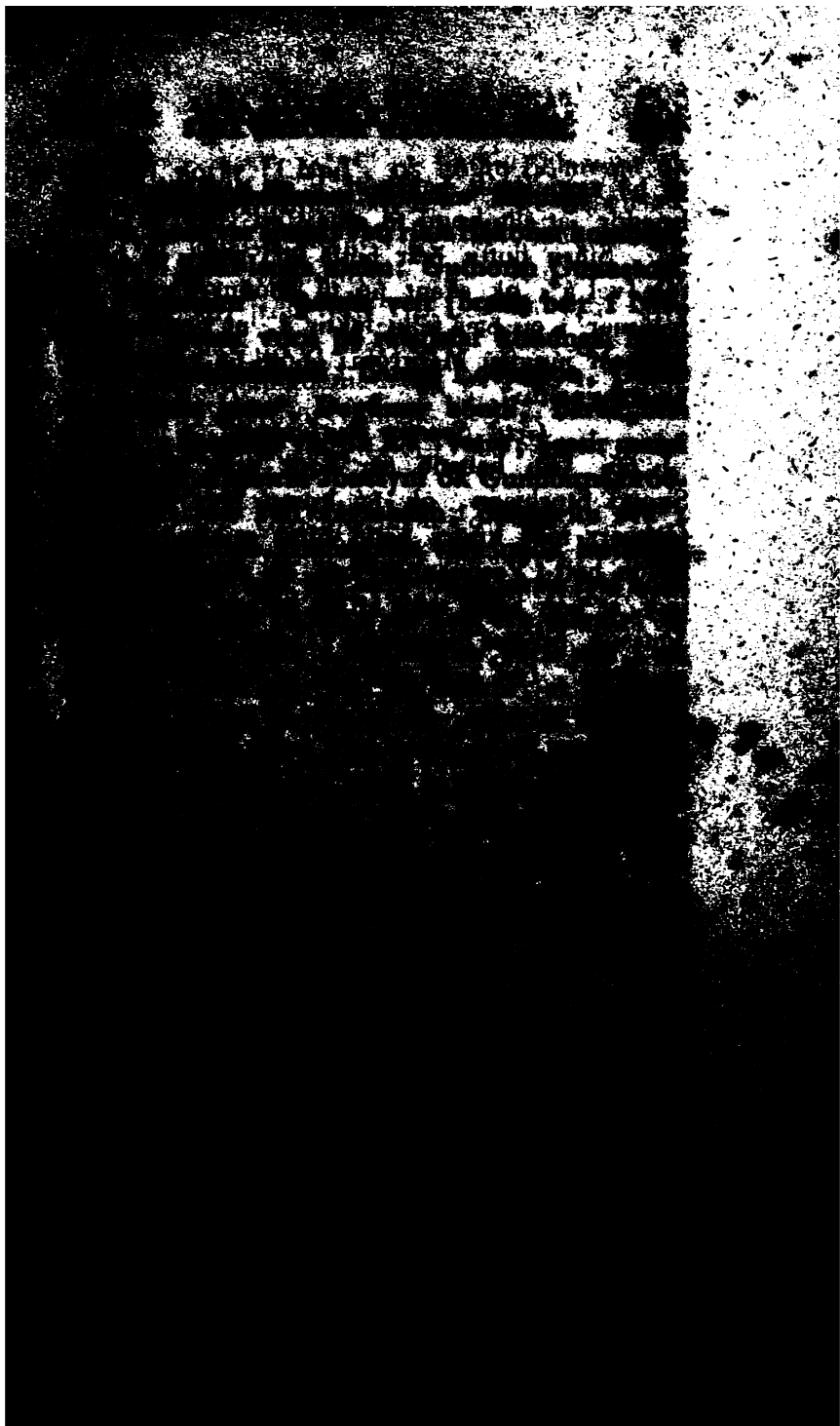
6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

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9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

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The image is a high-contrast, black and white photograph of a textured surface. It appears to be a close-up of a book cover or a piece of fabric. The majority of the image is a dark, almost black, area with a grainy, mottled texture. On the left side, there is a vertical strip of lighter, white material, which could be a hinge or a binding edge. The overall effect is one of extreme contrast and texture.

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THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF
HENRY THE SEVENTH
OF ENGLAND
BY
JAMES HALLAM
ESQ.
OF LINCOLN'S INN
IN TWO VOLUMES
LONDON
PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD
1809

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

HENRY THE SEVENTH

OF ENGLAND

BY

JAMES HALLAM

ESQ.

OF LINCOLN'S INN

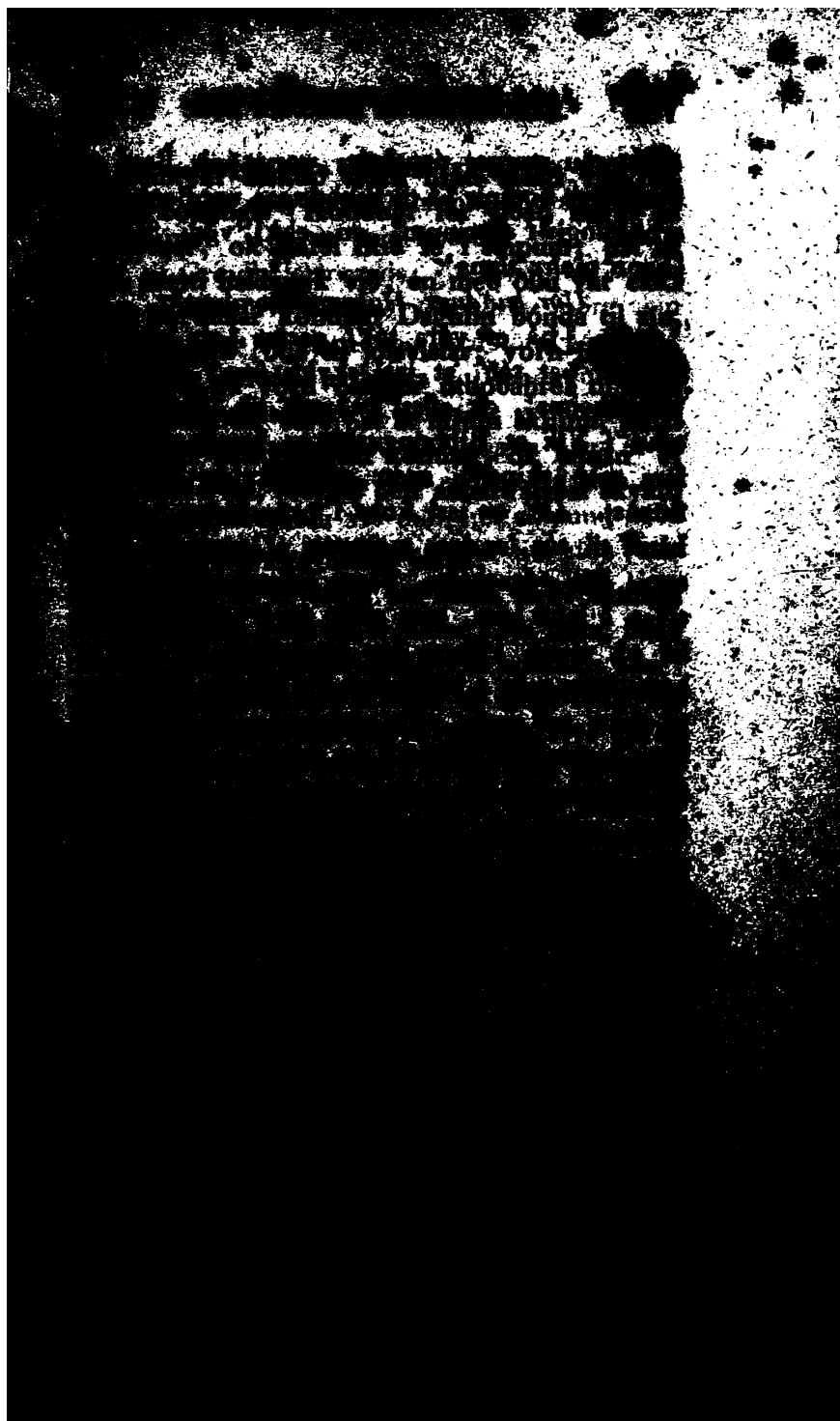
IN TWO VOLUMES

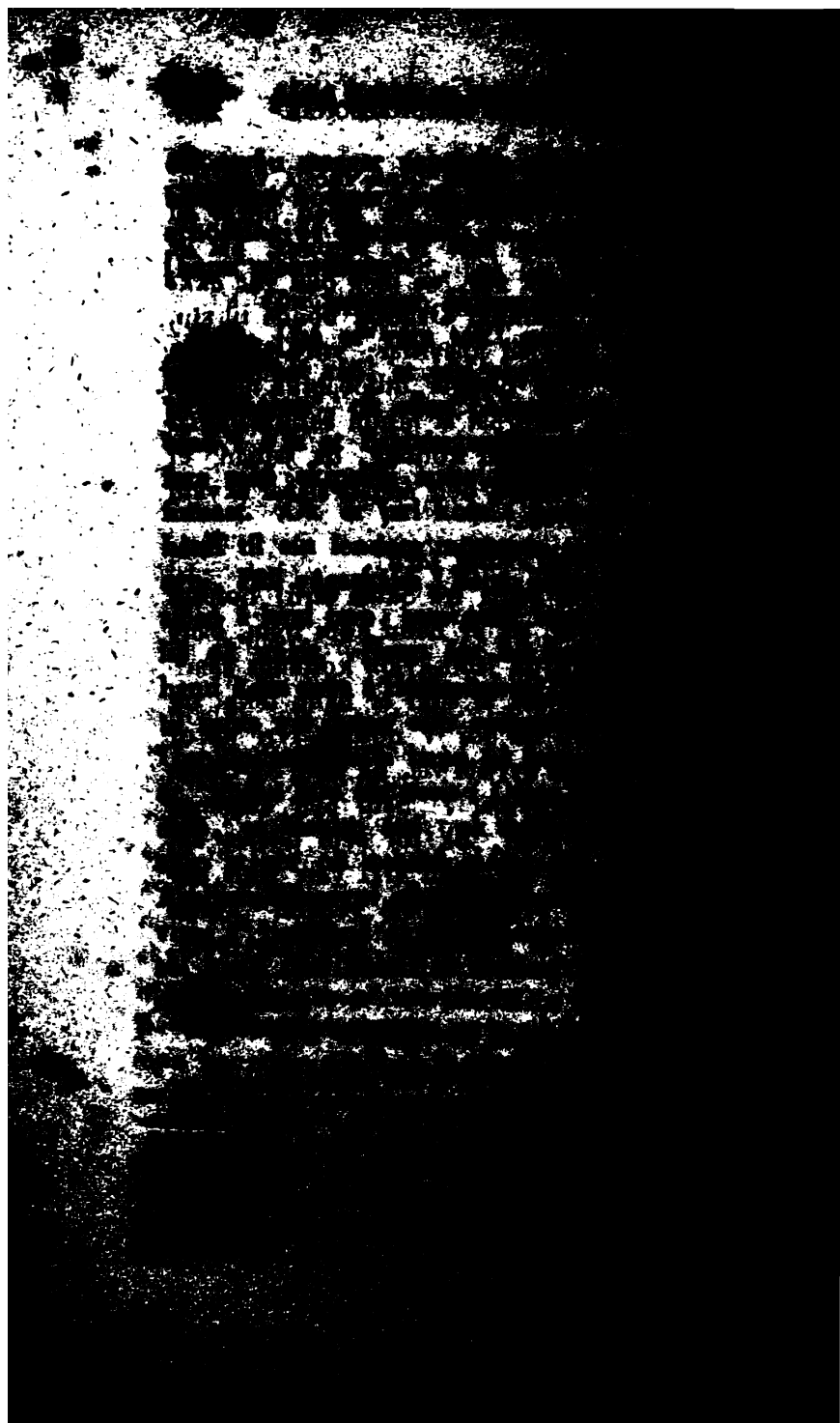
LONDON

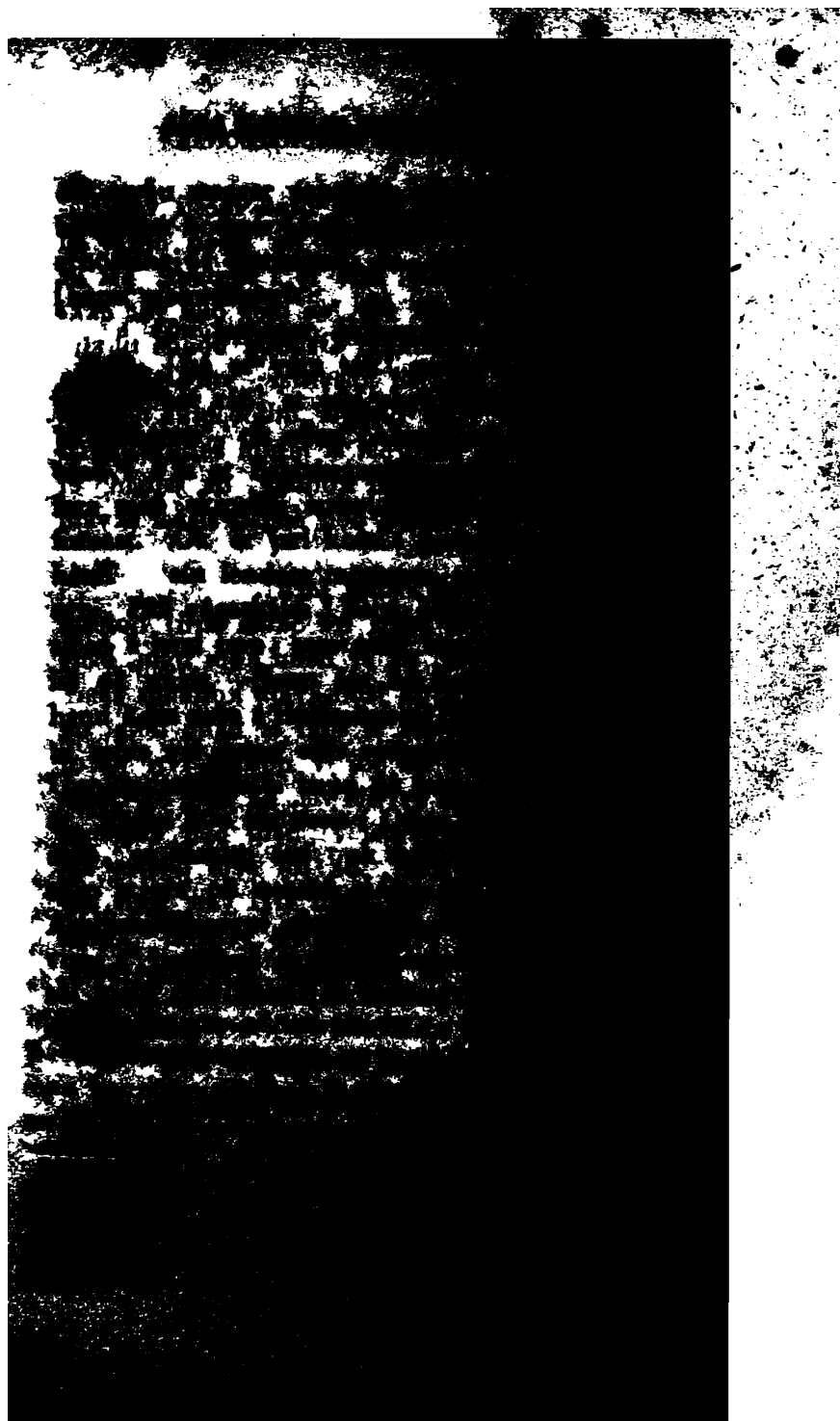
PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD

1809

[The following page contains extremely faint, illegible markings.]









SECRET

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. This information is being provided for your information and is not to be distributed outside of your office.

2. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently active in the [redacted] area.

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10. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently active in the [redacted] area.

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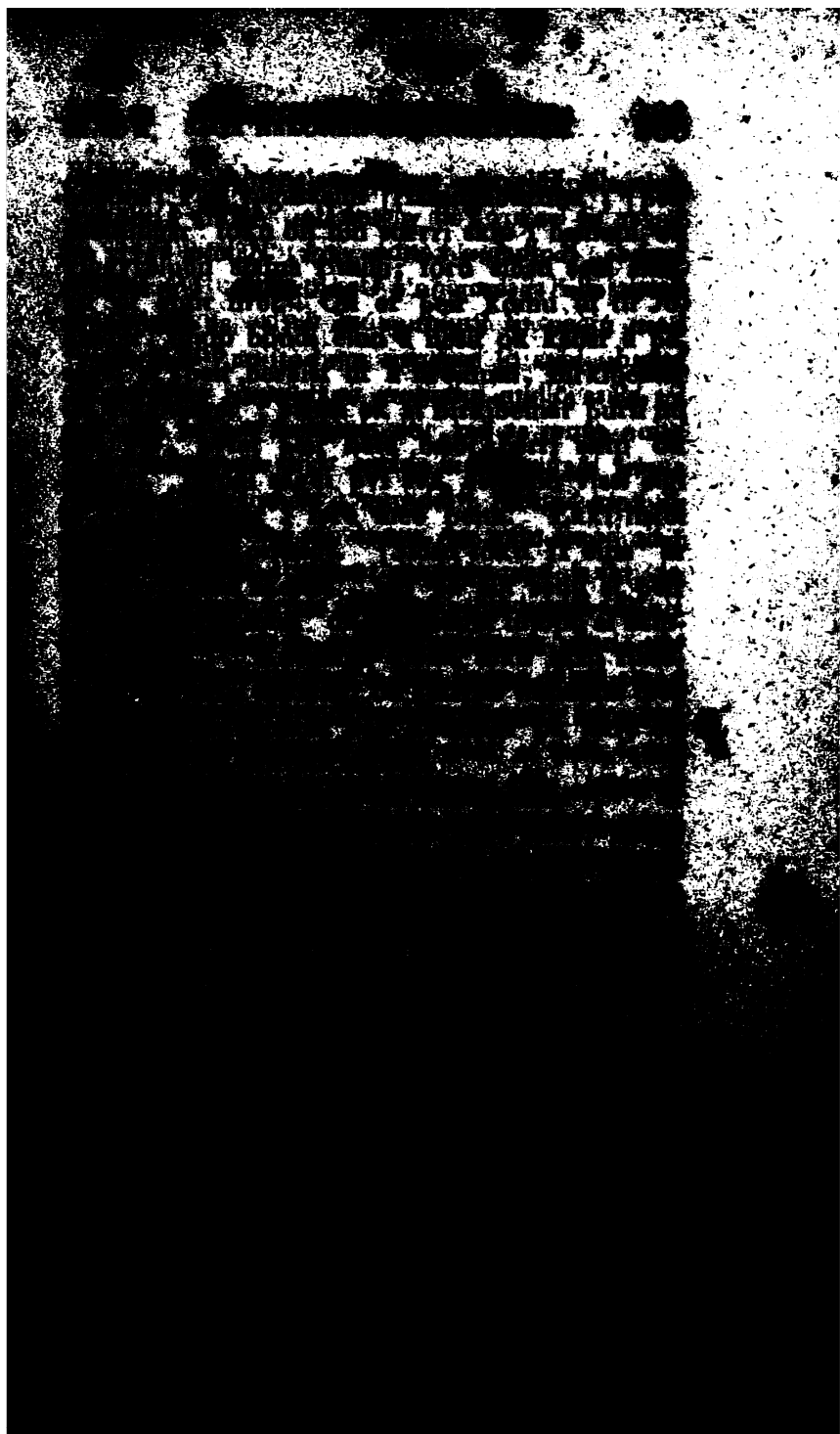
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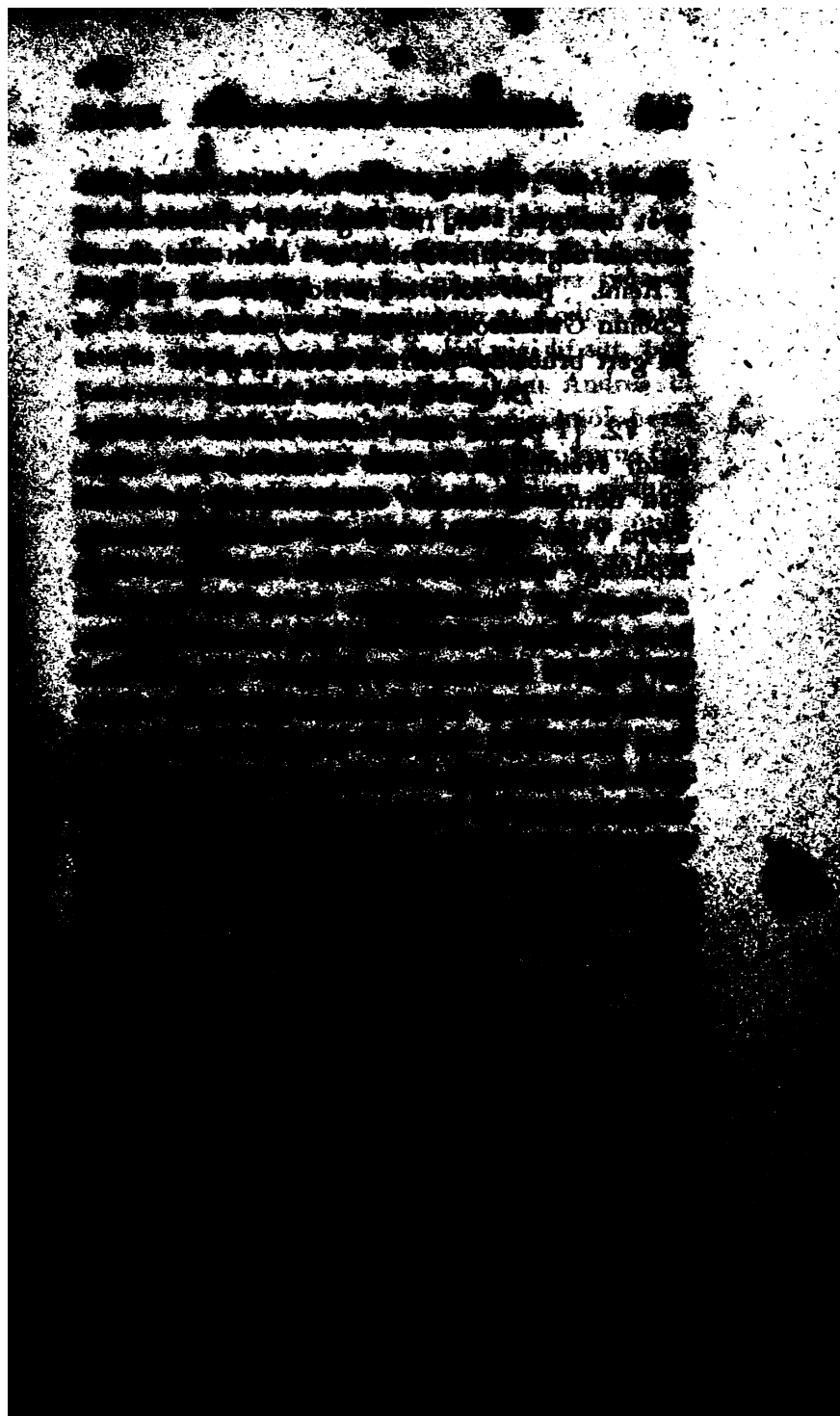
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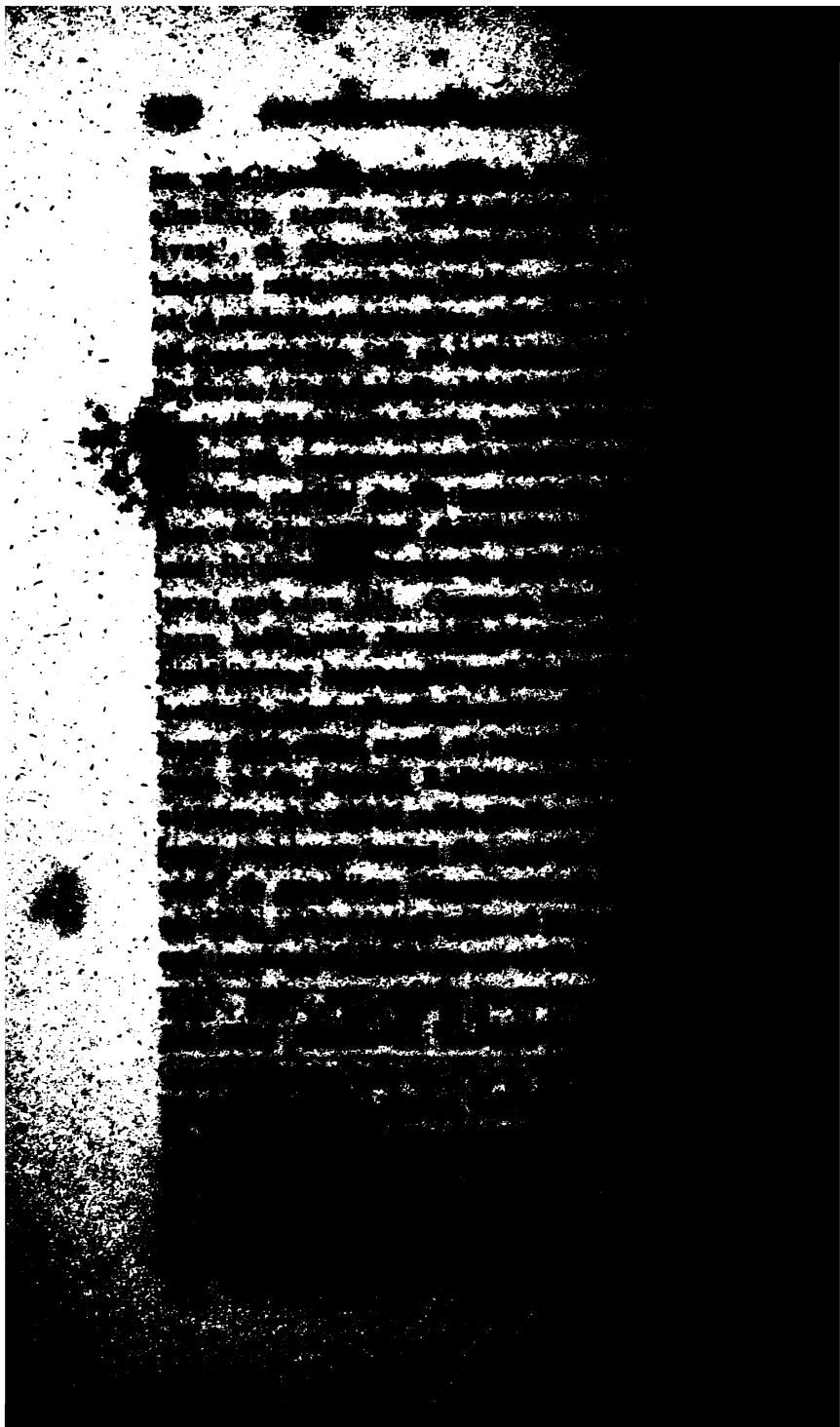
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Journal of Management Education 30(6)p. 789-804
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ast var nætr, komu þeir jarl at þeim Gunnari, þar sem heitir Apaldssætr¹. Birkibeinar kríngðu bæinn þegar, ok komust fáir einir menn út, ok voru þegar drepnir; en þeir Gunnar bjöggust um vel ok menn hans; hann hafði mikla sveit. Ámundi ákafr var merkismaðr jarls, hann var lostinn öru í óstinn², ok fékk þegar bana. Þar var hörð svipan, þvíat Ribbúngar vörðust vel ok drengiliga. Þar féll Gunnarr Ásuson ok IXtígir manna með honum; svá kvað [Snorri Sturluson³]:

Stála kenndi stökkvi lundum
styrjar valdr rauðu at⁴ falda,
rekkar stýrðu rétt til jarðar
roðnu barði austan fjarðar;
oddum renndi eljun strindir
íta ferðar hrínga skerðir,
hilmir stærði hvössu sverði
heila grundar megin-undir.

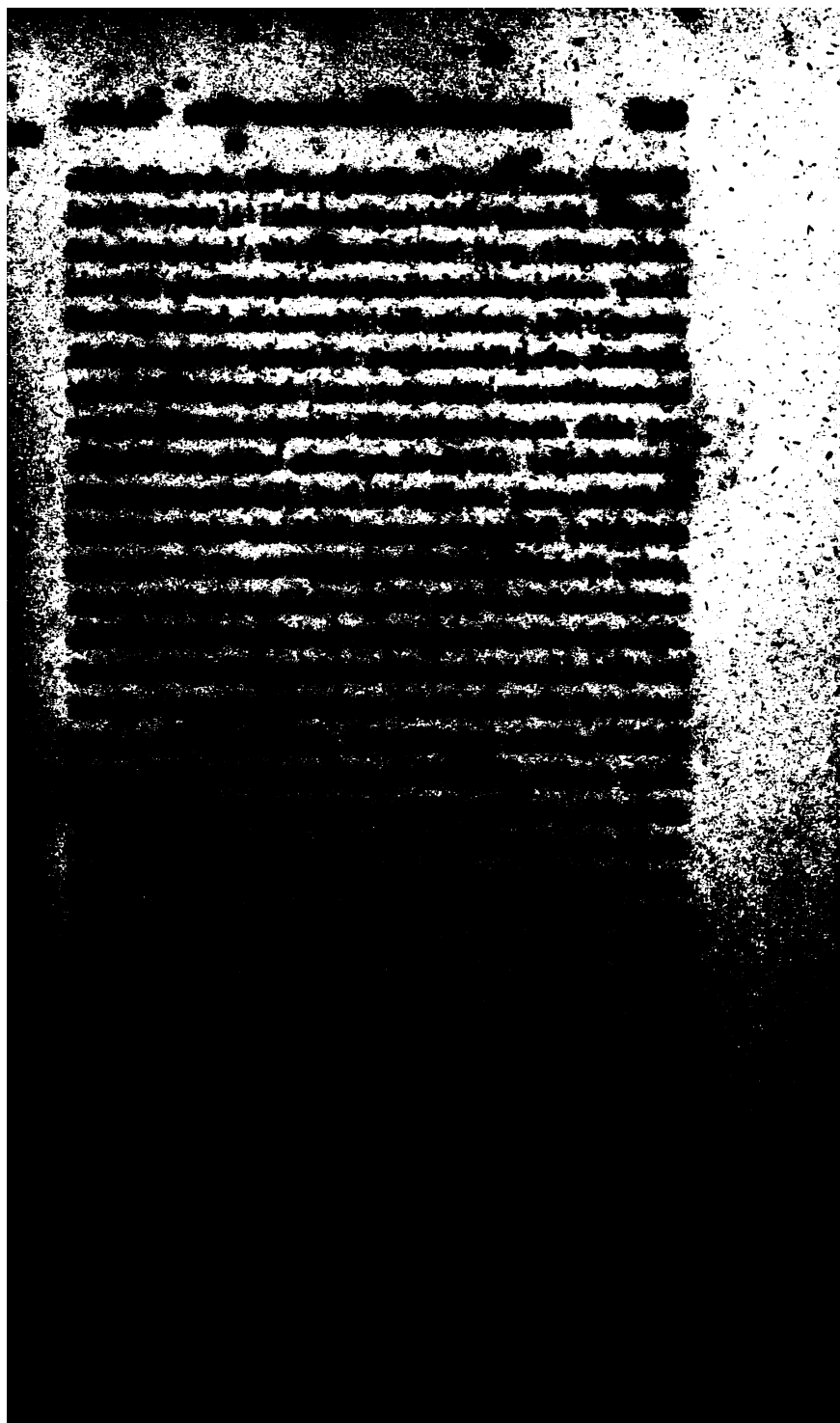
Vafði lítt er víðum mætti
vegrækjandi fram at sækja,
skerðir gekk í skúrum Hakkar
Sköglar serks fyri roðnum merkjum;
ruddist land, en ræsir þrændar
Ribbúngum skóp bana þúngan,
Gunnar skaut und gera fótar
grimmsetta il hjarna kletti.

Úfriðr Ribbúnga um Upplönd.

75. Eptir þetta sneri jarl norðr til Túnsbergs, ok fann þar Hákon konúng; var þá þat ráð fyrri gert, at jarl var eptir í Víkinni, en kon-

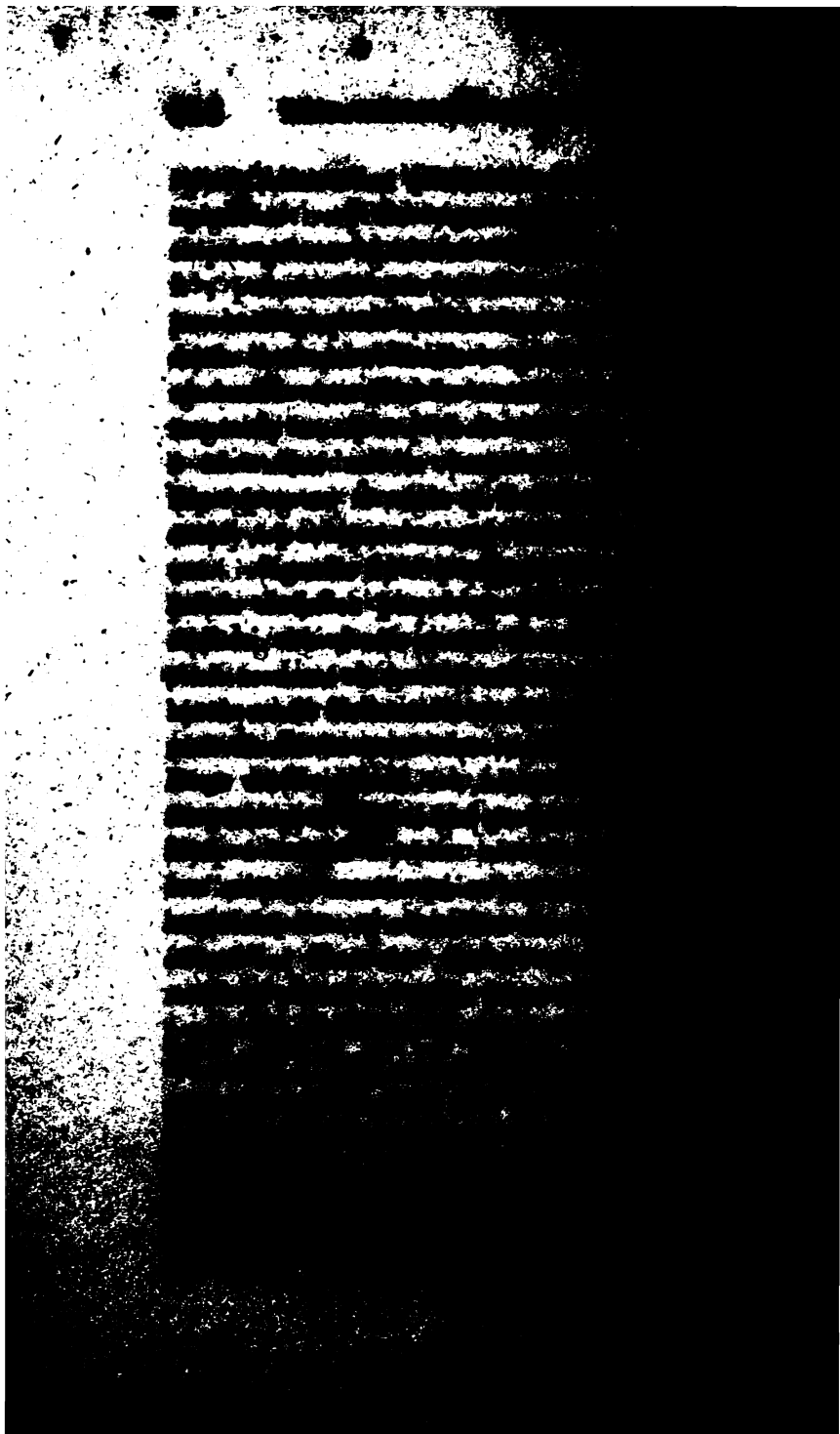
¹) Apaldsætr, B, F, G; v. H. ²) hóstinn, G, H; hóstir, F. ³) Sveinn Sturluson í háttatali, F. ⁴) v. B, H.









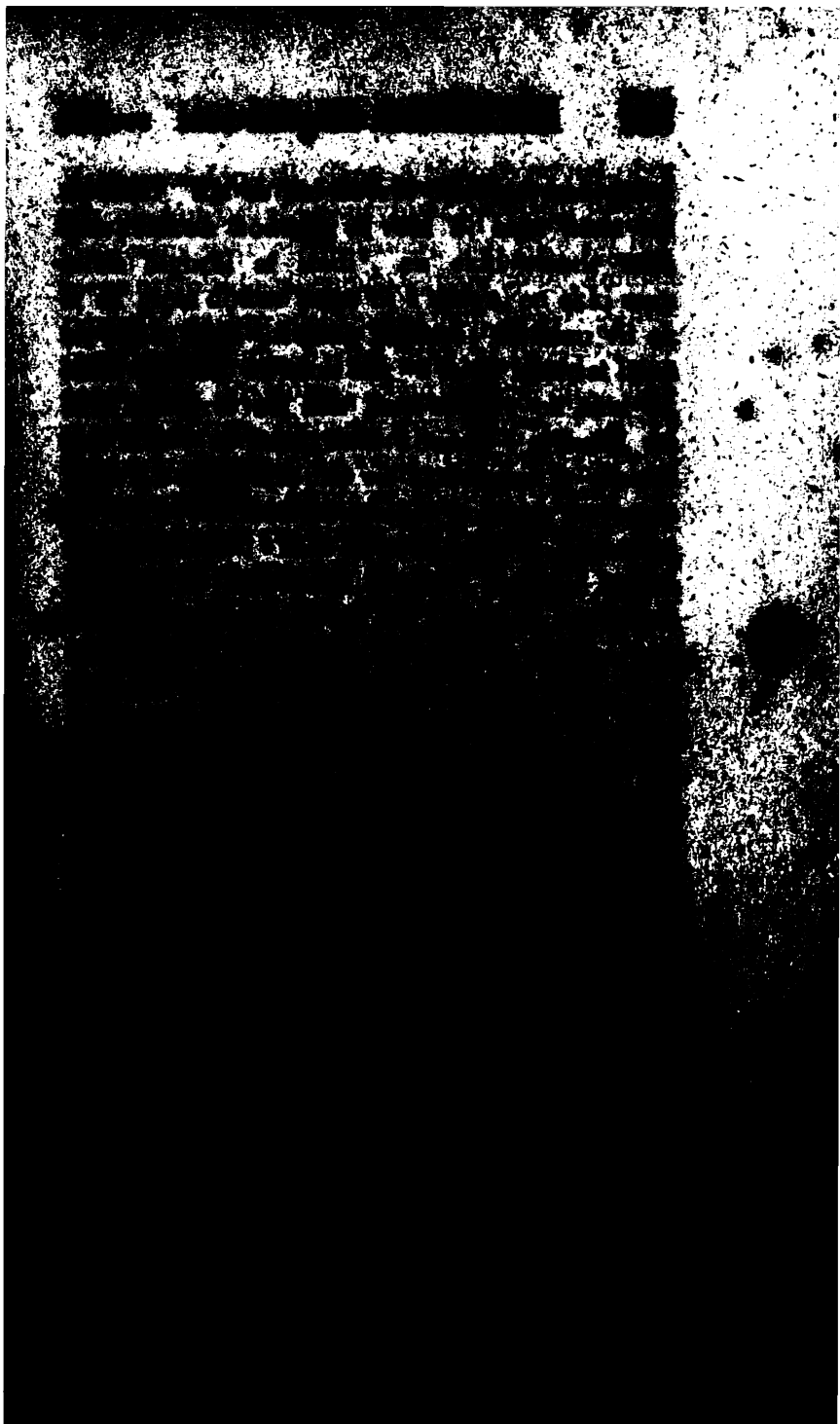


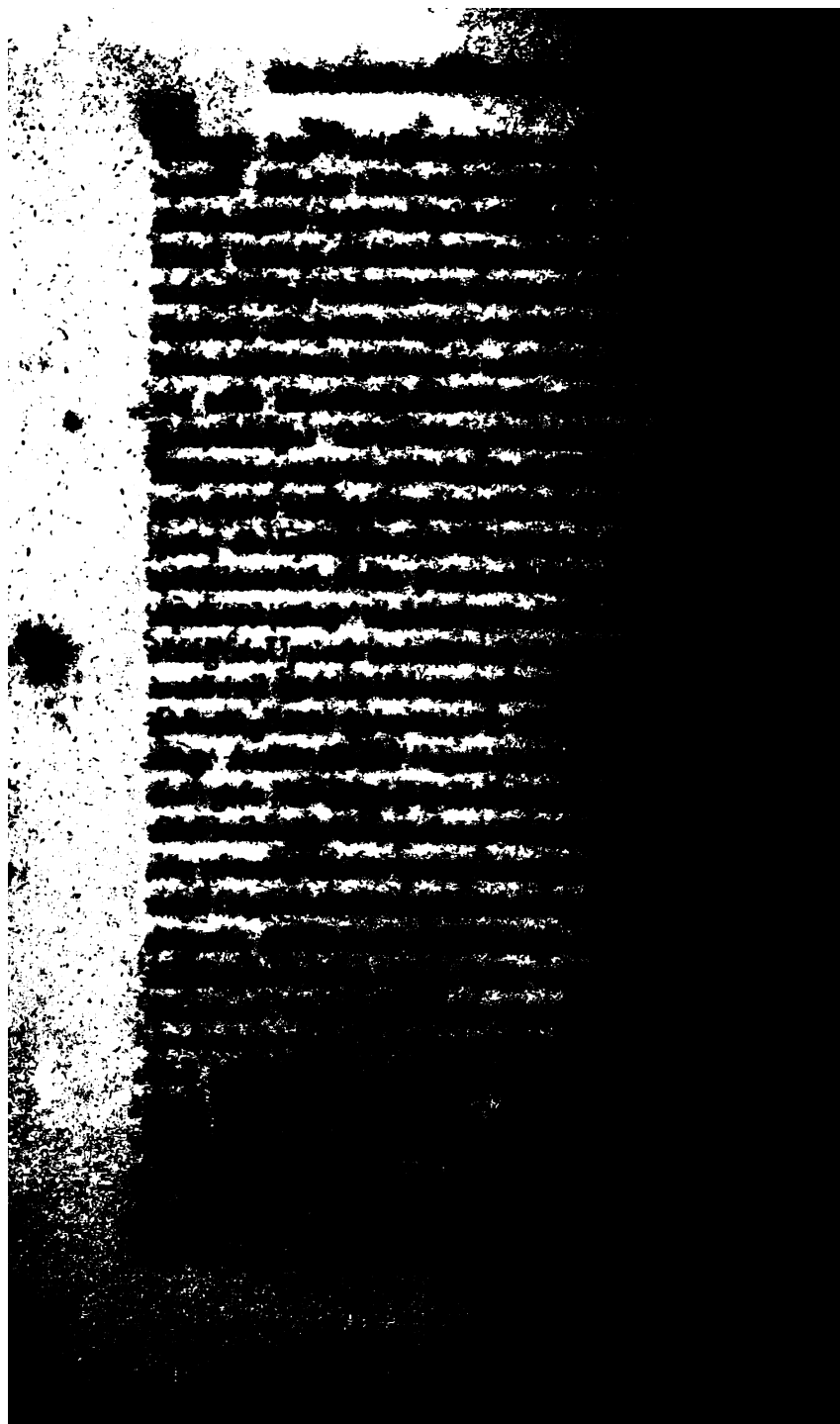


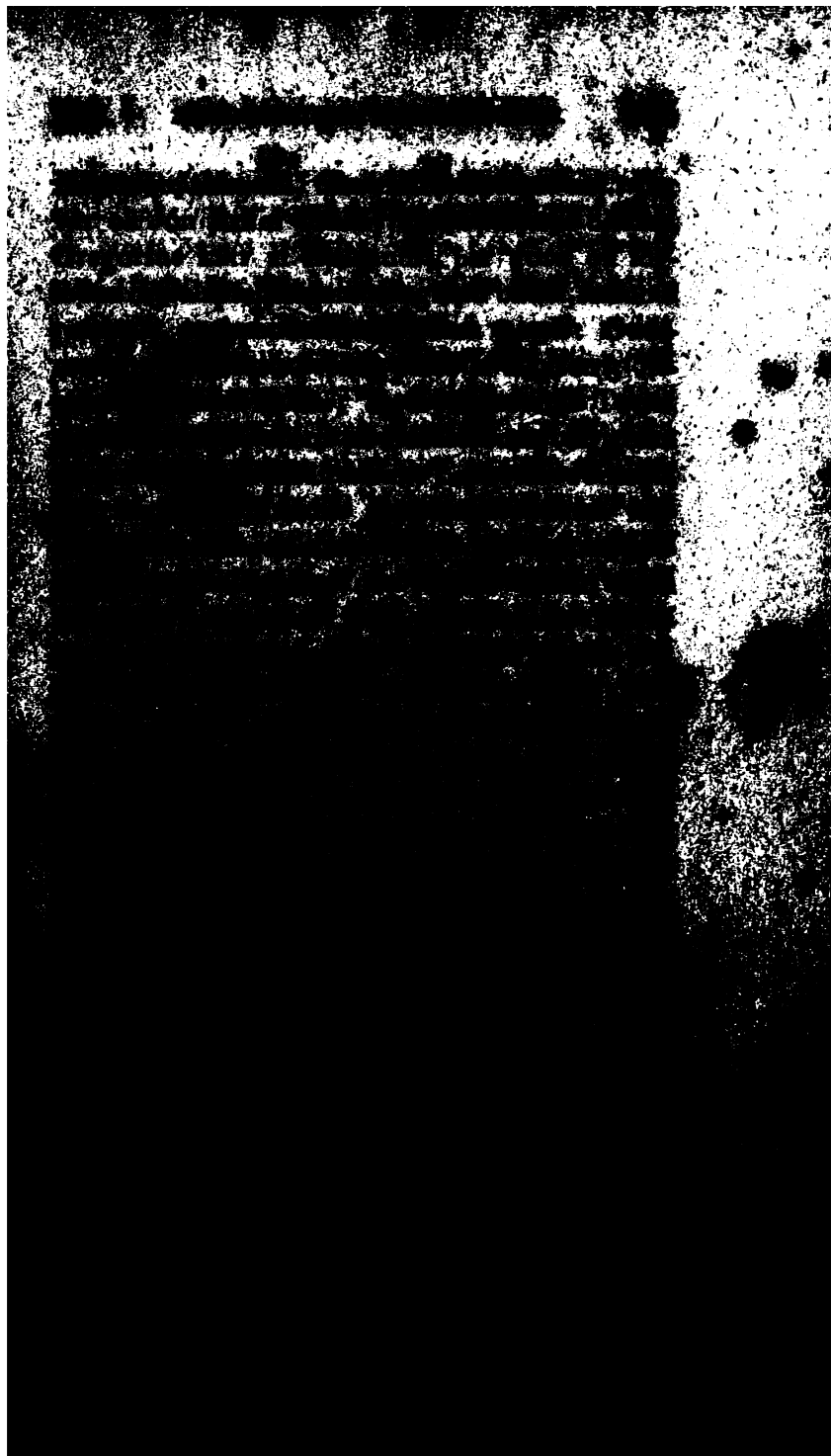


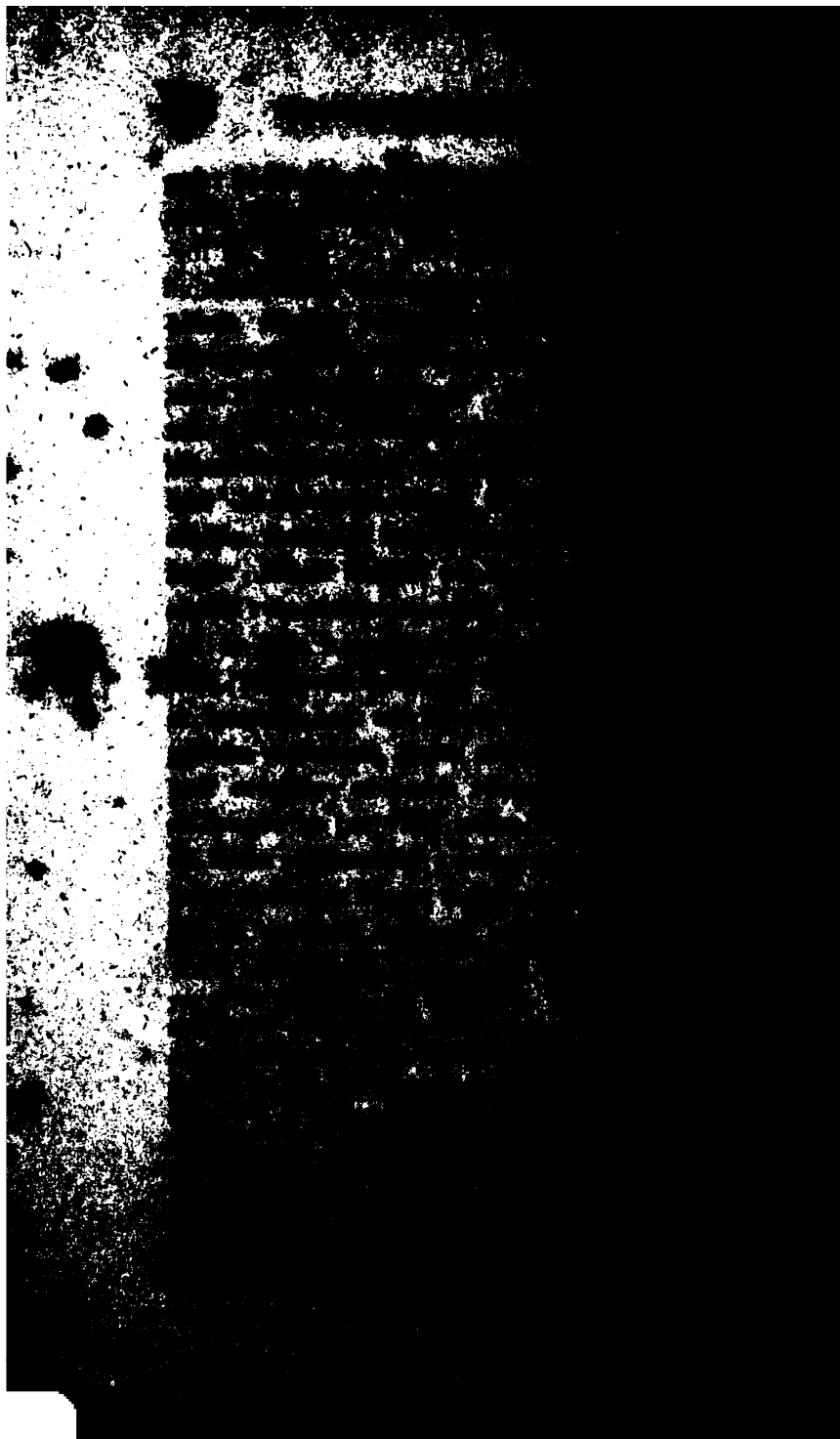




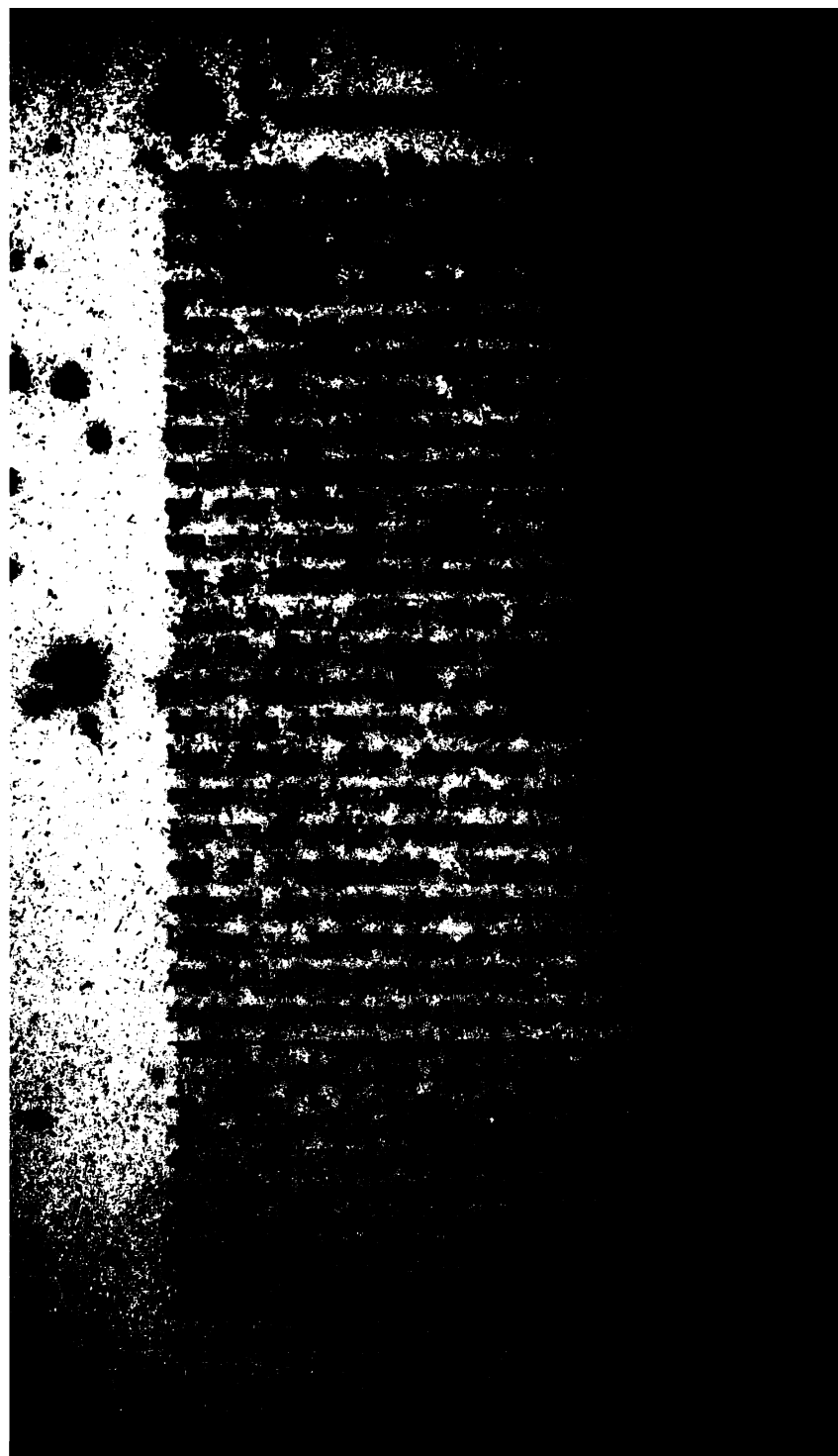


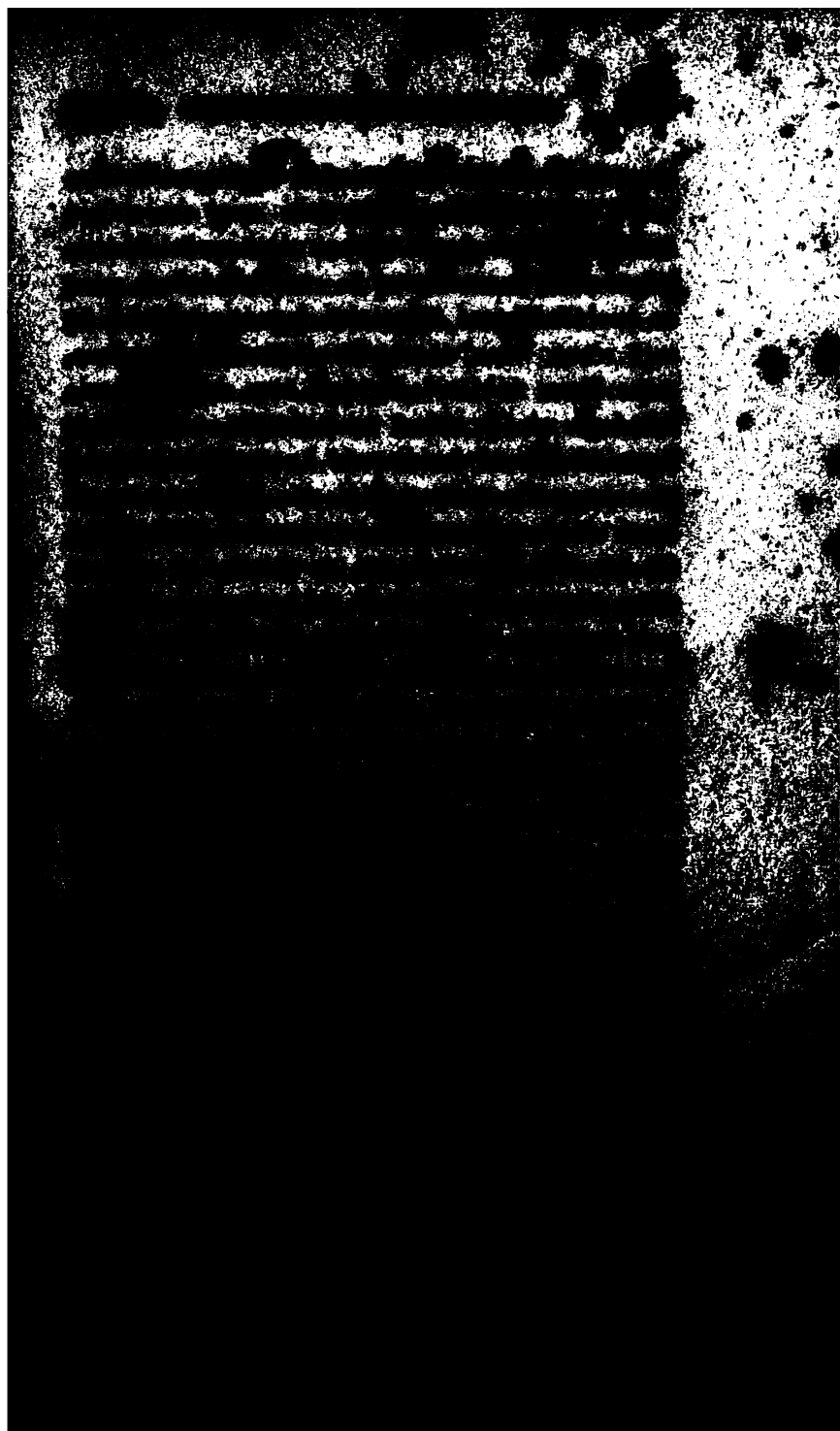






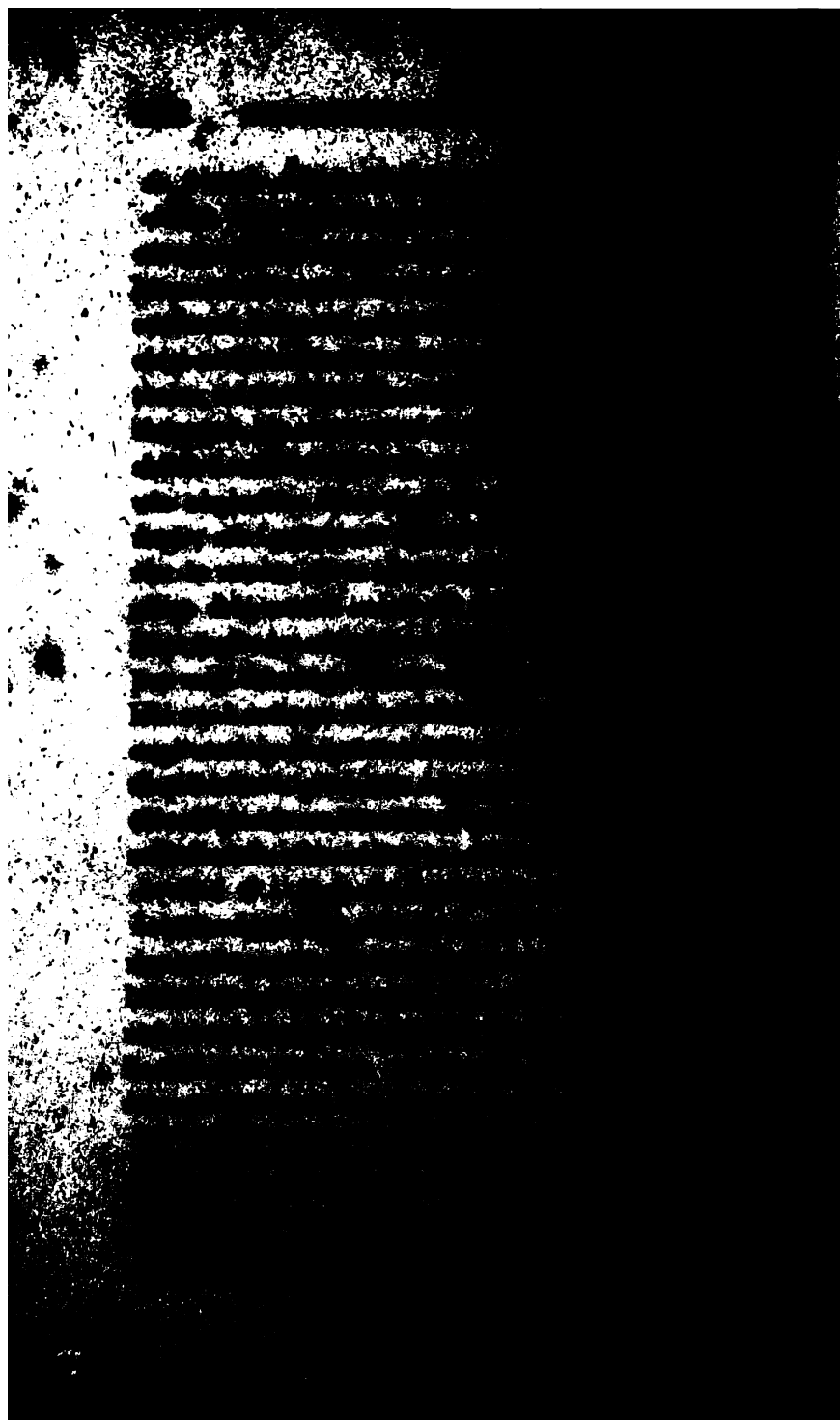


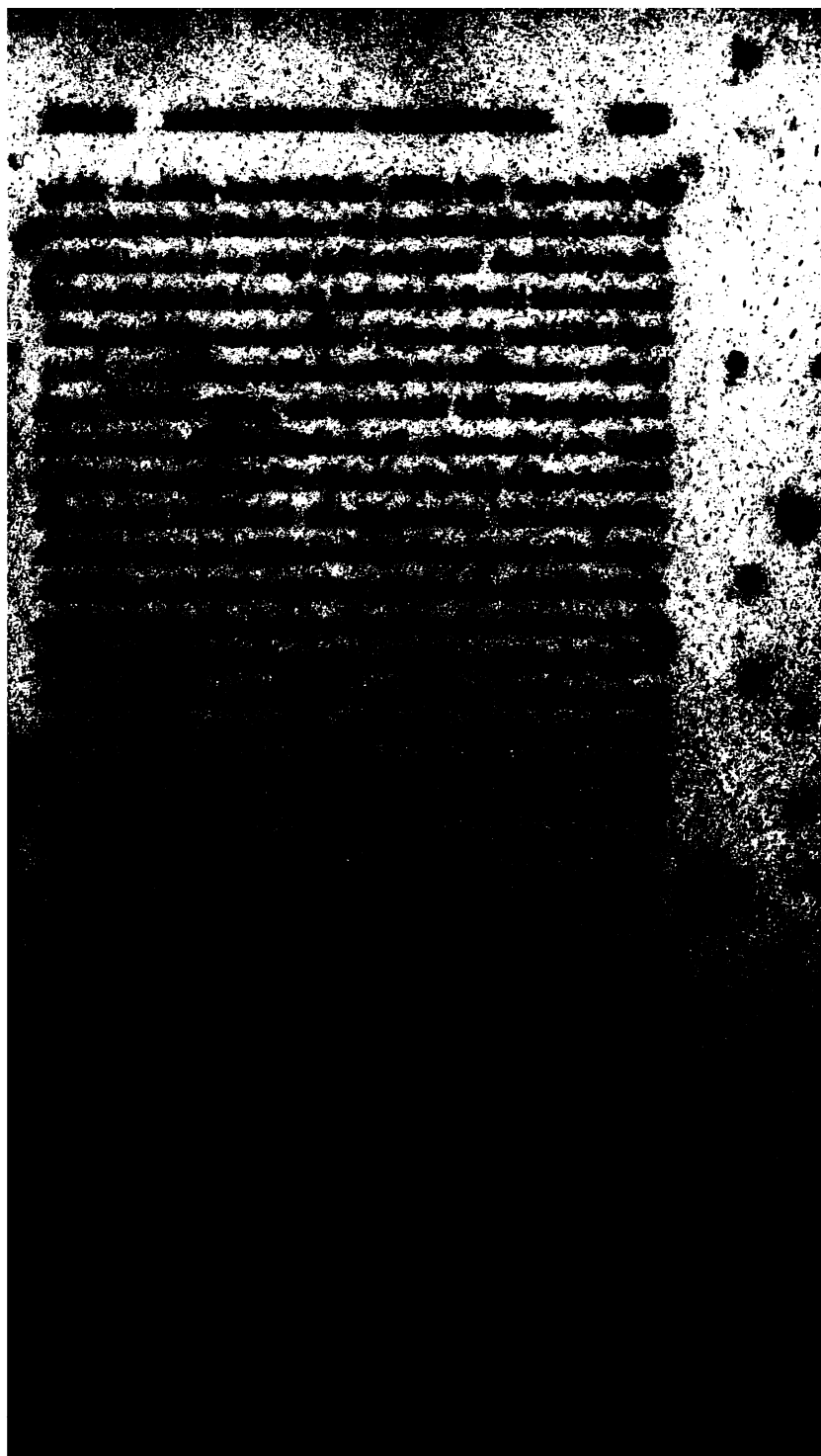


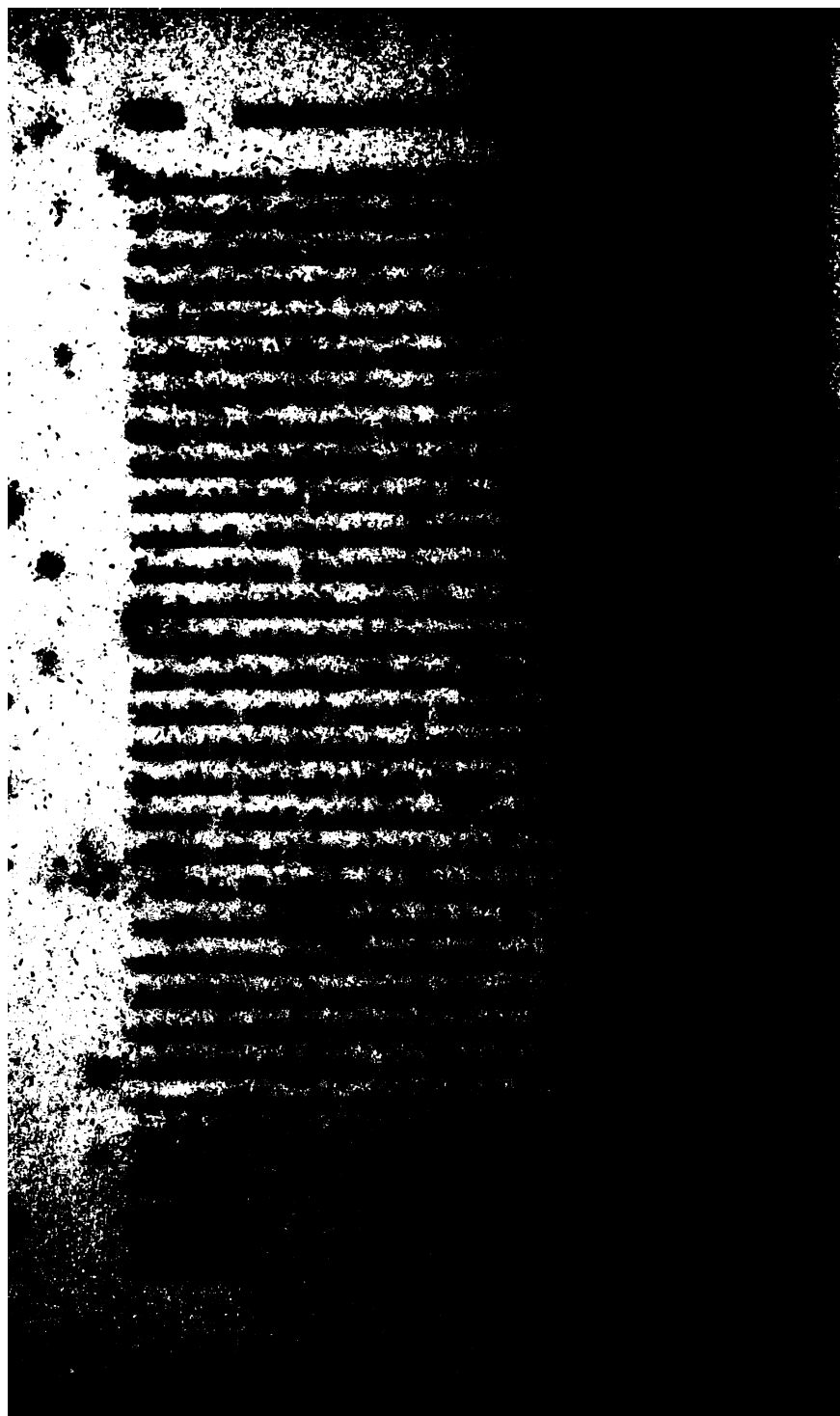


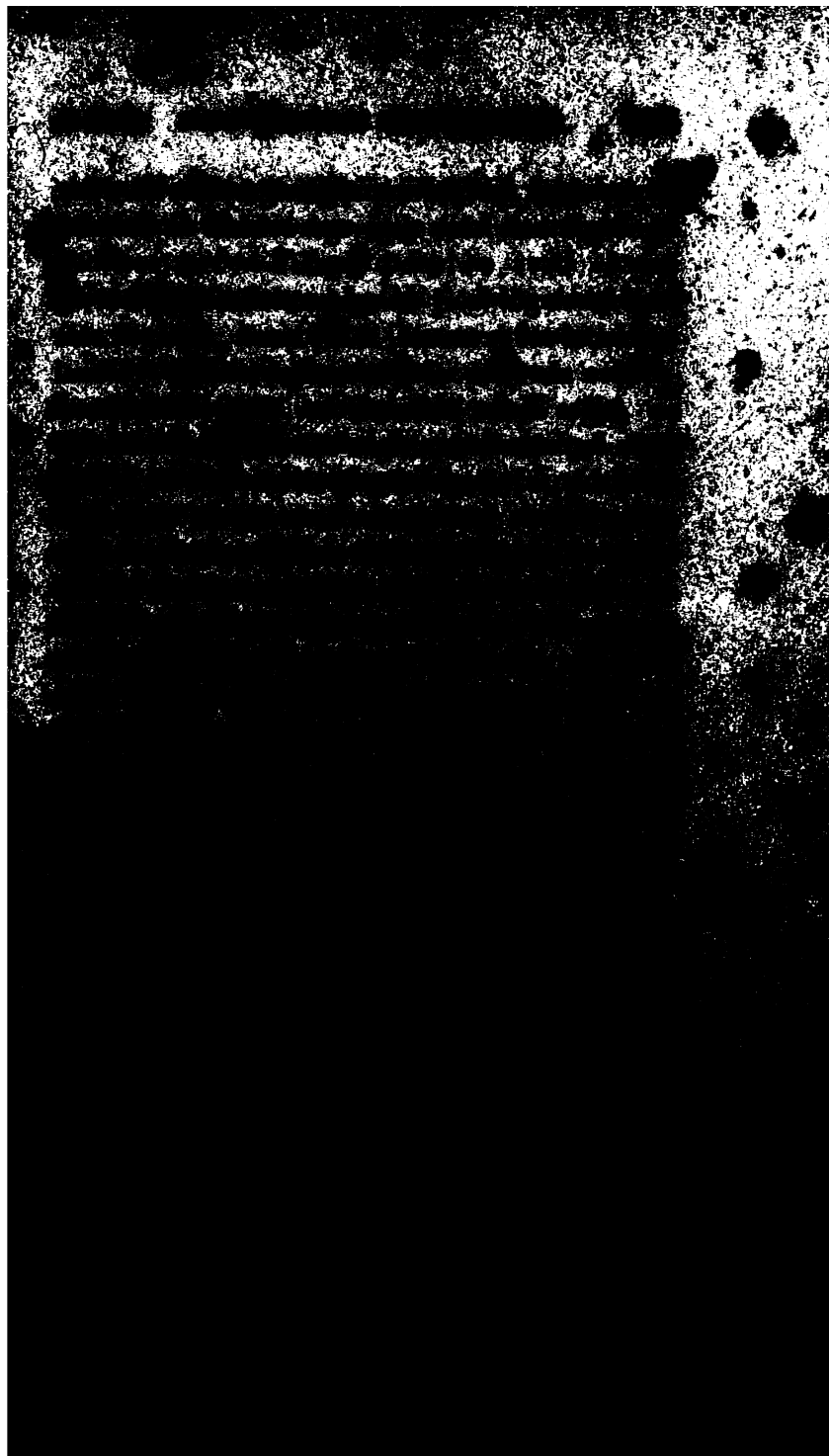












the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public resources. The public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's expenditure, and this is expected to increase in the future. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing demand for public services. The population is ageing, and this is leading to an increase in the demand for health and social care services. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

A third reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure to reduce the public sector's contribution to the country's budget deficit. The public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's expenditure, and this is expected to increase in the future. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. One way is to introduce competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts, or by allowing private companies to take over public services. Another way is to restructure public services. This can be done by merging public services, or by transferring public services to private companies. A third way is to introduce new management practices. This can be done by introducing new management systems, or by training public sector employees in new management practices.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. One challenge is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. Another challenge is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to reduce its contribution to the country's budget deficit. A third challenge is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to improve its management practices.

There are a number of ways in which these challenges can be addressed. One way is to introduce competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts, or by allowing private companies to take over public services. Another way is to restructure public services. This can be done by merging public services, or by transferring public services to private companies. A third way is to introduce new management practices. This can be done by introducing new management systems, or by training public sector employees in new management practices.

There are a number of benefits associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. One benefit is the reduction in the public sector's contribution to the country's budget deficit. Another benefit is the improvement in the quality of public services. A third benefit is the increase in the public sector's ability to deliver the services that are required by the public.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. One way is to introduce competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts, or by allowing private companies to take over public services. Another way is to restructure public services. This can be done by merging public services, or by transferring public services to private companies. A third way is to introduce new management practices. This can be done by introducing new management systems, or by training public sector employees in new management practices.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996). The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are undernourished has increased. One of the main reasons is that the world population has increased.

The world population has increased from 5 billion in 1987 to 6 billion in 1999 (UN 1999). This increase in population has led to an increase in the number of people who are undernourished.

Another reason why the number of people who are undernourished has increased is that the world's food supply has not increased enough to keep pace with the increase in population.

The world's food supply has increased from 1.5 billion tonnes in 1987 to 2.5 billion tonnes in 1999 (FAO 1996). This increase in food supply has not been enough to keep pace with the increase in population.

A third reason why the number of people who are undernourished has increased is that the world's food supply is not distributed evenly.

The world's food supply is not distributed evenly. Some countries have a surplus of food, while other countries have a shortage of food.

The countries that have a surplus of food are usually developed countries, while the countries that have a shortage of food are usually developing countries.

The countries that have a surplus of food are usually able to export their surplus food to other countries. The countries that have a shortage of food are usually unable to import enough food to meet their needs.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase by 1.5 million by the year 2020 (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for the care of the elderly, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support that they need; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the activities of their communities; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in dignity and respect. The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people in the UK.

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There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are undernourished has increased. One of the main reasons is that the world population has increased. The world population is now over 6 billion, and it is expected to reach 9 billion by the year 2050. This means that there are more people in the world who need food. Another reason is that the world's food supply is not increasing fast enough to keep up with the growing population. This is because the world's food supply is based on a few crops, such as wheat, rice, and corn, which are grown in a few countries. This makes the world's food supply very vulnerable to changes in the weather or in the prices of these crops.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be increased. One way is to increase the amount of land that is used for growing food. This can be done by clearing more land for agriculture. Another way is to increase the amount of food that is produced on the same amount of land. This can be done by using better farming techniques, such as using fertilizers and pesticides. A third way is to reduce the amount of food that is wasted. This can be done by improving the way that food is stored and distributed.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be made more secure. One way is to diversify the world's food supply. This means growing a variety of crops, so that the world's food supply is not dependent on a few crops. Another way is to improve the world's food distribution system. This means making sure that food is available to all people, and that it is distributed fairly. A third way is to improve the world's food storage system. This means making sure that food is stored properly, so that it does not spoil.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be made more sustainable. One way is to use sustainable farming techniques. This means using farming techniques that do not harm the environment. Another way is to use sustainable food distribution systems. This means making sure that food is distributed in a way that does not harm the environment. A third way is to use sustainable food storage systems. This means making sure that food is stored in a way that does not harm the environment.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be made more affordable. One way is to reduce the cost of food. This can be done by reducing the cost of the inputs that are used in food production, such as fertilizers and pesticides. Another way is to increase the efficiency of food production. This means making sure that food is produced in a way that uses the least amount of resources. A third way is to reduce the cost of food distribution. This means making sure that food is distributed in a way that costs as little as possible.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be made more accessible. One way is to improve the world's food distribution system. This means making sure that food is available to all people, and that it is distributed fairly. Another way is to improve the world's food storage system. This means making sure that food is stored properly, so that it does not spoil. A third way is to improve the world's food processing system. This means making sure that food is processed in a way that makes it easy to eat.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be made more nutritious. One way is to increase the amount of food that is produced. This means growing more food, so that there is more food available. Another way is to improve the quality of the food that is produced. This means making sure that food is produced in a way that is healthy and nutritious. A third way is to improve the way that food is distributed. This means making sure that food is distributed in a way that makes it easy for people to get the food that they need.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be made more secure and sustainable. One way is to use sustainable farming techniques. This means using farming techniques that do not harm the environment. Another way is to use sustainable food distribution systems. This means making sure that food is distributed in a way that does not harm the environment. A third way is to use sustainable food storage systems. This means making sure that food is stored in a way that does not harm the environment.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing demand for public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the ageing population, the increasing incidence of chronic diseases, and the increasing demand for social services. These factors have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public finances. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services, the increasing cost of public services, and the increasing pressure on public finances. These factors have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This has led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and has led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

Another way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the restructuring of public services. This has led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and has led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

There are a number of other ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved, including the introduction of new management practices. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

In conclusion, there is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes. The paper then moves on to discuss the challenges of conducting research in culturally diverse settings. It notes that researchers often face difficulties in finding appropriate research methods and in interpreting the data they collect. However, it also points out that there are many opportunities for researchers to learn from these challenges and to develop more effective research practices. The paper concludes by emphasizing the importance of ongoing dialogue and collaboration between researchers and the communities they study. This is essential for ensuring that research is relevant and useful to the communities it serves.

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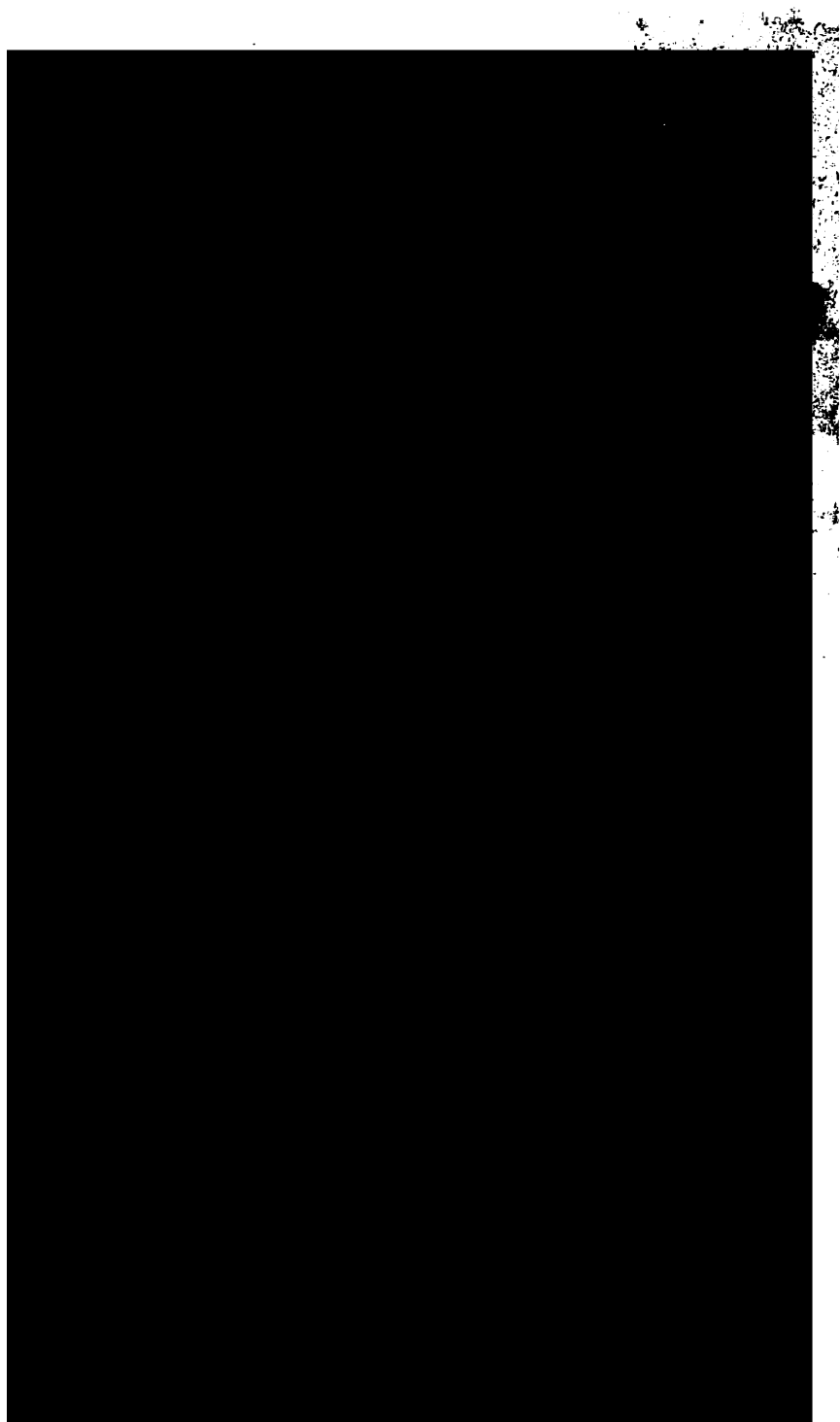
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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first of the great principles of the American Revolution was the right of the people to alter or to abolish their government. This principle was the basis of the Declaration of Independence, which declared that the colonies were entitled to the same rights as the states. The second principle was the right of the people to be represented in their government. This principle was the basis of the Constitution, which provided for a representative form of government. The third principle was the right of the people to have a government that was limited in its powers. This principle was the basis of the Bill of Rights, which guaranteed certain fundamental rights to the people. The fourth principle was the right of the people to have a government that was accountable to them. This principle was the basis of the system of checks and balances, which ensured that no one branch of government could become too powerful. The fifth principle was the right of the people to have a government that was based on the consent of the governed. This principle was the basis of the federal system, which allowed the people to elect their representatives to the national government.

The sixth principle was the right of the people to have a government that was based on the rule of law. This principle was the basis of the judicial system, which ensured that the law was applied equally to all. The seventh principle was the right of the people to have a government that was based on the separation of powers. This principle was the basis of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. The eighth principle was the right of the people to have a government that was based on the protection of property. This principle was the basis of the property rights guaranteed in the Constitution. The ninth principle was the right of the people to have a government that was based on the protection of the weak. This principle was the basis of the social and economic policies of the government.

The tenth principle was the right of the people to have a government that was based on the protection of the future. This principle was the basis of the policies of the government that aimed to improve the lives of future generations. The eleventh principle was the right of the people to have a government that was based on the protection of the environment. This principle was the basis of the policies of the government that aimed to preserve the natural resources of the country. The twelfth principle was the right of the people to have a government that was based on the protection of the culture. This principle was the basis of the policies of the government that aimed to preserve the cultural heritage of the country.

The thirteenth principle was the right of the people to have a government that was based on the protection of the economy. This principle was the basis of the policies of the government that aimed to promote economic growth and stability. The fourteenth principle was the right of the people to have a government that was based on the protection of the education. This principle was the basis of the policies of the government that aimed to improve the quality of education. The fifteenth principle was the right of the people to have a government that was based on the protection of the health. This principle was the basis of the policies of the government that aimed to improve the health of the population.

The sixteenth principle was the right of the people to have a government that was based on the protection of the environment. This principle was the basis of the policies of the government that aimed to preserve the natural resources of the country. The seventeenth principle was the right of the people to have a government that was based on the protection of the culture. This principle was the basis of the policies of the government that aimed to preserve the cultural heritage of the country. The eighteenth principle was the right of the people to have a government that was based on the protection of the economy. This principle was the basis of the policies of the government that aimed to promote economic growth and stability.

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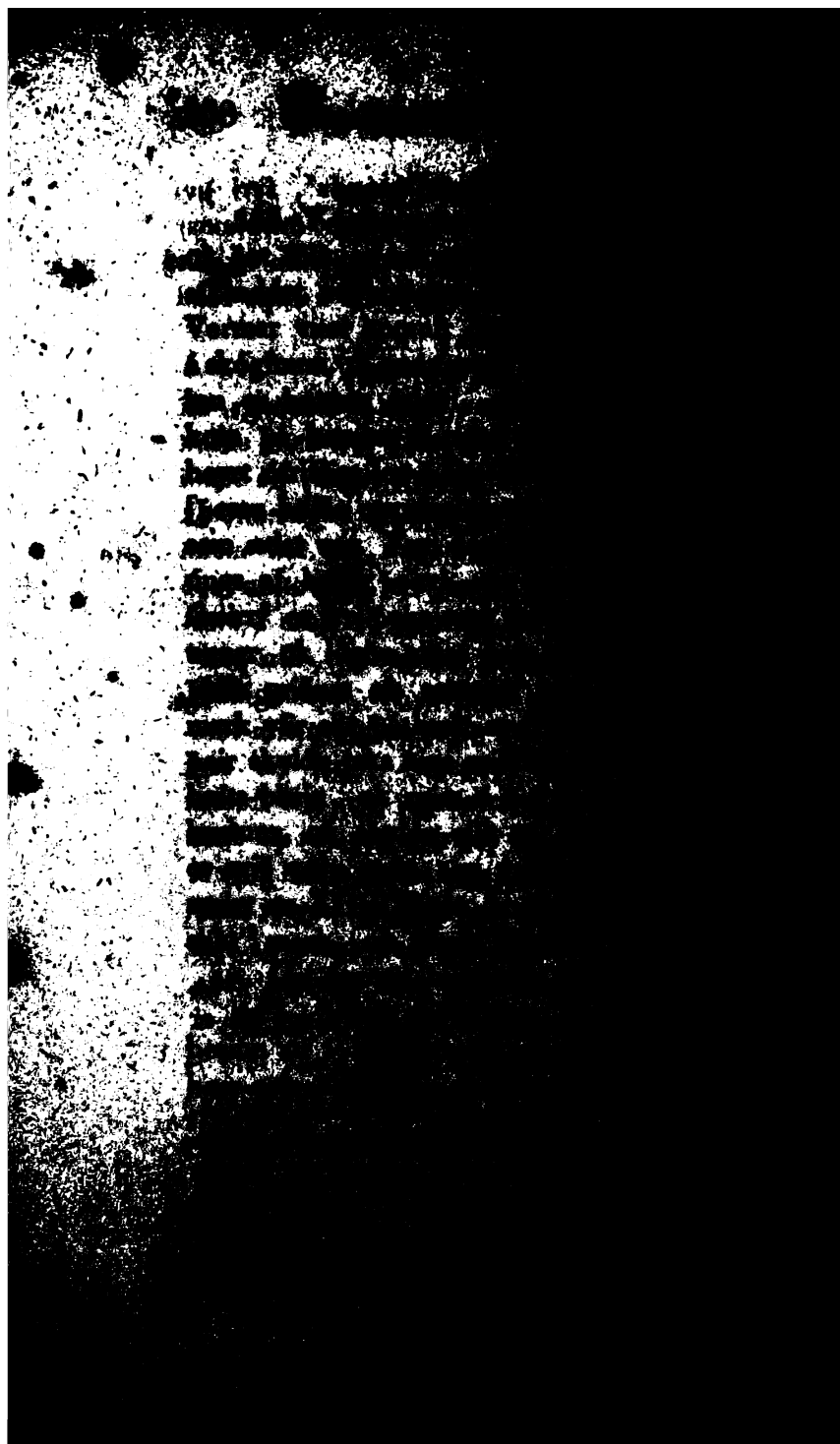
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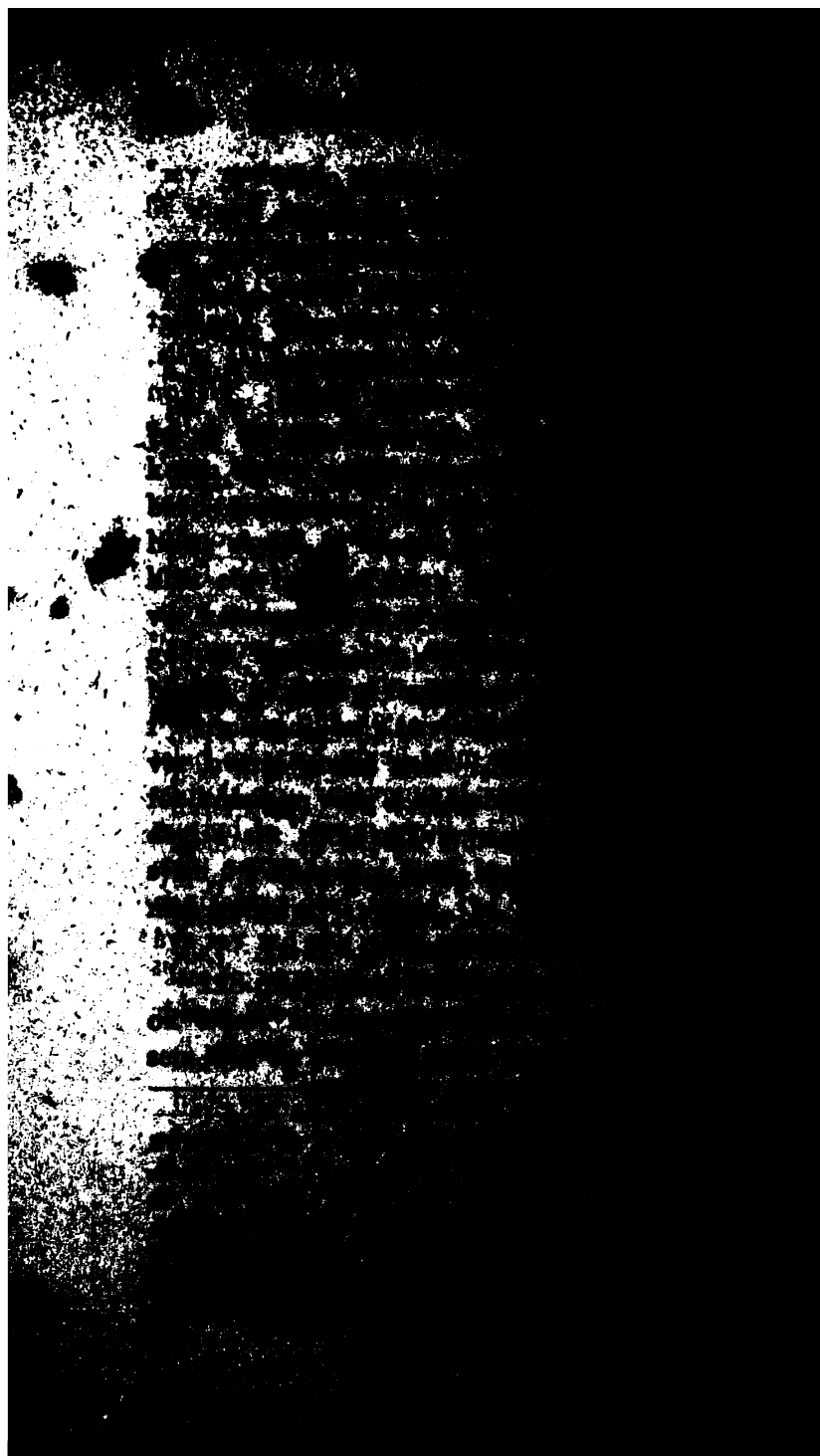
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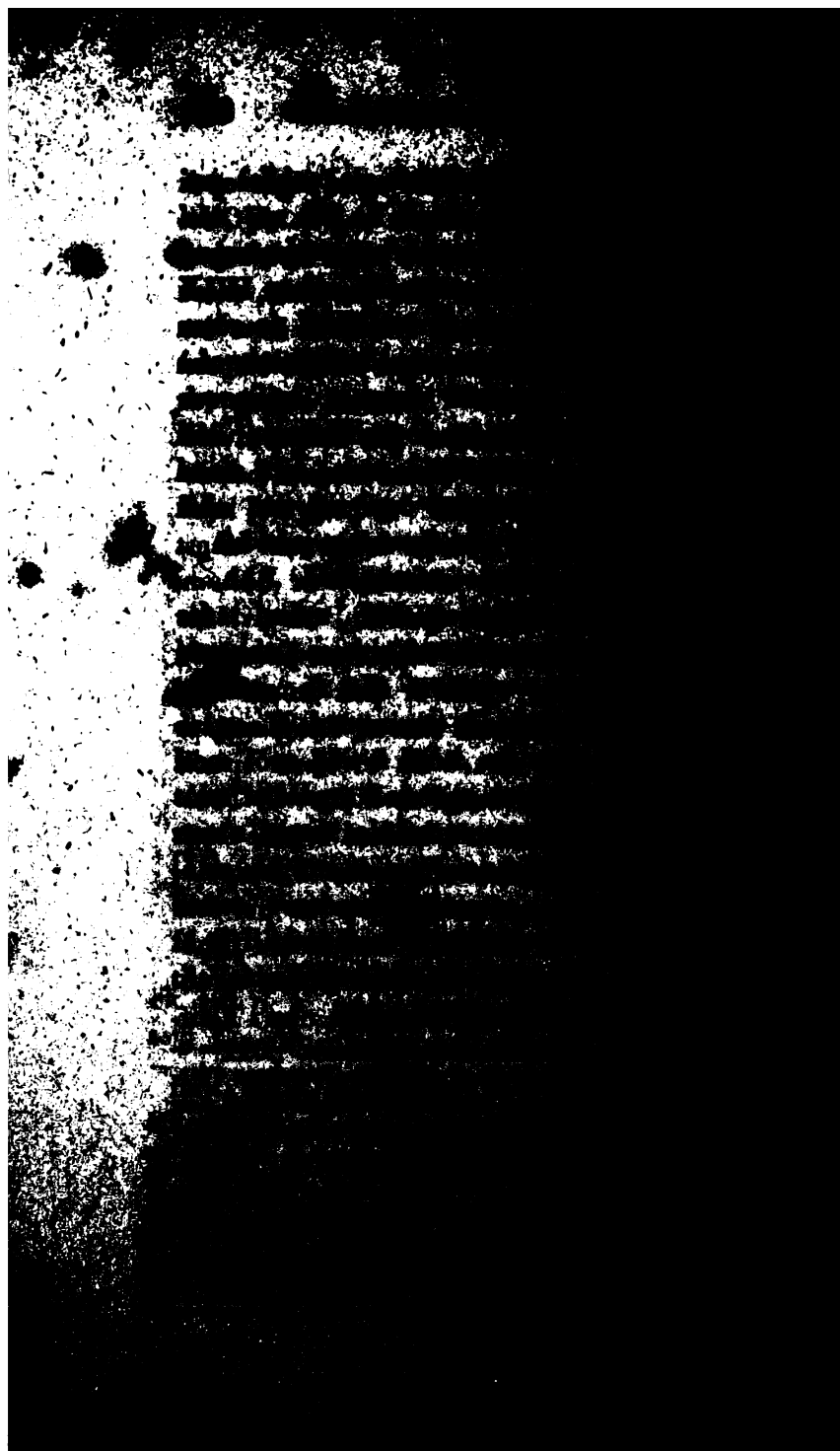
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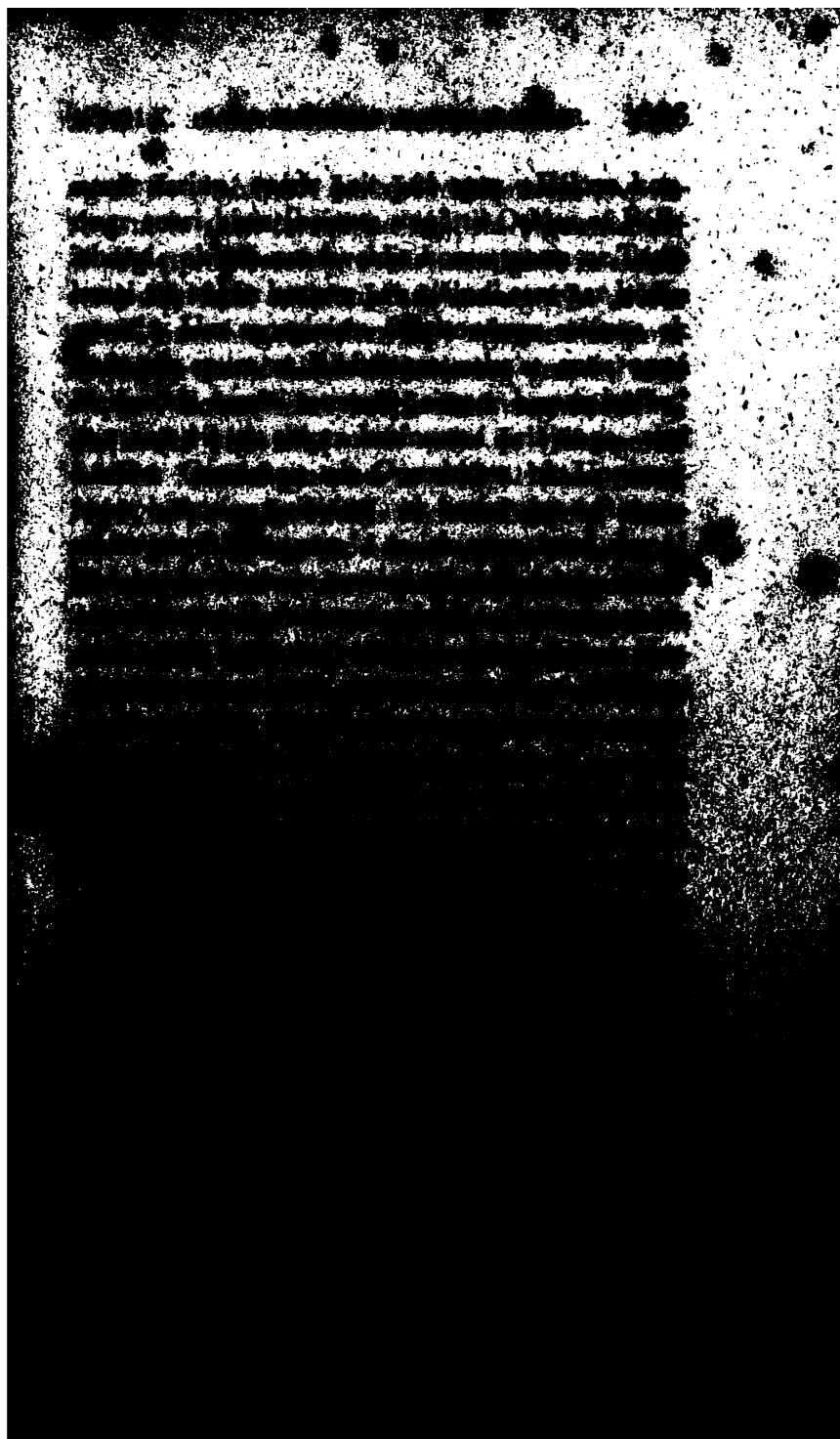


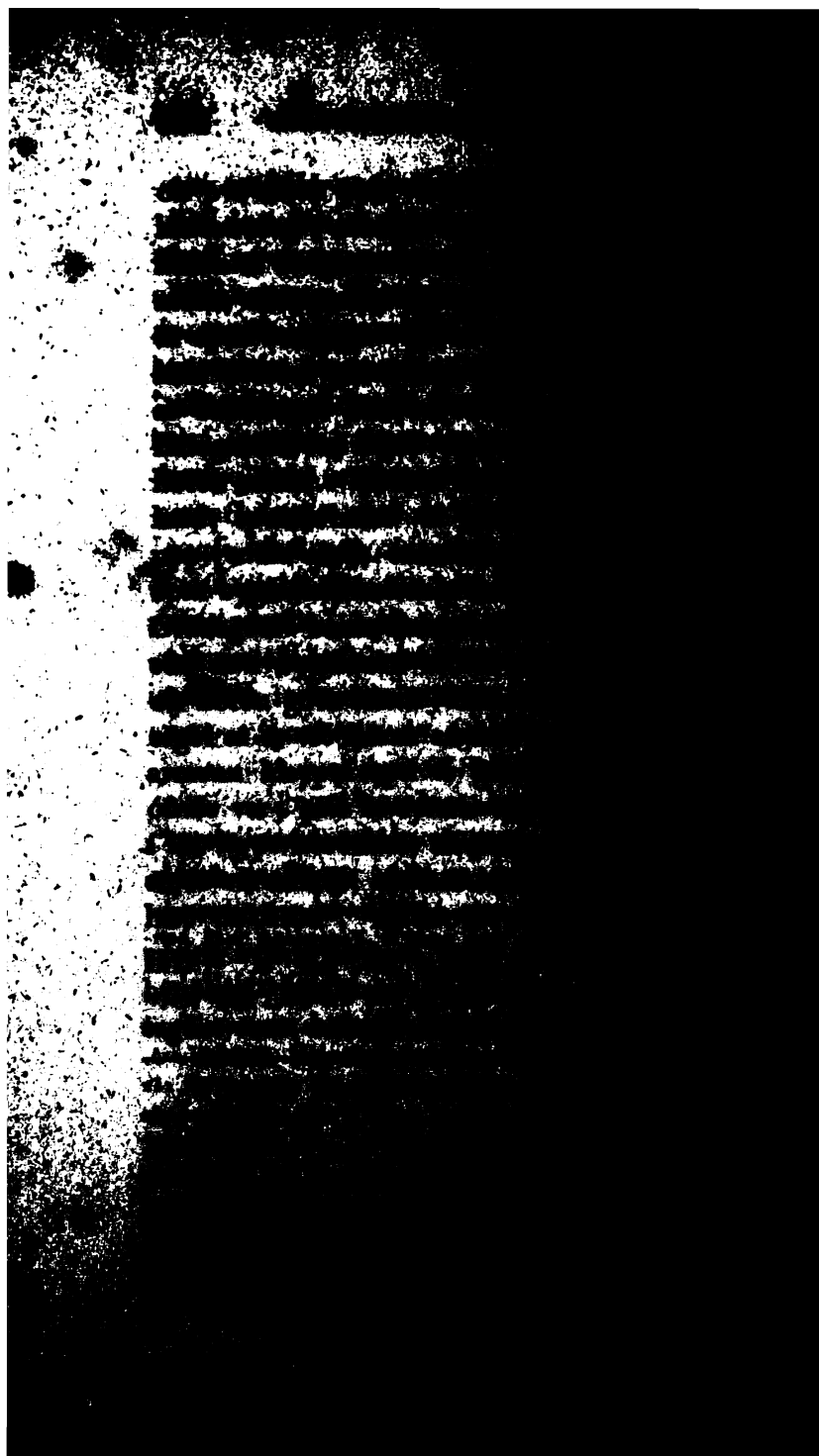


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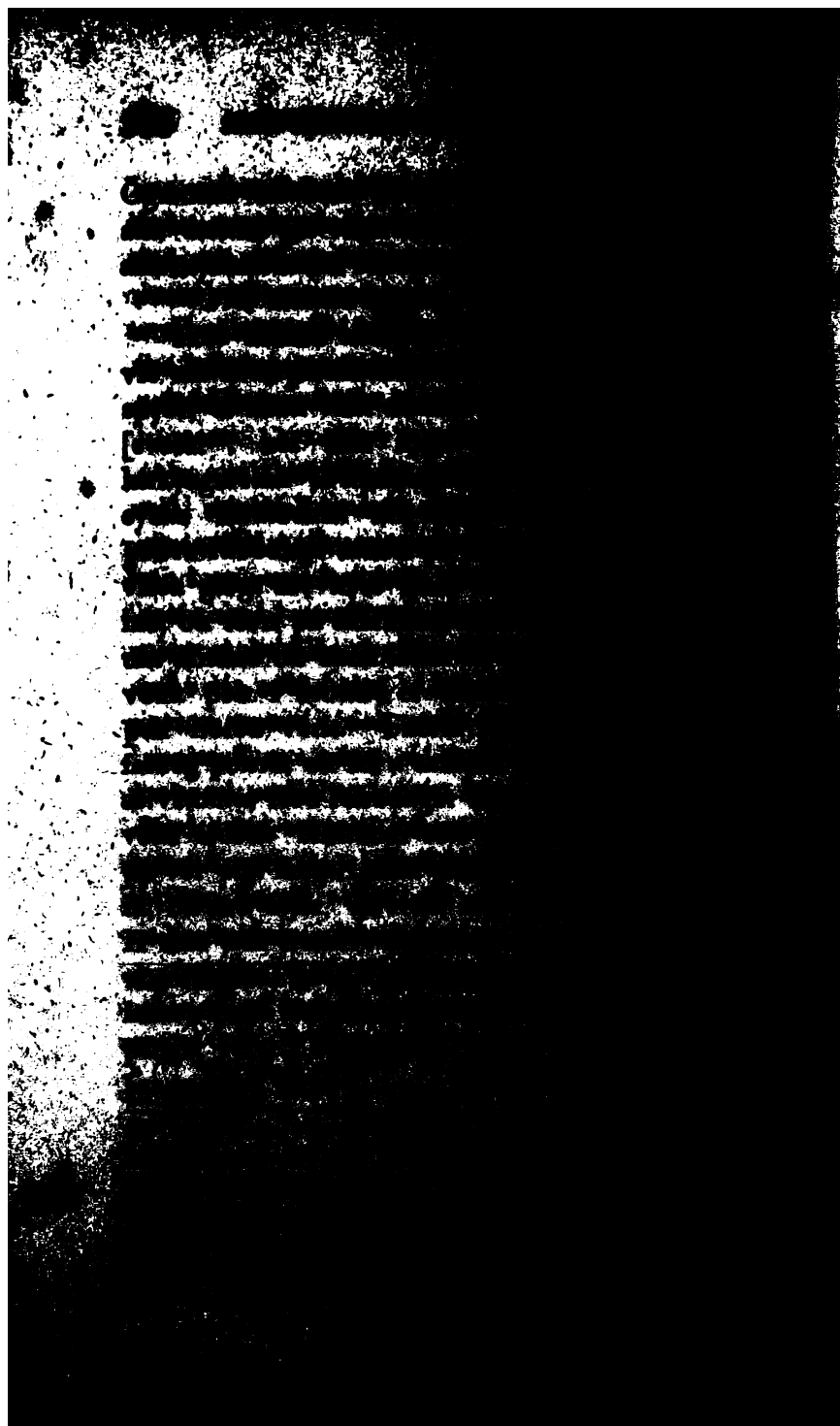
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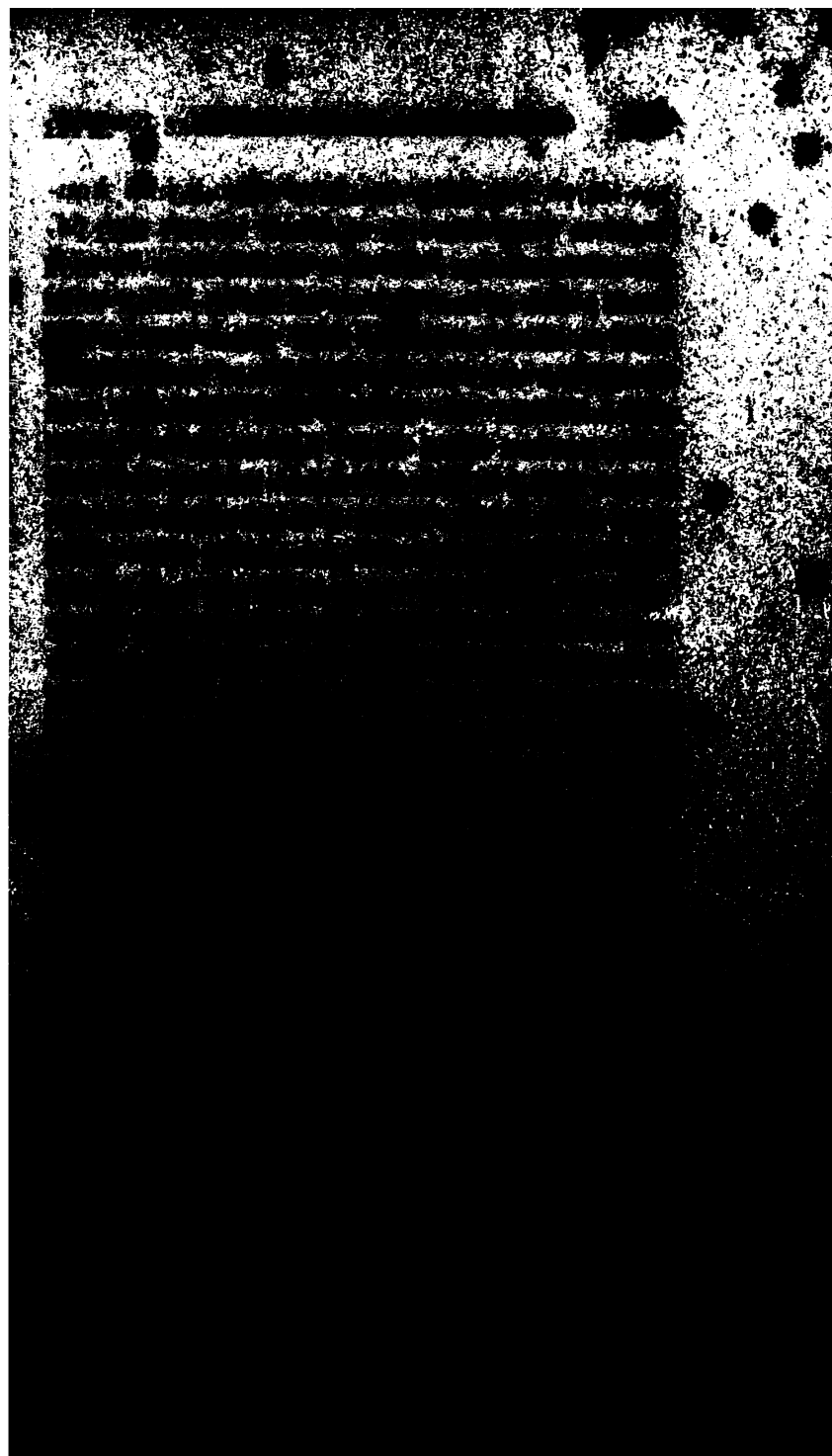


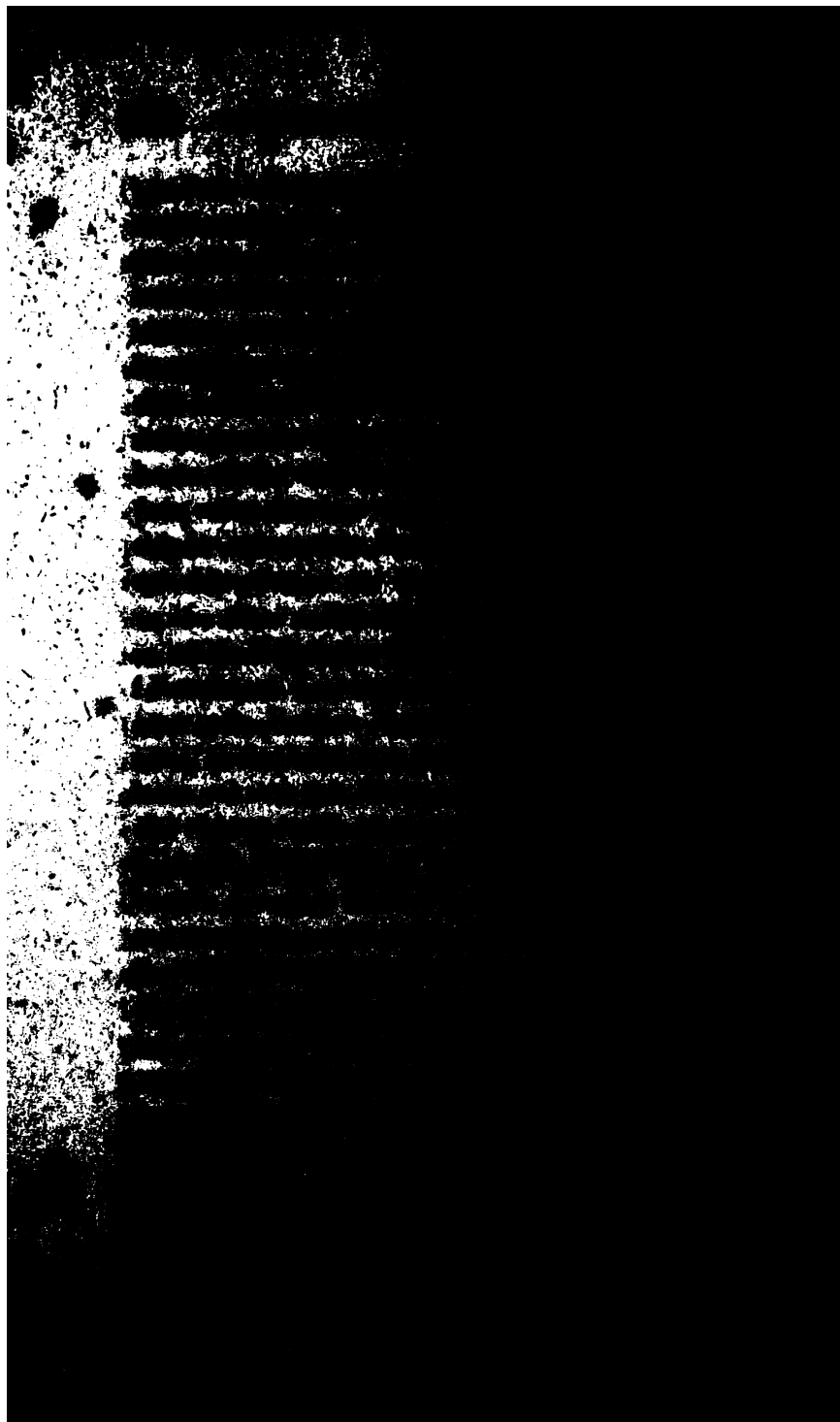




[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or a report, with several lines of text visible across the page.]







the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.2 million in 1980 to 2.4 million in 1995).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1990, the Health Service Act 1997, and the Health Service Act 2000. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way the public sector is run, including the introduction of competition, the introduction of a new governance structure, and the introduction of a new funding system.

The Health Service Act 1990 introduced a number of changes to the way the public sector is run. It introduced competition, which means that different parts of the public sector are now competing for contracts. It also introduced a new governance structure, which means that different parts of the public sector are now governed by different bodies. Finally, it introduced a new funding system, which means that different parts of the public sector are now funded in different ways.

The Health Service Act 1997 introduced a number of changes to the way the public sector is run. It introduced a new governance structure, which means that different parts of the public sector are now governed by different bodies. It also introduced a new funding system, which means that different parts of the public sector are now funded in different ways.

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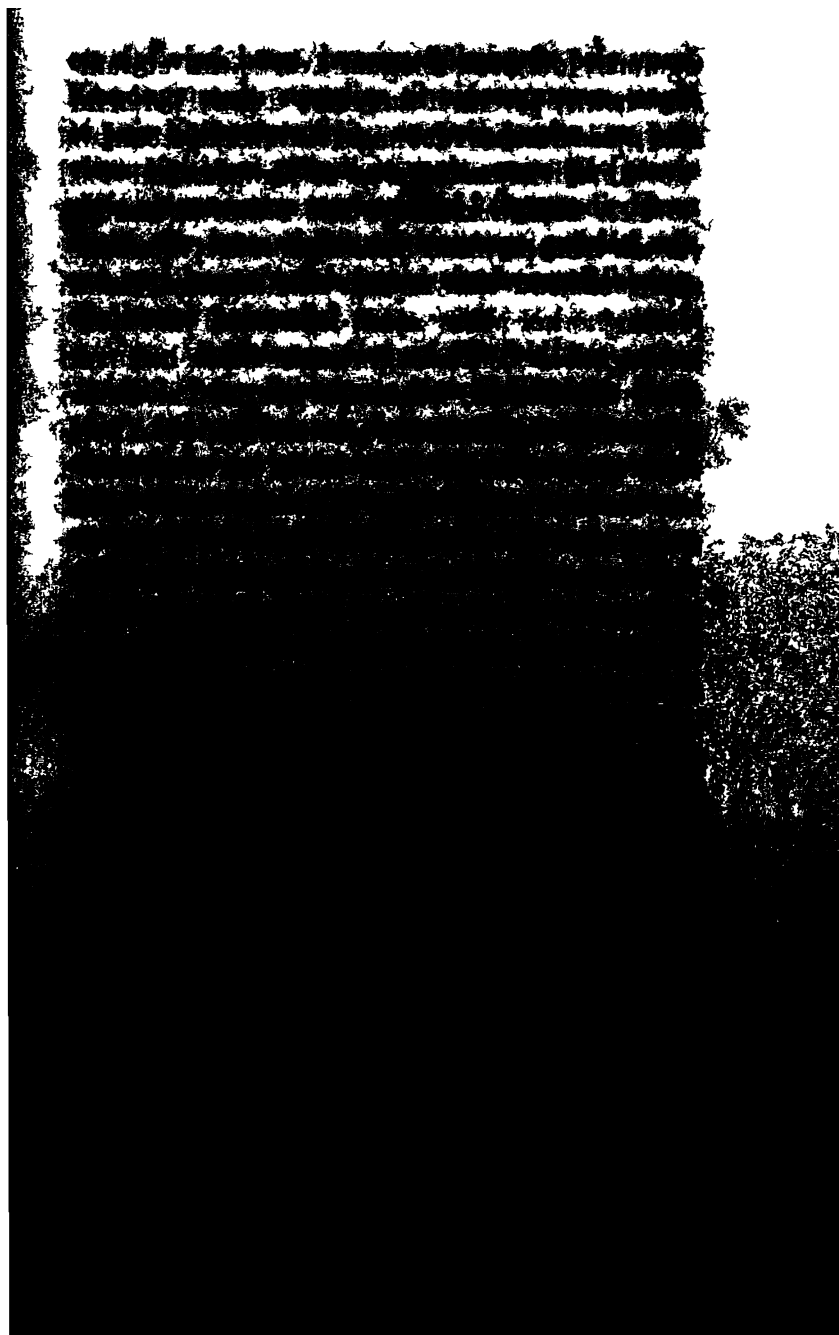
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 35% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 25% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more gender equal in its senior management.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 35% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 25% in 1980.

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported to be the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from children with acute colitis [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [14].

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been developed to address this need. The Department of Health has initiated a number of programmes to improve the health and social care of older people, and a number of other organisations have also developed initiatives to address the needs of older people.

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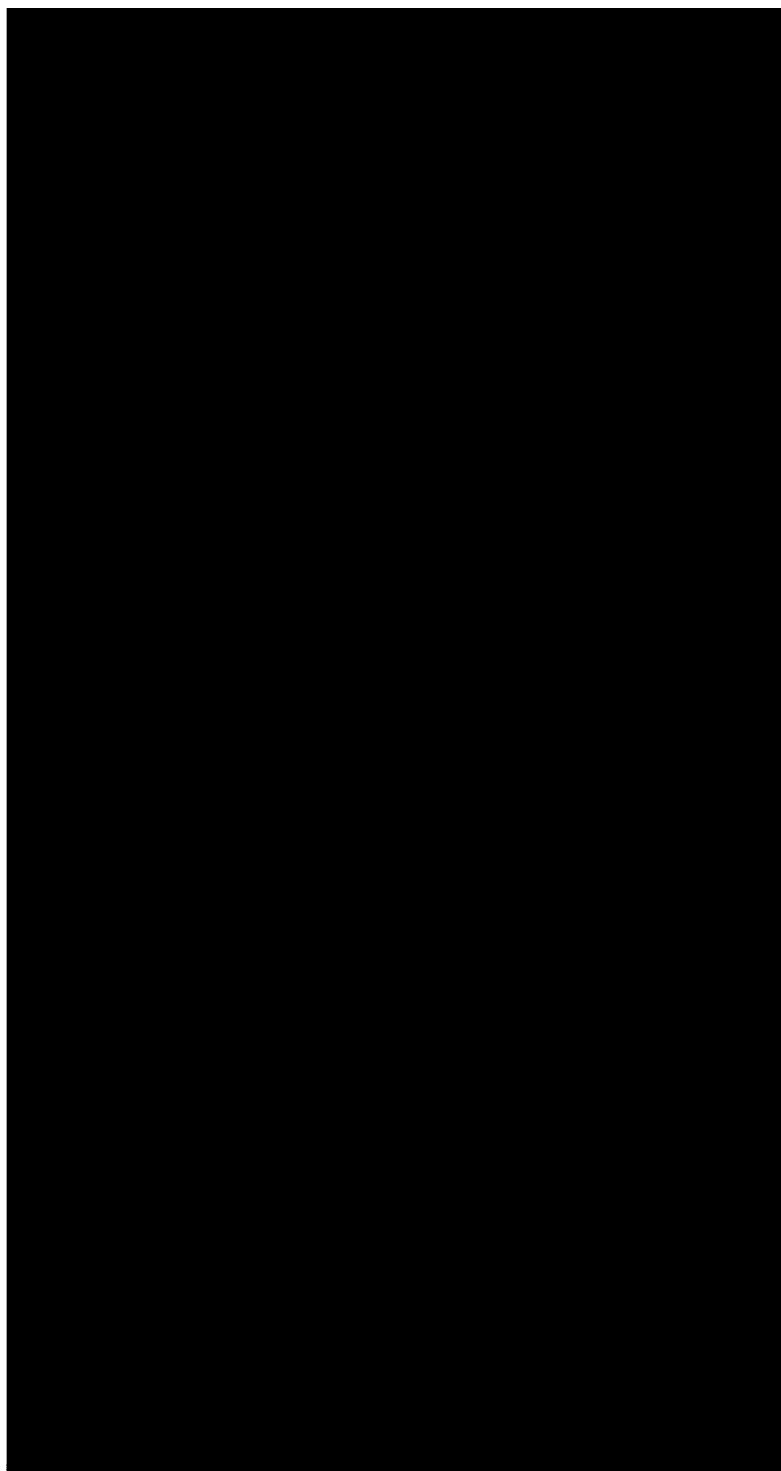
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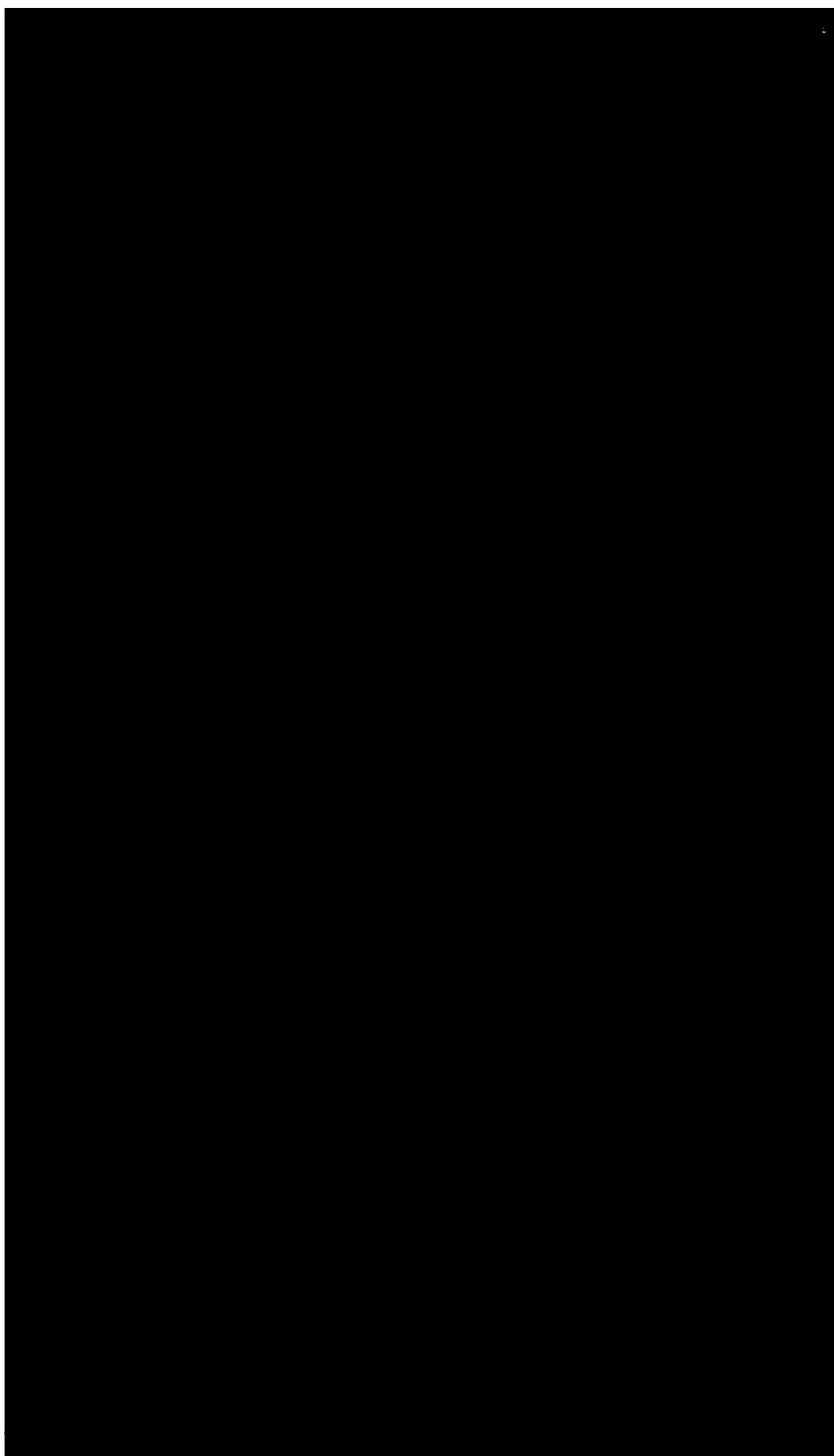
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996). The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are undernourished has increased. One of the main reasons is that the world population has increased. In 1990, there were 5.3 billion people in the world. In 2000, there were 6.1 billion people in the world. In 2010, there are expected to be 6.9 billion people in the world (UN 2004).

Another reason why the number of people who are undernourished has increased is that the world's food supply has not kept pace with the world's population. The world's food supply has increased by 50% since 1960, but the world's population has increased by 100% (FAO 1996). This means that the world's food supply is not sufficient to feed the world's population.

A third reason why the number of people who are undernourished has increased is that the world's food supply is not distributed evenly. In 1990, 1.2 billion people in the world were undernourished. In 2000, 1.5 billion people in the world were undernourished. In 2010, 1.8 billion people in the world are expected to be undernourished (UN 2004).

There are a number of reasons why the world's food supply is not distributed evenly. One of the main reasons is that the world's food supply is concentrated in a few countries. In 1990, 1.2 billion people in the world were undernourished. In 2000, 1.5 billion people in the world were undernourished. In 2010, 1.8 billion people in the world are expected to be undernourished (UN 2004).

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There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are undernourished has increased. One of the main reasons is that the world population has increased. The world population is now over 6 billion and is expected to reach 9 billion by the year 2050. This means that there are more people in the world who need food. Another reason is that the world's food supply is not increasing fast enough to keep up with the growing population. This is because the world's food supply is based on a few crops, such as wheat, rice, and corn, which are grown in a few countries. This makes the world's food supply very vulnerable to changes in the weather or in the prices of these crops.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be increased. One way is to increase the amount of land that is used for growing food. This can be done by clearing more land for agriculture. Another way is to increase the amount of food that is produced on the same amount of land. This can be done by using better farming techniques, such as using fertilizers and pesticides. A third way is to reduce the amount of food that is wasted. This can be done by improving the way that food is stored and transported.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be made more secure. One way is to diversify the world's food supply. This means growing a variety of different crops, so that the world's food supply is not dependent on a few crops. Another way is to improve the world's food distribution system. This means making sure that food is available to all people, and that it is distributed fairly. A third way is to improve the world's food security system. This means making sure that people have access to the food that they need, and that they have the resources to produce their own food.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be made more sustainable. One way is to use sustainable farming techniques. This means using farming techniques that do not harm the environment, and that are able to be used for a long time. Another way is to use sustainable food distribution systems. This means making sure that food is distributed in a way that is sustainable. A third way is to use sustainable food security systems. This means making sure that people have access to the food that they need, and that they have the resources to produce their own food, in a sustainable way.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be made more equitable. One way is to reduce the inequality in the world's food supply. This means making sure that all people have access to the food that they need, and that the food is distributed fairly. Another way is to improve the world's food security system. This means making sure that people have access to the food that they need, and that they have the resources to produce their own food. A third way is to improve the world's food distribution system. This means making sure that food is available to all people, and that it is distributed fairly.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. The document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and valid. It also describes the process of reviewing and verifying the data to ensure its accuracy.

The second part of the document focuses on the results of the study. It presents a detailed analysis of the data collected, highlighting the key findings and trends. The document discusses the implications of these findings for the organization and provides recommendations for future research and action. It also includes a section on the limitations of the study and the potential for further exploration.

The third part of the document provides a summary of the findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of accurate record-keeping and the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation. The document concludes by emphasizing the commitment of the organization to transparency and accountability, and the dedication of its staff to ensuring the highest standards of performance.

10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 1039-1044.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990-1998) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990-1998).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public services to do more with less. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services, the increasing cost of public services, and the increasing pressure on public services to reduce their costs.

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stefndi konúgr bændum til sín, ok gerði sam-
heldi við þá móti Ribbúngum. Knútr hafði flýit
á Haðaland upp; konúgr sendi [menn til hans,
ok bauð honum enn¹ góða kosti, ef hann vildi
[sættast; en er Ribbúngar vissu þetta, gættu þeir²
svá, at Knútr mátti eigi braut komast, [sögðu
sendimenn svá³ konúgi. Eptir þat skipaði kon-
úgr Upplönd, ok lét öll skipin vera í Mjörð,
ok setti menn⁴ at gæta, en hann bjóst norðr
til Björgynjar, til móts⁴ við erkibiskup ok jarl,
þvíat hann spurði at þeir voru norðan komnir.
Konúgr sendi norðr fyrri þorsteinn heimnes;
merkismann sinn, at⁵ þeir skyldi bíða hans.
Þorsteinn var IX⁶ nætr á leið; [þeir erkibiskup
ok jarl gerðu⁷ þat ráð at hann fór norðr aptr,
en jarl mundi bíða konúgs. Hákon konúgr
átti þing í Oslu ok Túnsbergi, ok höfðu allir
bændr samheldi við hann móti Ribbúngum. Síð-
an fór hann norðr, ok kom þorsteinn heimnes
móti honum í Portyrju⁸, ok sagði at erkibiskup

¹) frá [Guðleik af Aski, frænda hans ok stallara sinn ok þann mann er Arnþór hét. (Þorleif, *B*; Arnbjörn, *H*; ok Arnþór baug, *B, G*); bauð Knúti sættir, ok, *b. hin*. ²) á hans vald gánga, ok þá er sendimenn fundu Knút ok Ribbúngar urðu várir við at Knúti voru sættir boðnar, þá gættu þeir hans, *F*. ³) fóru þeir svá aptr, sem þeir komu, ok sögðu, *F*. ⁴) stefnu þeirrar er hann hafði gert, *H, F, G*. ⁵) segja, at, *b. F*. ⁶) VIII, *F, G*; XIX, *H*. ⁷) frá [þá þóttust þeir jarl ok erkibiskup frétt hafa, at konúgi mundi eigi allir lutir hugna við þá, ok tóku þeir þat ráð at erkibiskup fór heim norðr, *G*; ok er þorsteinn kom norðr, þá þóttust þeir jarl ok erkibiskup hafa frétt at konúgr mundi bera upp bréf nokkur, þau er eigi mundi honum þykkja allr trúnaðr á vera til sín af þeirra hendi, ok gerðu þeir, *B, F*. ⁸) ok hafði verit þjár nætr á leið norðan, en tvær í bænum, *b. F, G*.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 2.5 billion to 3.5 billion.

The number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase to 2.5 billion by the year 2025. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase to 600 million by the year 2025. The number of people aged 15–64 years is expected to increase to 4.5 billion by the year 2025.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. First, the world's population is growing rapidly, and the number of mouths to feed is increasing. Second, the world's population is becoming more urbanized, and the demand for food is increasing. Third, the world's population is becoming more affluent, and the demand for food is increasing. Fourth, the world's population is becoming more mobile, and the demand for food is increasing.

There are a number of ways in which the world's population can be fed. First, the world's population can be fed by increasing the production of food. Second, the world's population can be fed by increasing the distribution of food. Third, the world's population can be fed by increasing the consumption of food. Fourth, the world's population can be fed by increasing the efficiency of food production.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

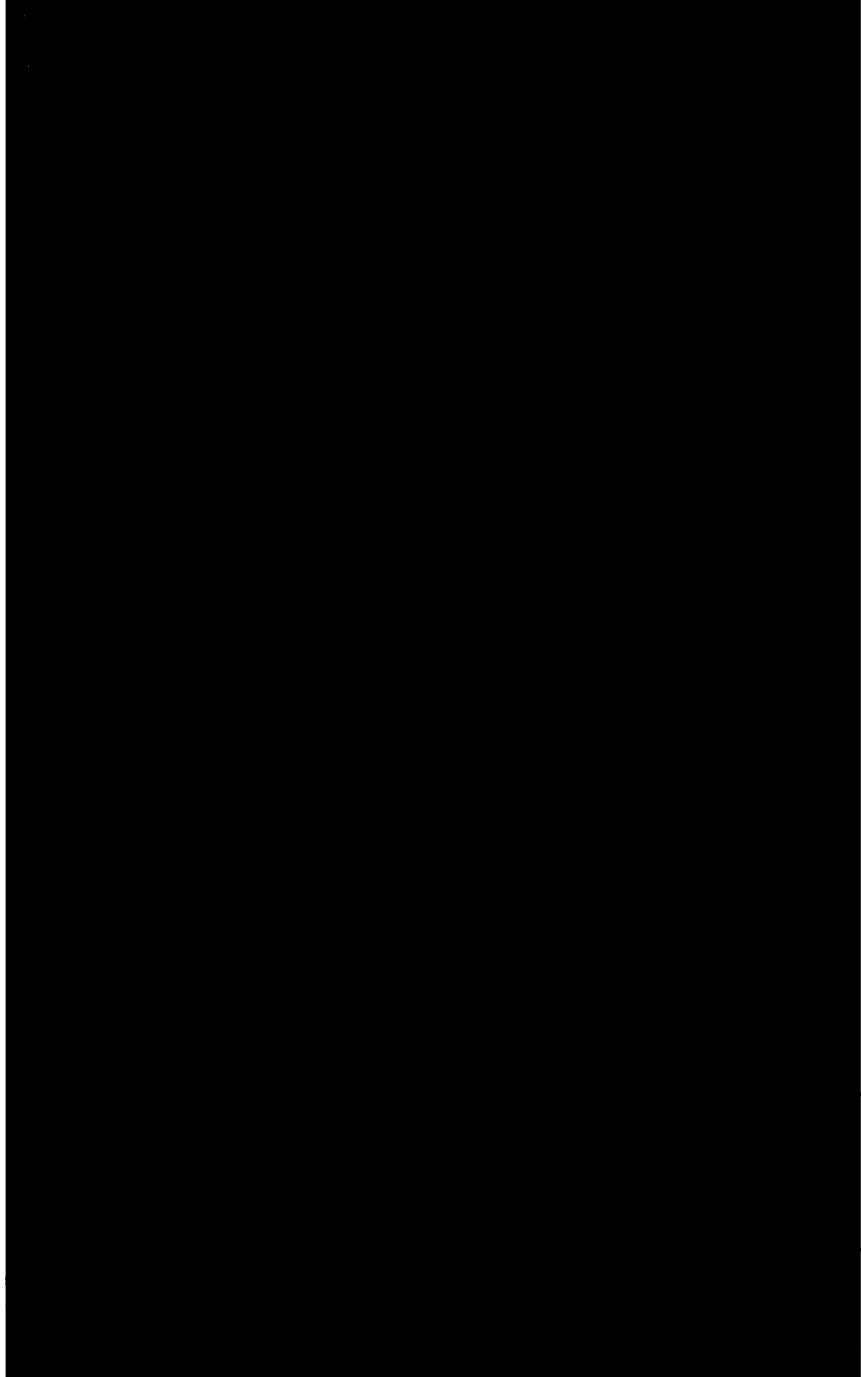
There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more attractive to women.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. First, the world population has increased from 5 billion in 1987 to 6 billion in 1996, and is projected to reach 8 billion by 2025 (FAO 1996). Second, the world population is ageing, and the proportion of the population aged 65 and over is increasing in all countries (FAO 1996).

Third, the world population is becoming more urban, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (FAO 1996). Fourth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and the proportion of the population living in mobile communities is increasing in all countries (FAO 1996).

Fifth, the world population is becoming more educated, and the proportion of the population with a primary school education is increasing in all countries (FAO 1996). Sixth, the world population is becoming more affluent, and the proportion of the population living on less than \$2 a day is decreasing in all countries (FAO 1996).

Seventh, the world population is becoming more healthy, and the proportion of the population who are undernourished is decreasing in all countries (FAO 1996). Eighth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and the proportion of the population living in mobile communities is increasing in all countries (FAO 1996).

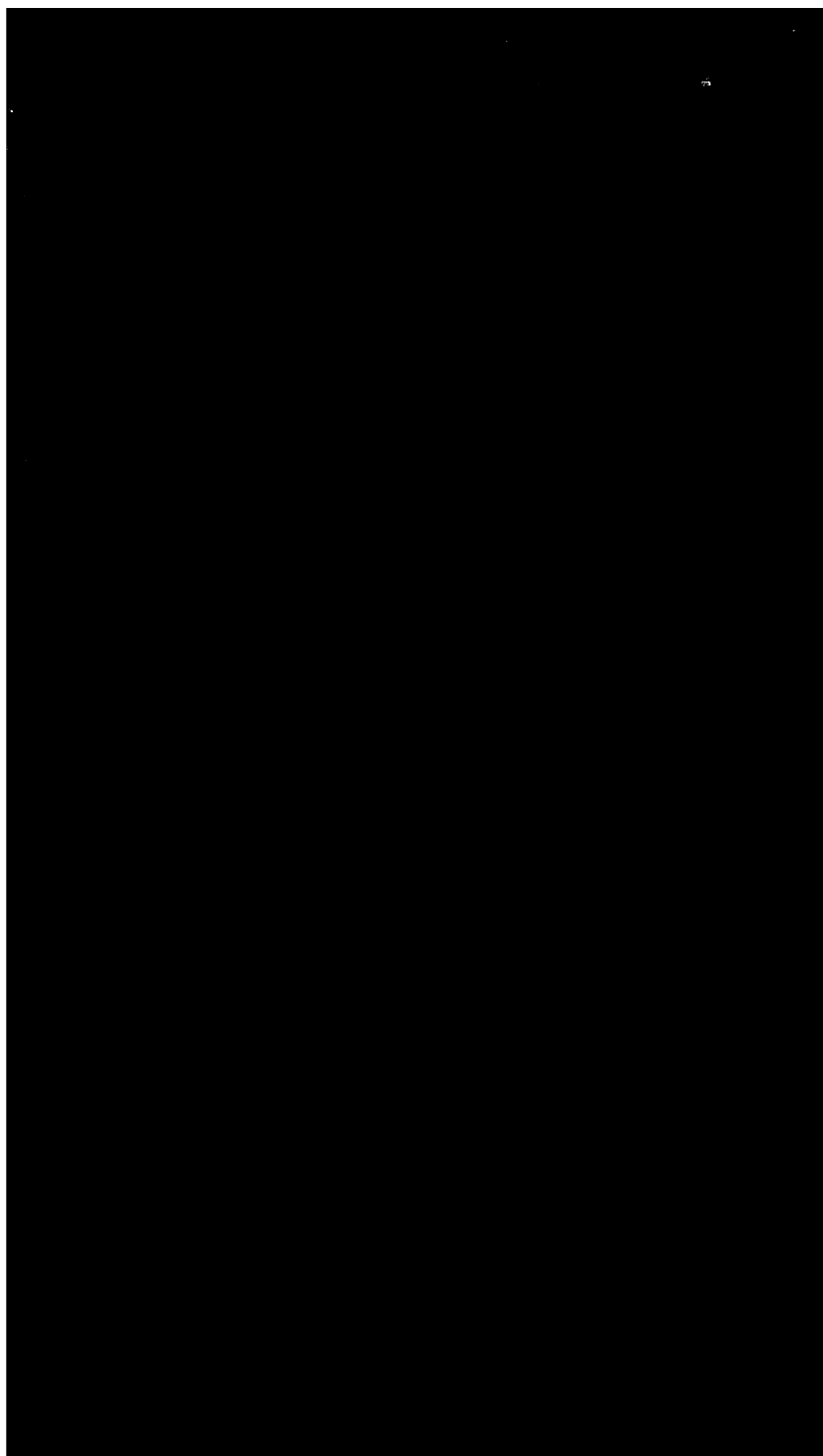
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the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) and the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM) are the two most widely read journals in the field of medicine.

The *JAMA* is a weekly journal that publishes research, clinical practice, and public health information. It is published by the American Medical Association (AMA).

The *NEJM* is a weekly journal that publishes research, clinical practice, and public health information. It is published by the Massachusetts Medical Society.

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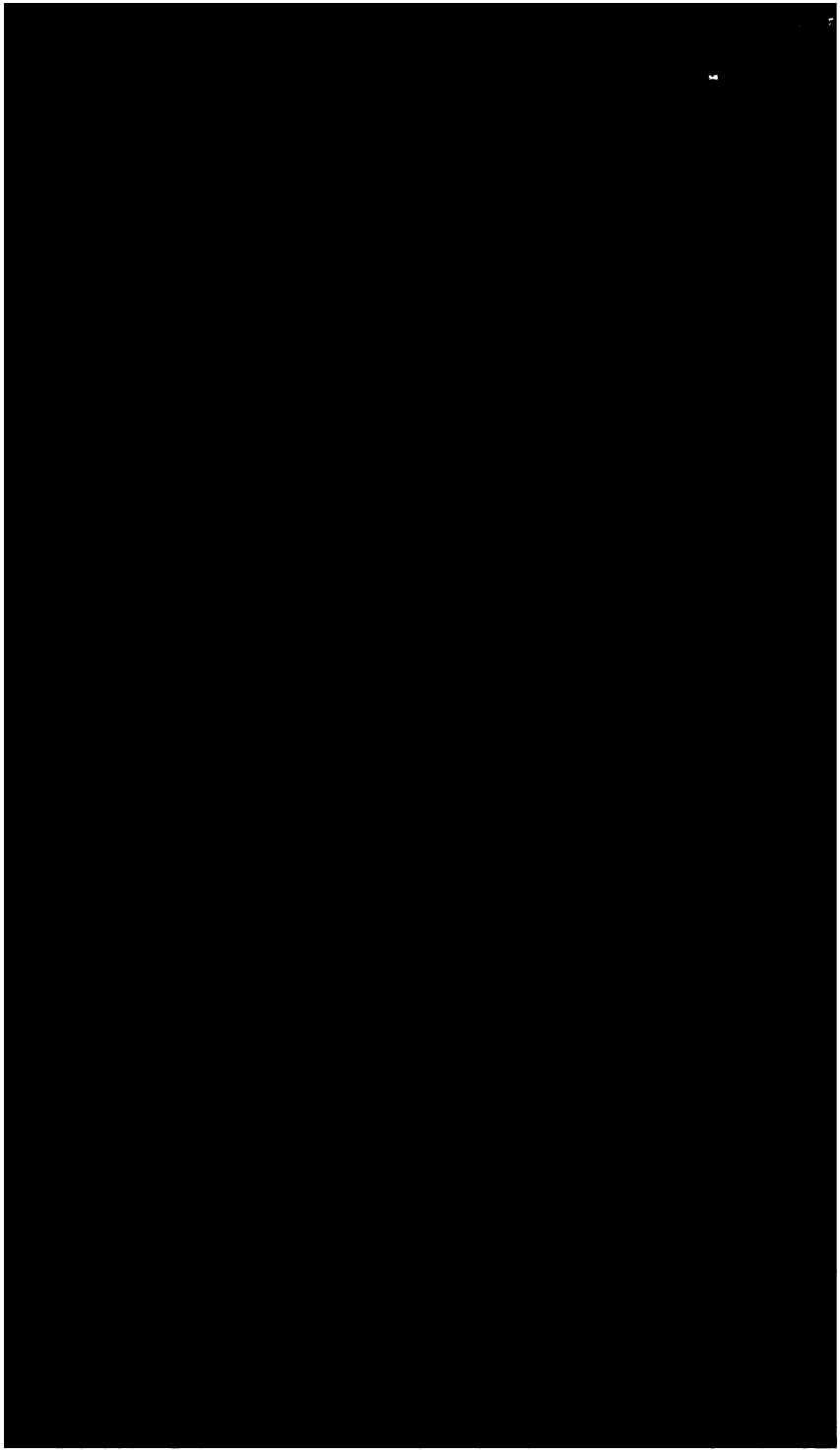
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There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of social services, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the community. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the establishment of the Social Services Inspectorate (SSi) in 1990, and the introduction of the Social Services Act 1990. The SSi is responsible for monitoring and inspecting the performance of local authorities in the provision of social services. The Social Services Act 1990 sets out the requirements for local authorities to provide a range of social services, including child care, adult social care, and mental health services.

The SSi has been instrumental in ensuring that local authorities are able to meet the needs of the community. It has conducted a number of inspections, and has identified a number of areas where local authorities need to improve their performance. These areas include the quality of care provided to children and adults, the effectiveness of social work services, and the financial management of social services. The SSi has also been instrumental in promoting the development of new social services, such as community care and self-help services.

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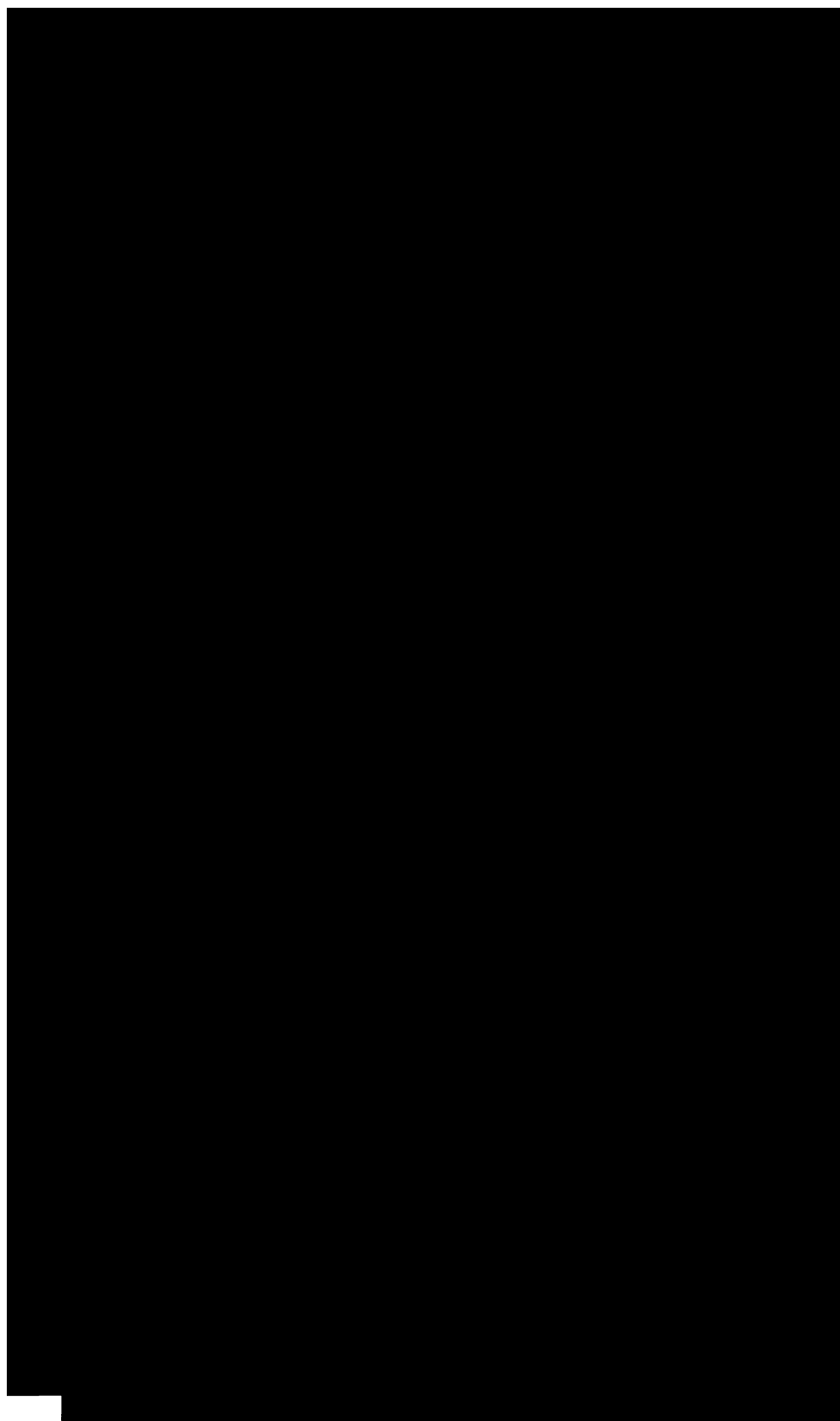
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the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) and the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM).

These journals are the most widely read and cited in the field of medicine. They are also the most expensive. The subscription rates for these journals are as follows:

JAMA: \$1,200 per year (individual subscription)
NEJM: \$1,200 per year (individual subscription)

These rates are for the print edition of the journal. The electronic edition is available at a discount.

The following table shows the subscription rates for the print and electronic editions of these journals:

Journal	Print Edition	Electronic Edition
JAMA	\$1,200	\$800
NEJM	\$1,200	\$800

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There are a number of reasons for this increase. First, the world population has increased from 5 billion in 1987 to 6 billion in 1996, and is projected to reach 7 billion by 2015 (UNEP 1996). Second, the world population is becoming increasingly urbanized, and this has led to a greater demand for food. Third, the world population is becoming increasingly aged, and this has led to a greater demand for food. Fourth, the world population is becoming increasingly mobile, and this has led to a greater demand for food.

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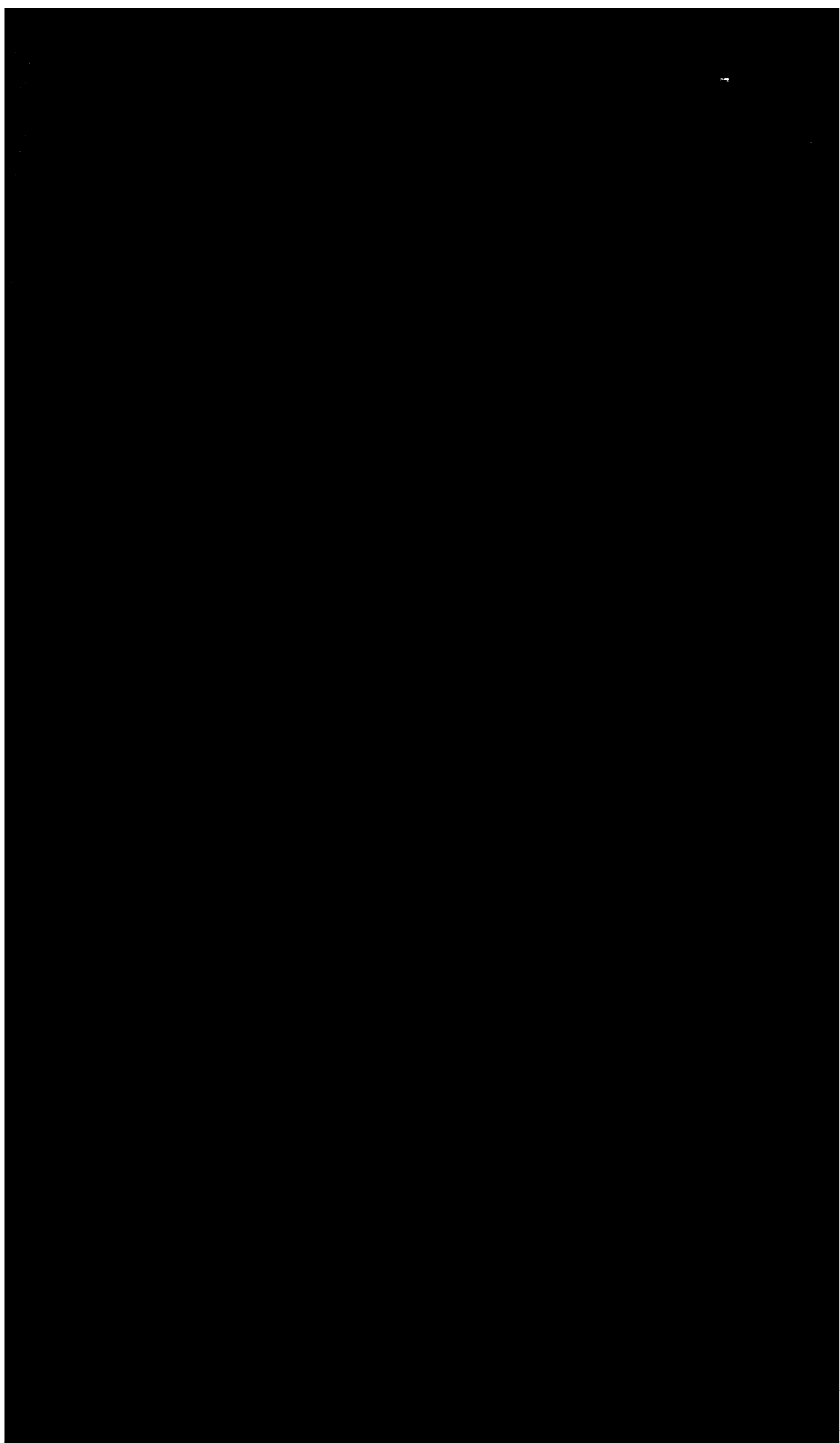
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 55% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women in the 1990s. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally held by women. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the education sector, which is also traditionally held by women.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are obese has increased by 100% (World Health Organization 1997).

Obesity is a complex condition, with many causes and consequences. It is a condition that is associated with a number of health problems, including heart disease, diabetes, and certain types of cancer. It is also a condition that is associated with a number of social problems, including discrimination and stigma. The purpose of this paper is to review the current state of knowledge about obesity, and to discuss some of the challenges that are associated with this condition.

Obesity is a condition that is defined by a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or greater. BMI is a measure of body fatness that is calculated by dividing a person's weight in kilograms by the square of their height in meters. A BMI of 30 or greater is considered to be obese. Obesity is a condition that is associated with a number of health problems, including heart disease, diabetes, and certain types of cancer. It is also a condition that is associated with a number of social problems, including discrimination and stigma.

The causes of obesity are complex, and there is no single cause. Obesity is a condition that is caused by a combination of factors, including genetics, diet, and lifestyle. Obesity is a condition that is associated with a number of health problems, including heart disease, diabetes, and certain types of cancer. It is also a condition that is associated with a number of social problems, including discrimination and stigma.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. First, the world's population is growing rapidly. The number of people in the world is expected to increase from 5.5 billion in 1990 to 7.5 billion in 2020 (UNEP 1992). Second, the world's population is becoming more urban. The number of people living in urban areas is expected to increase from 1.5 billion in 1990 to 3.5 billion in 2020 (UNEP 1992).

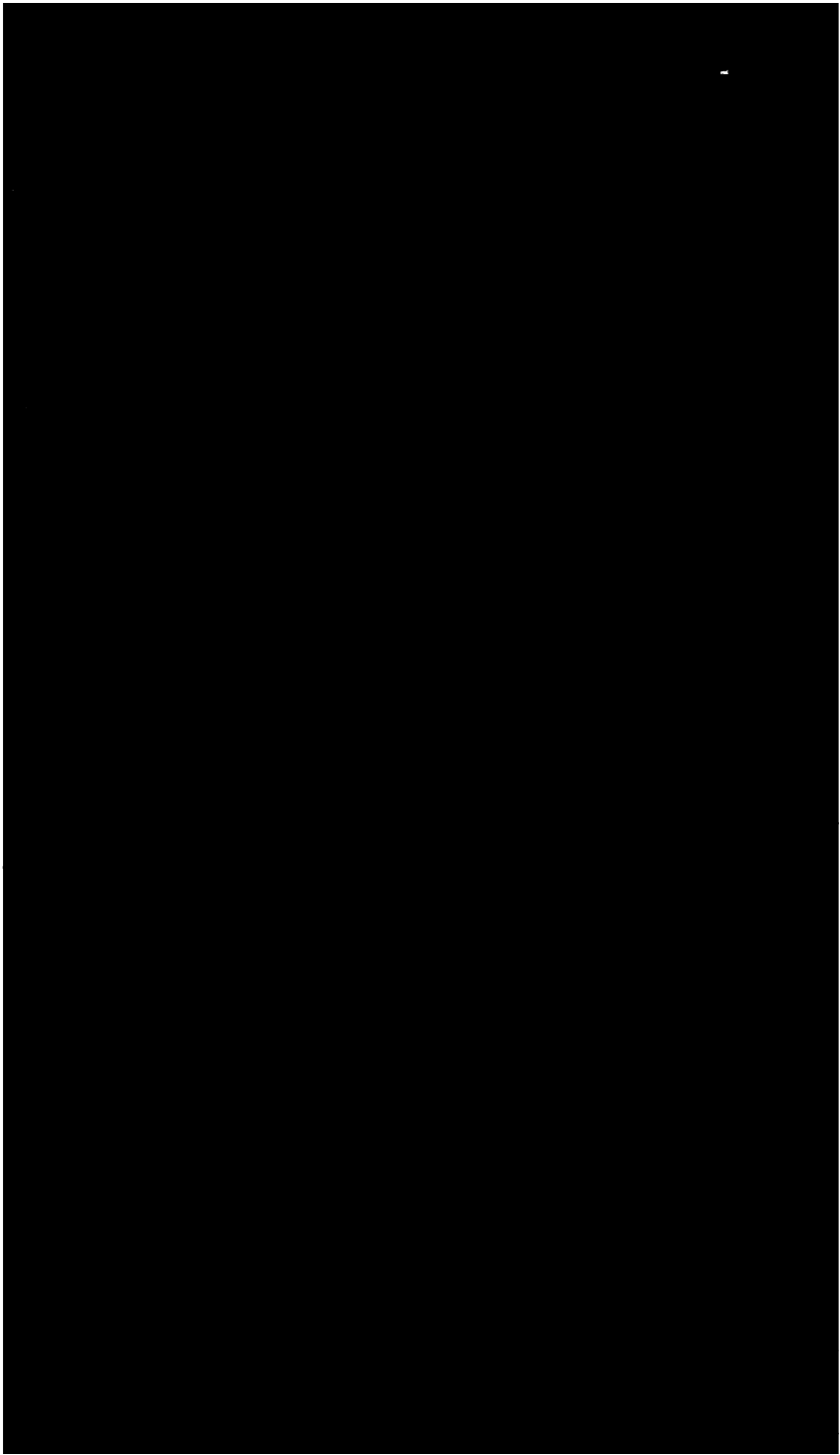
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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of new management practices.

One of the key initiatives in the public sector is the introduction of competition. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being privatised, and to a number of public sector organisations being required to compete for contracts. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their quality of service.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (1996) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the financial performance of the system. The Department of Health (1996) has also set out a number of key objectives for the private sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the financial performance of the system.

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A third key challenge facing the public sector is the need to improve the quality of the services that are delivered. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

Finally, a fourth key challenge facing the public sector is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

In conclusion, the public sector is facing a number of challenges, including the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, the need to improve the quality of the services that are delivered, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a strategy for the future of health care for older people. The strategy is based on the principle that older people should be able to live in their own homes for as long as possible, and that health care should be provided in a way that is appropriate to their needs. The strategy is based on the principle that older people should be able to live in their own homes for as long as possible, and that health care should be provided in a way that is appropriate to their needs.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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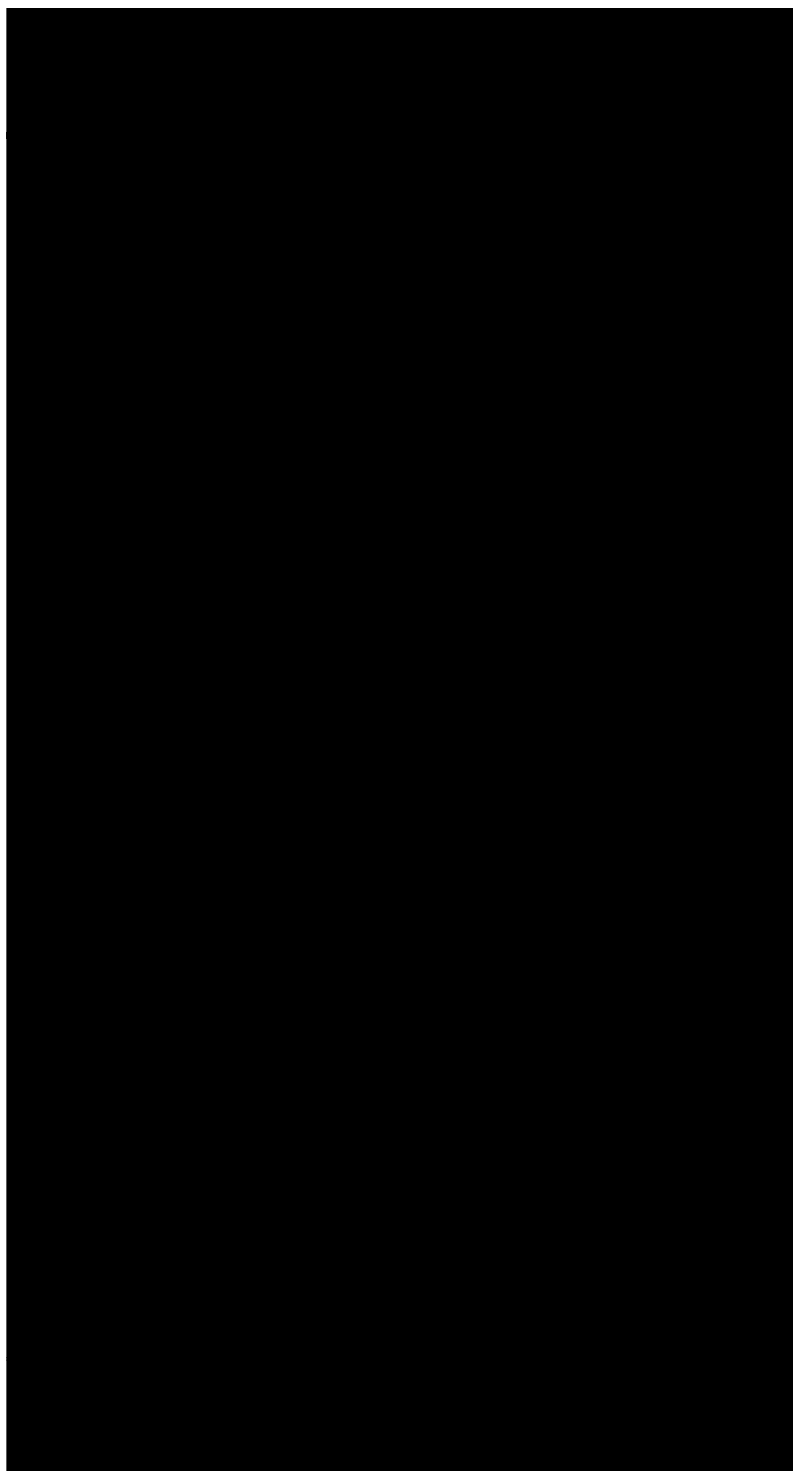
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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 100% (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1997 (Wardle and Beal 1999). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 25% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 2002).

Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity. The imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors. The genetic factors are the result of a combination of genes that influence the metabolism and the regulation of food intake. The environmental factors are the result of a combination of factors that influence the availability of food and drink, and the level of physical activity. The behavioural factors are the result of a combination of factors that influence the eating and drinking habits, and the level of physical activity.

The prevalence of obesity is increasing in many countries, and this is a major public health problem. Obesity is a risk factor for many chronic diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. It is also a risk factor for mental health problems, including depression and anxiety. The prevalence of obesity is increasing in many countries, and this is a major public health problem. Obesity is a risk factor for many chronic diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. It is also a risk factor for mental health problems, including depression and anxiety.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

The World Bank has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year. The cost of obesity to the world economy is \$100 billion per year. The cost of undernutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year.

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um manni ætla ek háls at bœygja [í Noregi¹, nema Hákoní konúngi, eða² þeim hinum hvíta hettinum, sem hér er nú á þínginu. Þá [sagði Björn ábóti, at konúngr hefði jarli³ upp gefit þriðjúng af⁴ sýslum⁵ um Víkina ok (á) Upplöndum⁶ um vetrinn, [ok hann kynni öll(um) þökk fyrí at gott legði til með þeim jarli. Síðan tók Arnbjörn at mýkjast í orðum⁷. Tók jarl þá undir sik þriðjúng Borgarsýslu; fór jarl þá norðr í Víkina, en ábóti norðr til Þrándheims⁸ með sættarboðum; var þat þá mælt, at þeir konúngr ok jarl skyldi finnast um sumarit í Björgyn, ok skyldi hvárr öðrum selja gísla til þess fundar.

Sættargerð Hákonar konúngs ok Skúla jarls⁹.

187. Skúli jarl var í Víkinu um vát¹⁰; gerðust honum þá enn margir menn handgengir, ok dró (hann) mikit lið at sér, ræð hann þá til skipa ok tók mörg skip ólofut frá bændum¹¹. Hann hafði Borgarþíng¹² Margretarmessu; þá lét

¹) v. F. ²) ok, G; ok eigi fyrí; (réttast) 5 br. ³) mælti Björn ábóti ok sagði at hann hefði þat bréf er konúngr mælti svá fyrir, at þeir skyldu tveir einir heyra er upp væri lesit, ok bað þá inn ganga í kirkjuna, ok talaðist þeir. ⁴) Ok er þeir komu inn, innti ábóti upp orðsendingar þær er konúngr hafði við honum gert bæði til Arnbjarnar ok annara formanna (sýslumanna, H; manna, G); sagði hann at konúngr vildi at allir ætti í því lut at draga saman sátt með þeim mágum, sagði hann konúnginn sannliga hafa. F, B, G, H, 5 br. ⁵) öllum, b. 5 br. ⁶) hér endar 5ta brot. ⁷) Borgarsýslu sem öðrum, G, B; jarli til kostnaðar, b. 5. ⁸) frá [eptir þat tók Arnbjörn at snúast í ræðunni, ok lét þaðan af allt álítliga með þeim, F, B, G. ⁹) konúngr. ¹⁰) b. H. Gíslar konúngs komu til jarls, G. ¹¹) þar, ok lét búa norðr, b. F. ¹²) þar, ok lét búa norðr, b. F.

hann taka skip Arnbjarnar¹, ok ætlaði at hafa norðr; en Arnbjörn hafði áðr látið bora skipit², ok höggva or innviðuna, ok fyllði þegar flotað var, ok [var þat þegar³ upp sett. Í þenna tíma komu norðan frá Hákonu konúngi Sigurðr son hans ok Ingimundr púss, gíslaðir jarlinum, en áðr hafði komit til konúnga Ásólfir jarlsfrændi ok Jatgeirr skáld í gíslíng. Ok er jarl var búinn, fór hann norðr til Björgynjar, ok lagði í konúngshöfn. Fóru þá menn í milli þeirra. Sagði jarl at hann mundi ekki leggja til bæjarins, nema þat væri skilt um þann lut sem [hann hafði af Noregi⁴ tæki Pètr son hans eptir jarl'. En er þetta var flutt konúnginum, neitaði hann⁵ því berliga, ok sagði svá at aldri skyldi hans afspríng⁷ erfa Noreg, nema [sá er kominn var⁸ af Margretu drottning, dóttur hans. [Eptir þetta fóru menn í milli þeirra með erkibiskupi⁹, at sætta þá; lagði jarl inn þá til bæjarins, ok [sættiust þeir¹⁰ þá enn með góðra manna ráði¹¹; skyldu þeir þá sitja báðir samt um vetrinn í Björgyn ok halda eitt borð, svá at jarl legði fram sinn kost hinn þriðja hvern dag. Foru þann vetr öll skipti vel með þeim, sem jafnan er þeir voru báðir saman, þvíat þá voru færri lygðir í milli bornar, er¹² þeir máttu þegar próva¹³. Þetta

¹) Jónssonar, *b. F. G.* ²) skipin, *hin.* ³) voru síðan, *hin.* ⁴) honum væri skiptr af landi, *F. G. H.* ⁵) hans dag, *F. G.* ⁶) *b. hin.* ⁷) afspríngi, *G.* ⁸) þat er komit væri, *G.* ⁹) frá [lagði Sigurðr erkibiskup mikinn hug á, *G.* ¹⁰) ok voru þá stefnur at áttar, ok gekk þá enn saman sættin at þæn erkibiskups, *B. F.* ¹¹) fortölum, *G.* ¹²) svá skamt var at reka at, *b. B. F.* ¹³) sjálfir, *b. F.*

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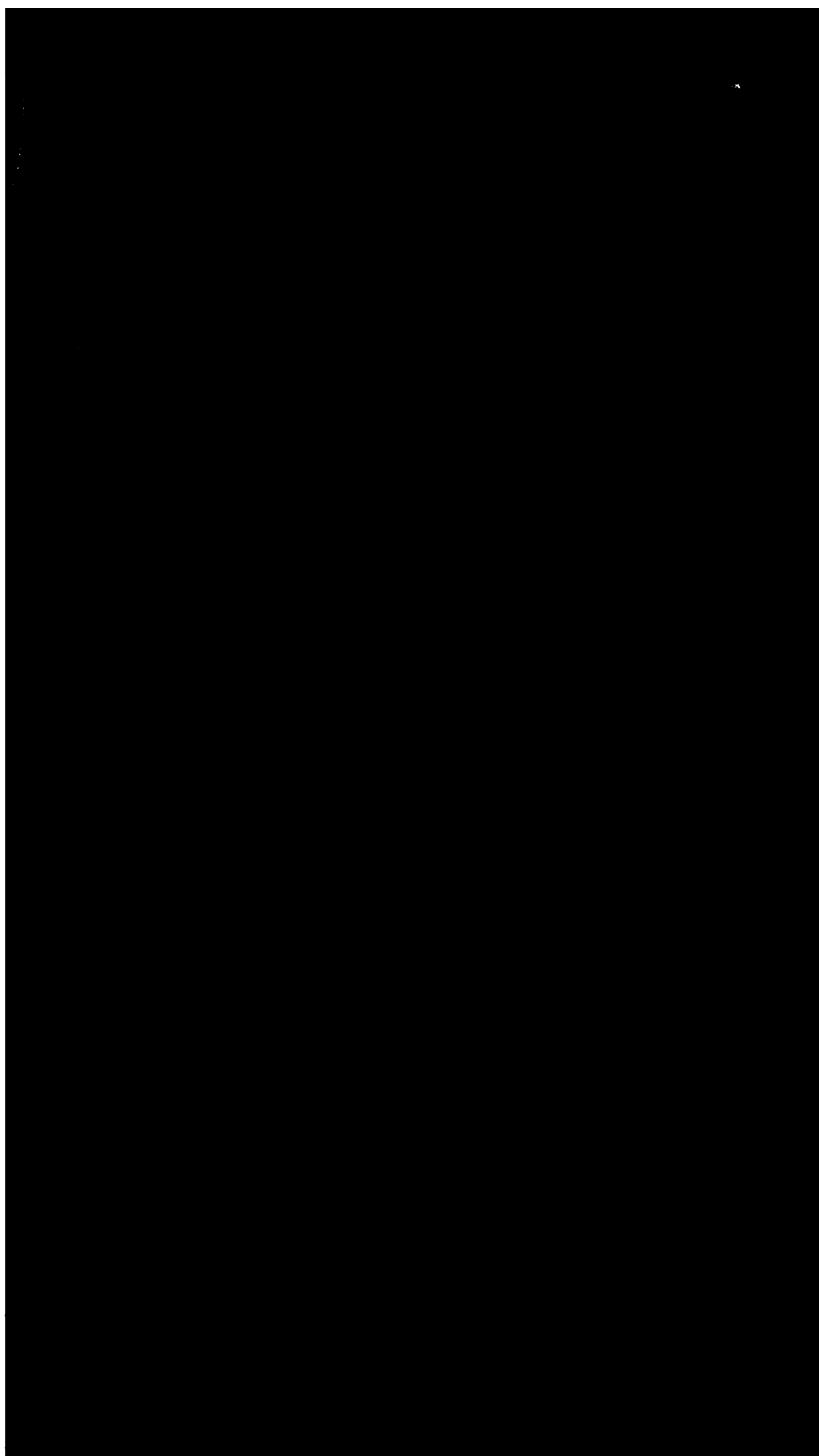
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únger gerði þá orð¹ lendum mönnum sínum, ok [dróst honum lið mikit²; bjó hann þá ferð sína norðr til Björgynjar. Skúli hertogi bjó ferð sína norðan or þrándheimi, ok hafði XX skip ok flest stór. Hann sjálf hafði Langafrjádag, ok var hann VI³ rúm ok XXX⁴ ok [ok allfrítt skip⁵. Hann hafði frítt lið ok vel búit. [Svá kvað Ólafr hvítaskáld:

Nú er þat er flaust or festum
flýtr hertoga hins nýta;
né fákr á ver víska
veðsollit kom betri⁶.

Hertoginn kom til Björgynjar um sumarit, ok lá í Flóravágum⁷ með herinum; þá spurði hann at Hákon konúnger bjóst austan⁸ við miklu fjöl-

Þá var spurt hversu fjölmennr hann mundi fara. (Ábóti kveðst þat eigi vita, *b. G*). Ábóti dvaldist lengi með konúngi, meðan búin voru bréf þau er konúnger sendi (norðr), ok er ábóti var búinn, þá kom norðan or þrándheimi Ásólfr bóndi af Austrátt á skipi með húskarla sína ok sagði þau tíðindi, at hertoginn hafði flótat Langafrjádeginum, Hólmabúzsunni (Hálmbússunni, *H*; Hálfbússunni, *F*) ok Strandaþollunni (Strandabollanum, *F*) ok mörgum öðrum stórskipum; sagði Ásólfr at hertogi hafði mikit útboð um allan þrándheim. Var þat orð á at hann mundi fara til Björgynjar, ok eiga eigi allt undir öðrum. Dvaldist nú ferð ábóta, því nú voru ger önnur bréf en þau sem áðr voru búin, (ok varð hann nú at biða þessa), *b. F, G, H*.

¹) Arnþirni Jónssyni ok öðrum, *b. F, G, H*. ²) frá [lét segja þeim, at hertogi dró saman mikit lið í þrándheimi; jók konúnger þá stórum útboðit, stefndi til sín lendum mönnum öllum ok sýslumönnum; dróst þá saman mikill her, *F, G*. ³) XVI, *H*; *v. G*. ⁴) XX, *H*; *v. G*. ⁵) allra skipa fríast, *F*. ⁶) hér er nokkur eyða í *A*; frá [*v. hin*. ⁷) Flóruvágum, *hin*. ⁸) or Víkinni, *F, H*.

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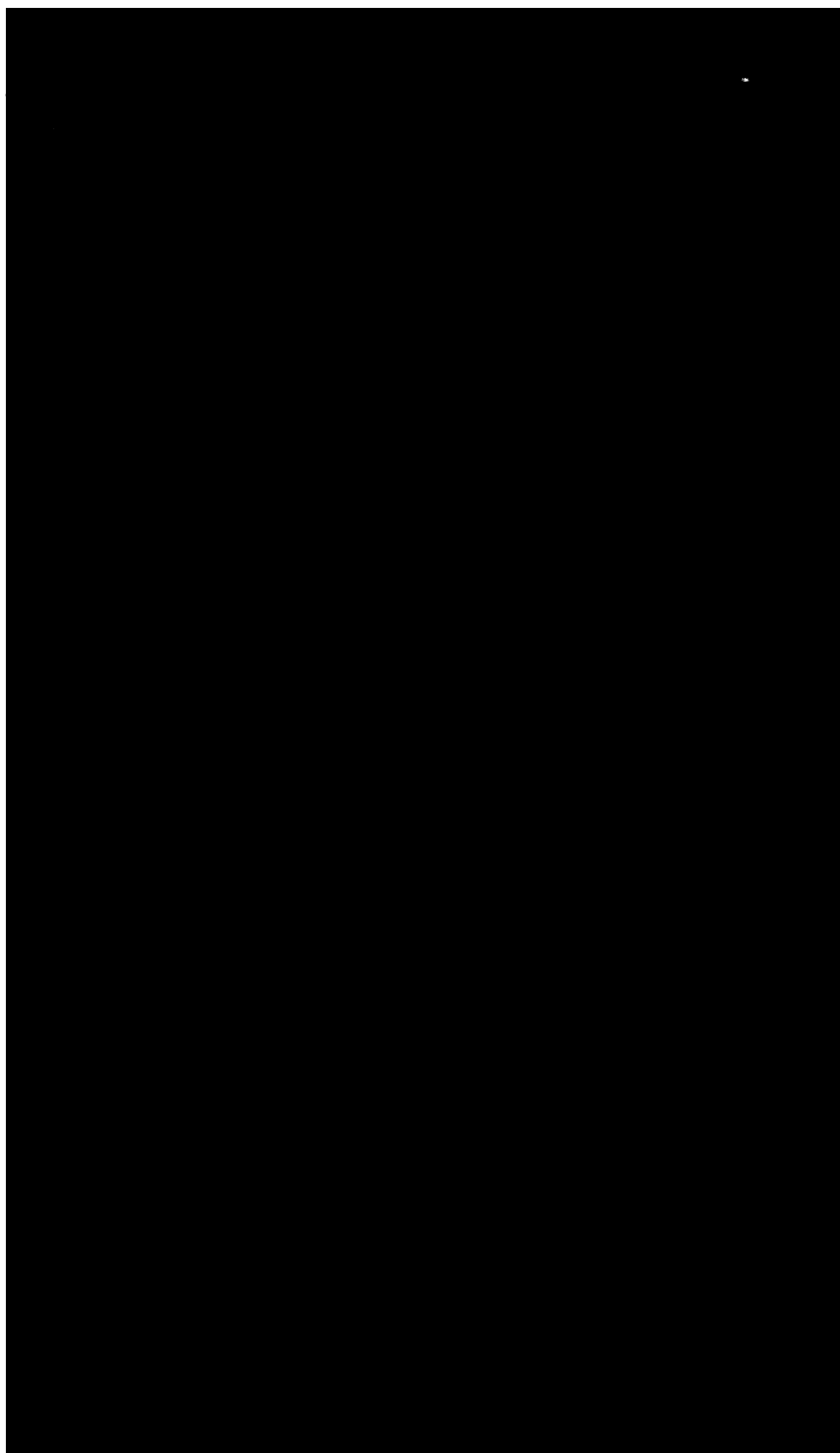
There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. First, the world population has increased from 5 billion in 1987 to 6 billion in 1996, and is projected to reach 7 billion by 2015 (FAO 1996). Second, the world population is ageing, and the proportion of the population aged 65 and over is increasing in all countries (FAO 1996).

Third, the world population is becoming more urban, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (FAO 1996). Fourth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and the proportion of the population living in mobile communities is increasing in all countries (FAO 1996).

Fifth, the world population is becoming more educated, and the proportion of the population with primary education is increasing in all countries (FAO 1996). Sixth, the world population is becoming more affluent, and the proportion of the population living on less than \$2 per day is decreasing in all countries (FAO 1996).

Seventh, the world population is becoming more healthy, and the proportion of the population living with a chronic disease is decreasing in all countries (FAO 1996). Eighth, the world population is becoming more environmentally aware, and the proportion of the population living in environmentally sound communities is increasing in all countries (FAO 1996).

Ninth, the world population is becoming more socially aware, and the proportion of the population living in socially sound communities is increasing in all countries (FAO 1996). Tenth, the world population is becoming more politically aware, and the proportion of the population living in politically sound communities is increasing in all countries (FAO 1996).

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (1996) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the financial performance of the system. The Department of Health (1996) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be patient-centred, to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be efficient.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999 (United Nations 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 21st century. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) has been signed by 112 countries, and the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) has set out a commitment to 'ensure that all children have access to primary education' and 'to ensure that all children have access to primary health care'. The United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan (2000) has called for 'a new global compact for children'.

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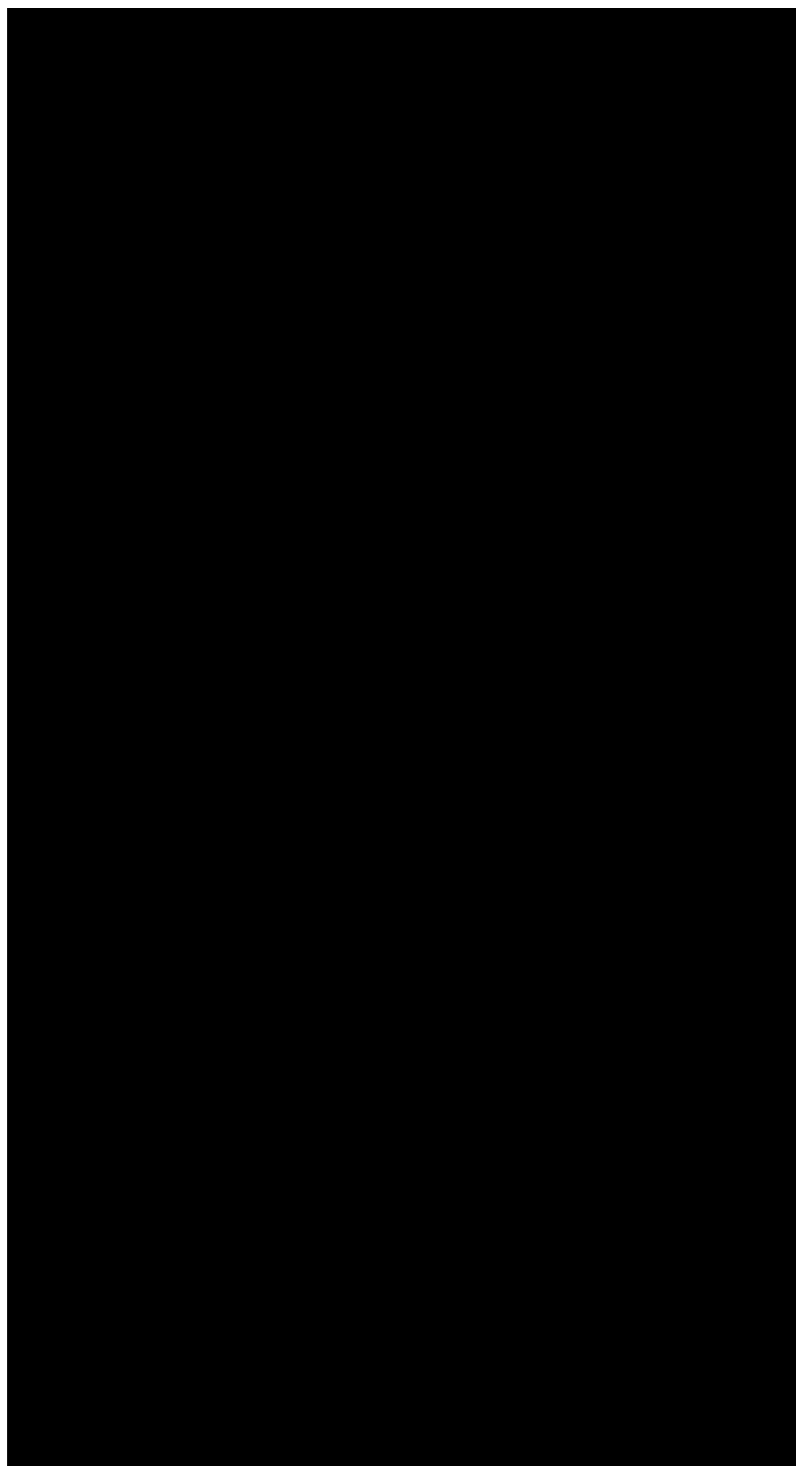
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and care. The strategy is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of optimising the opportunities for older people to participate in social, economic and cultural activities. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and to promote the participation of older people in decision-making about their care and services.

The strategy is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and services for older people, and it sets out a number of key objectives that should be used to guide the development of older people's services. The strategy is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and services for older people, and it sets out a number of key objectives that should be used to guide the development of older people's services.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the general population, and the incidence of mental health problems has increased in the prison population.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of prisoners. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 40% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women.

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There are a number of reasons for this increase. First, the world population has increased from 5 billion in 1987 to 6 billion in 1997, and is projected to reach 8 billion by 2025 (FAO 1996). Second, the world population is ageing, and the elderly are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Third, the world population is becoming more urban, and urban populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Fourth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and mobile populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Fifth, the world population is becoming more educated, and educated populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Sixth, the world population is becoming more affluent, and affluent populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

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The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase in the number of women in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of young people. In 1980, young people made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of young people in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of young people in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people with disabilities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 50 years old. In 1980, people over 50 years old made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of people over 50 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 50 years old in the workforce.

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The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 60 years old. In 1980, people over 60 years old made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of people over 60 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 60 years old in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 10 years old. In 1980, people under 10 years old made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people under 10 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 10 years old in the workforce.

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um einum. Jatgeirr komst undan sem mættigast. Fækk Gunnarr í þeirri ferð sóma¹ inn; kom hann fyrr til Niðaróss, en konung væri brott búinn².

Úfriðr um Upplönd³.

217. Þá er Skúli hertogi var á Heiðmörk kom til hans Veseti litli austan af Mörkum. Hertoginn fór or Hamri ok út til Eiðsvallar í annarri viku lángaföstu; hann gerði fram fyrri⁴ Alf af Leifastöðum á njósn; hann mætti um morgunina njósnarmönnum Knúts jarls; fóru þeir skipti svá, at Knútsmenn fengu tekit einn mann af Átti, ok færðu þann jarli, en með jarli var á maðr, er sakar átti við hann, ok [dráp þann mann⁵]. Þá er hertoginn fór af Eiðsvelli, kom til hans prestur einn danskr⁶, ok sagði at Knúts jarl hefði sent hann til hertogans: at jarl vildi at þeir myndist þar sem Leiruvellir heita, ok hafa orrostu. [Hertoginn bað svá segja jarli, at þeir kost vill hann, ok læzt önga úró gera mundi, at þessi fundr væri reyndr. Hertoginn hafði verið um nóttina á Raumaríki, á þeim bæ er á Láku heitir. Um morgininn er hertoginn var búinn með þeim⁷.

¹) heidr, F; æru, H. ²) Þá er Hákon konungur var Niðarósi, komu sveinar nokkurir austan um fjall ok sögðu at Knútr jarl ok lendir menn konungs höfðu saman safnað í Oslu, ok höfðu V hundruð ok XX (hálfan þriðja tug hundruða, G) manna, ok létu allvænliga (allvigliga, G) at þeir mundi vinna sigr á hertoga, þótt þeir hefðu minna lið en þá höfðu þeir. Ok þeir sögðu at hertoginn var með sinum liði á Heiðmörk er þeir fóru þar um, sögðu ok allt hit efnið ásta um tilekjur Birkibeina, b. B, F, G. ³) Bardaga stöð, G. ⁴) svein, F, G. ⁵) gerði hann háls höggvinn, B, F, G. ⁶) ok fáir (nokkrir) menn með honum, F, G.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million.

There are a number of reasons for this. First, the world population has increased by 1.5 billion in the last 25 years. Second, the number of people who are undernourished has increased by 200 million in the last 25 years. Third, the number of people who are undernourished has increased by 200 million in the last 25 years. Fourth, the number of people who are undernourished has increased by 200 million in the last 25 years. Fifth, the number of people who are undernourished has increased by 200 million in the last 25 years. Sixth, the number of people who are undernourished has increased by 200 million in the last 25 years. Seventh, the number of people who are undernourished has increased by 200 million in the last 25 years. Eighth, the number of people who are undernourished has increased by 200 million in the last 25 years. Ninth, the number of people who are undernourished has increased by 200 million in the last 25 years. Tenth, the number of people who are undernourished has increased by 200 million in the last 25 years.

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There are a number of reasons for this. First, the world population has increased by 1.5 billion in the last 20 years. Second, the world population is ageing, and the elderly are more likely to be undernourished. Third, the world population is becoming more urban, and urban populations are more likely to be undernourished. Fourth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and mobile populations are more likely to be undernourished.

There are a number of ways in which we can address the problem of undernutrition. First, we can improve the quality of the food that we eat.

Second, we can improve the way that we grow food. Third, we can improve the way that we distribute food.

Fourth, we can improve the way that we consume food. Fifth, we can improve the way that we store food.

Sixth, we can improve the way that we process food. Seventh, we can improve the way that we transport food.

Eighth, we can improve the way that we sell food. Ninth, we can improve the way that we buy food.

Tenth, we can improve the way that we cook food. Eleventh, we can improve the way that we eat food.

Twelfth, we can improve the way that we dispose of food. Thirteenth, we can improve the way that we recycle food.

Fourteenth, we can improve the way that we use food. Fifteenth, we can improve the way that we share food.

Sixteenth, we can improve the way that we give food. Seventeenth, we can improve the way that we receive food.

Eighteenth, we can improve the way that we store food. Nineteenth, we can improve the way that we transport food.

Twentieth, we can improve the way that we sell food. Twenty-first, we can improve the way that we buy food.

Twenty-second, we can improve the way that we cook food. Twenty-third, we can improve the way that we eat food.

Twenty-fourth, we can improve the way that we dispose of food. Twenty-fifth, we can improve the way that we recycle food.

Twenty-sixth, we can improve the way that we use food. Twenty-seventh, we can improve the way that we share food.

Twenty-eighth, we can improve the way that we give food. Twenty-ninth, we can improve the way that we receive food.

Thirtieth, we can improve the way that we store food. Thirty-first, we can improve the way that we transport food.

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The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 65 years old. In 1980, people over 65 years old made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people over 65 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 65 years old in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 16 years old. In 1980, people under 16 years old made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 75 years old. In 1980, people over 75 years old made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people over 75 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 75 years old in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 12 years old. In 1980, people under 12 years old made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 85 years old. In 1980, people over 85 years old made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people over 85 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 85 years old in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 8 years old. In 1980, people under 8 years old made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 90 years old. In 1980, people over 90 years old made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people over 90 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 90 years old in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 4 years old. In 1980, people under 4 years old made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%.

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vér áðr mágarnir, ok vita, hvert betr vill vera, eða þá er aðrir berjast af várri hendi'. Eptir þetta komu hversdagliga Varbelgir til konungs; Jón af Suðrheimum, frændi hans, þorfinn af Gyrvi, ok tóku grið af konúngi. Rannsóknir hann þá eptir skipum þeim, er hertoginn átti, ok tók þau til sín sem honum líkaði², en hin stærri voru brend eðr höggvin upp.

Gefit Hákoní unga konúngs nafn³.

223. Þá er Hákon konúngr var alþinn⁴, þá hann blása til Eyraþíngs⁵, ok var út borit af þessu hins heilaga Ólafs konúngs ok kross sá er í veggum lighthum domini; þetta var sunnudag, hálfum mánuði fyrri páska⁶. Var þá gefit Hákoní unga konúngsnafn; þat gerði Einarr smjörbakkur er síðan var erkibiskup; var þar við⁶ erkibiskup ok hinir bestu menn or þrændalögum. Konúngr úngi sá⁷ at skríni hins heilaga Ólafs konúngs, eptir síðvenju. Söru síðan honum allir lendir menns ok hirðstjórar ok XII⁷ bændr or hverju fylki. Eptir þetta talaði Hákon konúngr gamli; sagði at þessi höfðu gert meira styrk á móti honum en hann lét vara, ok⁸ þeir ætti við konúng sinn at geri;

barizt undir merkjum okkrum. En ef þess er auðit at finnumst ok hafi guð svá fyrir sèð (ætlat) ok hinn heilagi Ólafr konúngr, at ek fái lægra lut, þá mun þess kostur ok sáttir okkar í milli, en með engu móti líkar oss svá sáttast, at úreyndum okkrum fundi, *b. Áin.*

¹) skildu þeir, at svá mæltu, konúngr ok erkibiskup. *F, G.* ²) honum þóttu sèr best fallin, *F, G.* ³) konúngi var til konúngs tekinn, *G.* ⁴) eptir því sem þeir stefnt, *b. F, H.* ⁵) (ok annars), páskir, *G.* ⁶) Sigurður ok ⁷) eðr VII; átta, *B, F;* VIII, *G.* ⁸) eðr, *B.*

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the problem of malnutrition. The World Health Organization (WHO) has launched a global strategy to reduce malnutrition. The strategy is based on three pillars: (1) improving the quality of food, (2) increasing the availability of food, and (3) improving the access to food. The WHO is working with governments and other organizations to implement this strategy.

There are many reasons why malnutrition is a problem. One reason is that food is often of poor quality. Another reason is that food is often not available in sufficient quantities. A third reason is that people often do not have access to food. There are many ways to address these problems. One way is to improve the quality of food. Another way is to increase the availability of food. A third way is to improve the access to food.

There are many ways to improve the quality of food. One way is to use better farming practices. Another way is to use better food processing techniques. A third way is to use better food storage techniques. There are many ways to increase the availability of food. One way is to produce more food. Another way is to distribute food more evenly. A third way is to reduce food waste.

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The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase in the number of women in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people with disabilities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the workforce.

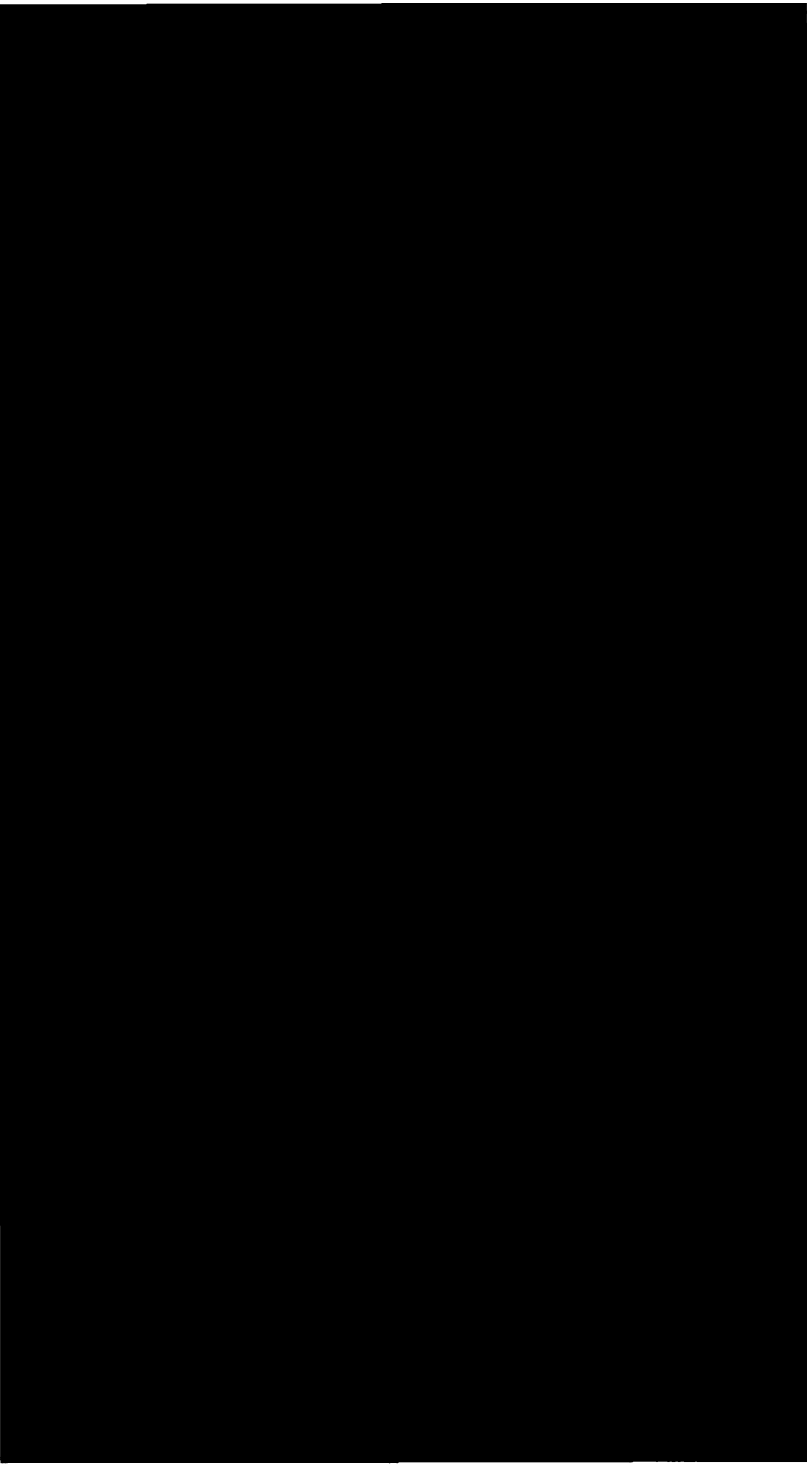
The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 50 years old. In 1980, people over 50 years old made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people over 50 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 50 years old in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 25 years old. In 1980, people under 25 years old made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people under 25 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 25 years old in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 65 years old. In 1980, people over 65 years old made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people over 65 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 65 years old in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 18 years old. In 1980, people under 18 years old made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people under 18 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 18 years old in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 75 years old. In 1980, people over 75 years old made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people over 75 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 75 years old in the workforce.



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. First, the world's population is growing rapidly, and the number of mouths to feed is increasing. Second, the world's food production is not keeping pace with the growing population. Third, the world's food distribution is uneven, with some areas having a surplus and others a deficit. Fourth, the world's food quality is poor, with many people suffering from malnutrition. Fifth, the world's food prices are high, making it difficult for many people to afford food. Sixth, the world's food systems are inefficient, with a lot of food being lost or wasted. Seventh, the world's food systems are unsustainable, with the use of fertilizers and pesticides degrading the environment. Eighth, the world's food systems are vulnerable to climate change, which is increasing the risk of food shortages.

There are a number of ways to address the world's food problems. First, we need to increase food production. This can be done by improving agricultural practices, such as using better seeds and fertilizers, and by expanding the area of land used for agriculture. Second, we need to improve food distribution. This can be done by building roads and bridges to connect rural areas to markets, and by improving the efficiency of the food supply chain. Third, we need to improve food quality. This can be done by promoting healthy eating habits, and by ensuring that food is safe and nutritious. Fourth, we need to reduce food prices. This can be done by increasing competition in the food market, and by reducing government subsidies to farmers. Fifth, we need to make food systems more sustainable. This can be done by using organic farming practices, and by reducing the use of fertilizers and pesticides. Sixth, we need to make food systems more resilient to climate change. This can be done by diversifying crops, and by using drought-resistant seeds.

There are a number of challenges to addressing the world's food problems. First, there is a lack of political will to address the problem. Second, there is a lack of resources to address the problem. Third, there is a lack of information to address the problem. Fourth, there is a lack of coordination between different organizations. Fifth, there is a lack of public awareness of the problem. Sixth, there is a lack of community participation in the solution. Seventh, there is a lack of long-term commitment to the solution. Eighth, there is a lack of monitoring and evaluation of the solution. Ninth, there is a lack of transparency in the solution. Tenth, there is a lack of accountability in the solution.

There are a number of ways to overcome these challenges. First, we need to build political will to address the problem. This can be done by educating the public about the problem, and by lobbying government leaders. Second, we need to mobilize resources to address the problem. This can be done by raising money from governments, private companies, and the public. Third, we need to generate information to address the problem. This can be done by conducting research, and by sharing information with other organizations. Fourth, we need to improve coordination between different organizations. This can be done by creating a network of organizations, and by holding regular meetings. Fifth, we need to increase public awareness of the problem. This can be done by using mass media, and by organizing public events. Sixth, we need to encourage community participation in the solution. This can be done by forming community groups, and by encouraging people to get involved. Seventh, we need to ensure long-term commitment to the solution. This can be done by creating a legal framework, and by holding people accountable. Eighth, we need to monitor and evaluate the solution. This can be done by setting up a monitoring and evaluation system, and by reporting on the results. Ninth, we need to ensure transparency in the solution. This can be done by making information available to the public, and by holding people accountable. Tenth, we need to ensure accountability in the solution. This can be done by creating a legal framework, and by holding people accountable.

There are a number of lessons learned from the world's food problems. First, the world's food problems are complex and multifaceted. Second, the world's food problems are interconnected. Third, the world's food problems are global. Fourth, the world's food problems are urgent. Fifth, the world's food problems are preventable. Sixth, the world's food problems are solvable. Seventh, the world's food problems are a shared responsibility. Eighth, the world's food problems are a challenge to our humanity. Ninth, the world's food problems are a challenge to our future. Tenth, the world's food problems are a challenge to our world.

There are a number of ways to ensure the world's food future. First, we need to ensure that the world's food production is sustainable. This can be done by using organic farming practices, and by reducing the use of fertilizers and pesticides. Second, we need to ensure that the world's food distribution is equitable. This can be done by building roads and bridges to connect rural areas to markets, and by improving the efficiency of the food supply chain. Third, we need to ensure that the world's food quality is high. This can be done by promoting healthy eating habits, and by ensuring that food is safe and nutritious. Fourth, we need to ensure that the world's food prices are low. This can be done by increasing competition in the food market, and by reducing government subsidies to farmers. Fifth, we need to ensure that the world's food systems are resilient to climate change. This can be done by diversifying crops, and by using drought-resistant seeds.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.2 million in 1980 to 2.4 million in 1995).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public resources. The public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's expenditure, and this expenditure is increasing rapidly. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services, the increasing cost of public services, and the increasing pressure on public resources.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This is important because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's expenditure, and this expenditure is increasing rapidly. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services, the increasing cost of public services, and the increasing pressure on public resources.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. One way is to introduce competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts. This can lead to a number of improvements, including a reduction in costs, an increase in quality, and an increase in efficiency.

Another way to improve the efficiency of the public sector is to restructure public services. This can be done by merging public services, or by transferring public services to private companies. This can lead to a number of improvements, including a reduction in costs, an increase in quality, and an increase in efficiency.

A third way to improve the efficiency of the public sector is to introduce performance targets. This can be done by setting targets for the quality of public services, or for the cost of public services. This can lead to a number of improvements, including a reduction in costs, an increase in quality, and an increase in efficiency.

There are a number of other ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of new technologies, the introduction of new management practices, and the introduction of new funding mechanisms. These initiatives can lead to a number of improvements, including a reduction in costs, an increase in quality, and an increase in efficiency.

In conclusion, the efficiency of the public sector is a key issue for the UK government. There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved, and these initiatives can lead to a number of improvements, including a reduction in costs, an increase in quality, and an increase in efficiency.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the nutritional status of the world's population. The United Nations World Food Conference (1979) and the World Summit for Children (1990) have both called for action to reduce malnutrition. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has been instrumental in the development of the World Bank's *Global Strategy for Child Survival and Development* (1990), which has been widely accepted as a blueprint for action.

One of the key objectives of the *Global Strategy* is to improve the nutritional status of children. This is achieved through a number of measures, including the provision of supplementary feeding, the promotion of breastfeeding, and the implementation of food and nutrition education programmes. The *Global Strategy* also calls for the development of national policies and plans to address malnutrition.

Food and nutrition education (FNE) is a key component of the *Global Strategy*. It is defined as 'the process of providing people with the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to make informed choices about their food and nutrition' (UNICEF 1990). FNE programmes aim to improve the nutritional status of individuals and communities by providing them with the information and skills they need to make healthy choices.

There are a number of different types of FNE programme, each with its own strengths and weaknesses. Some programmes focus on providing information, while others focus on providing skills. Some programmes are delivered through formal education, while others are delivered through informal education. The most effective FNE programmes are those that are tailored to the needs of the target population and that involve active participation from the community.

There is a growing body of evidence to suggest that FNE programmes can be effective in improving the nutritional status of individuals and communities. However, more research is needed to determine the most effective types of FNE programme and to develop strategies to ensure that FNE programmes are widely available and sustainable.

The *Global Strategy* calls for the development of national policies and plans to address malnutrition. This includes the development of policies and plans that promote FNE. The *Global Strategy* also calls for the development of national policies and plans that ensure that FNE programmes are widely available and sustainable.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the problem of malnutrition. The World Health Organization (WHO) has launched a global strategy to reduce malnutrition. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) malnutrition is a global problem; (2) malnutrition is a preventable problem; (3) malnutrition is a problem that affects all countries; (4) malnutrition is a problem that affects all people; (5) malnutrition is a problem that affects all children; (6) malnutrition is a problem that affects all women; (7) malnutrition is a problem that affects all men.

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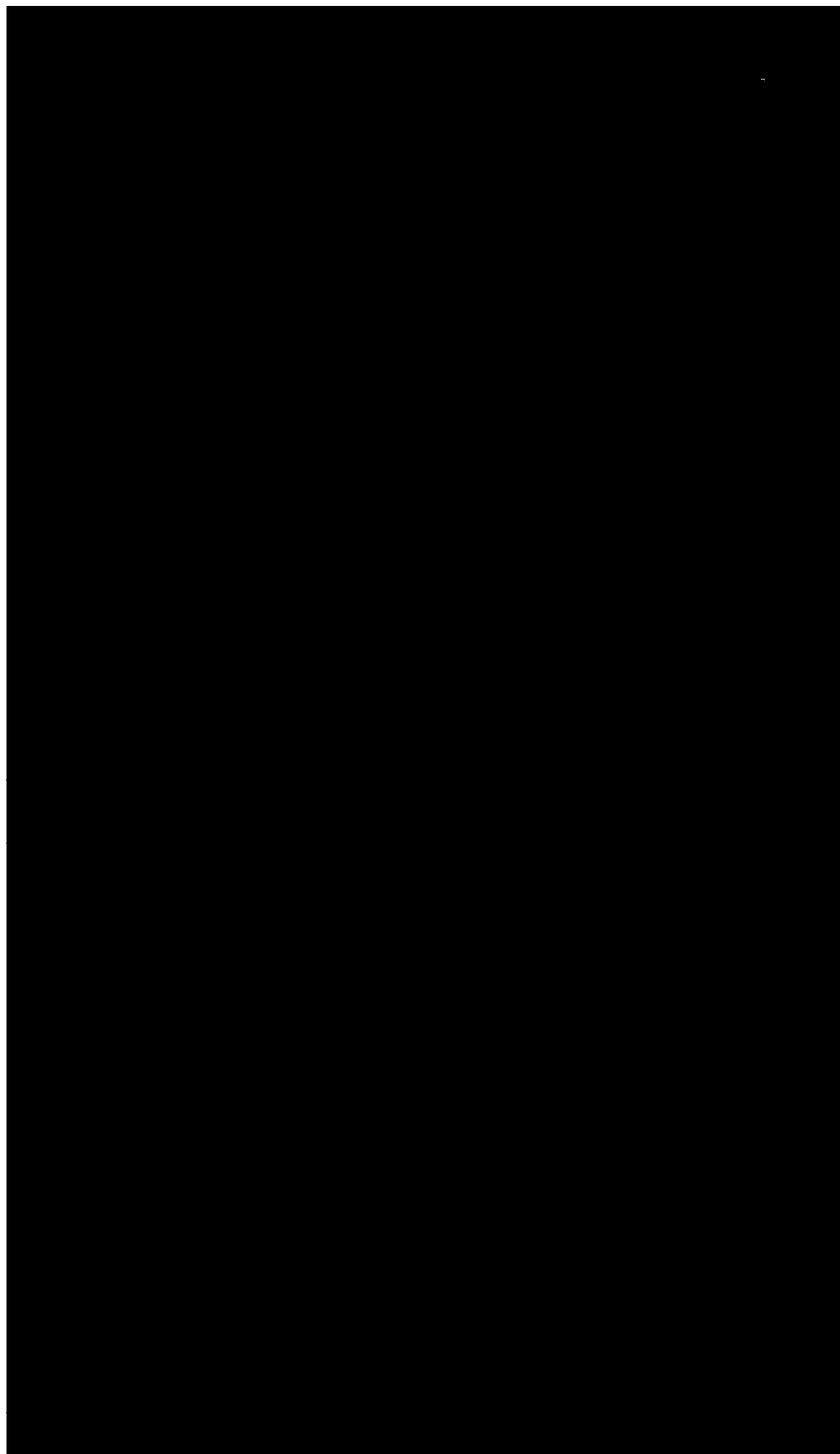
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The problem of malnutrition is a complex one. It is caused by a number of factors, including poverty, lack of access to food, and lack of access to health care. It is a problem that affects people in all parts of the world. It is a problem that is becoming increasingly serious as the world's population continues to grow.

There are a number of ways to address the problem of malnutrition. One way is to increase the production of food. Another way is to improve the distribution of food. A third way is to improve the health care system. All of these ways are important, and they all need to be implemented in order to reduce the number of people who are malnourished.

The problem of malnutrition is a global one. It is a problem that affects people in all parts of the world. It is a problem that is becoming increasingly serious as the world's population continues to grow. It is a problem that needs to be addressed in order to ensure that everyone has access to food and health care.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in the United Kingdom (Meltzer 1996). The prevalence of schizophrenia in the United Kingdom is estimated to be 1.2% (Meltzer 1996).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia. The United Kingdom has a number of government departments and agencies that are responsible for the care of people with schizophrenia. The Department of Health is responsible for the overall policy and funding of the health service. The Department of Social Security is responsible for the provision of social security benefits to people with schizophrenia. The Home Office is responsible for the provision of accommodation and support for people with schizophrenia. The Department of Education is responsible for the provision of education and training for people with schizophrenia.

The National Institute for Mental Health (NIMH) is a government agency that is responsible for the provision of research and services for people with schizophrenia. The NIMH has a number of research programs that are focused on the treatment and prevention of schizophrenia. The NIMH also provides a range of services for people with schizophrenia, including counseling, support groups, and residential care.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance measures.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public sector budgets. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing cost of health care, the increasing cost of education, and the increasing cost of social services.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing demand for public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing population, the increasing demand for health care, and the increasing demand for education.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance measures.

One of the main ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public sector contracts, or by allowing private companies to take over public sector organisations.

Another way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the restructuring of public sector organisations. This can be done by merging public sector organisations, or by transferring public sector functions to private companies.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance measures. These measures can be used to monitor the performance of public sector organisations, and to identify areas where improvement is needed.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to operate within its budget.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved in order to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (1996) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the financial performance of the system. The Department of Health (1996) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be patient-centred, to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be efficient.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Act 1983, 1993). The number of people with a mental health problem who are in contact with mental health services has increased by 100% (Mental Health Act 1983, 1993).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the quality of life of people with a mental health problem. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of mental health care plans, the introduction of mental health care reviews, and the development of mental health care teams. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that people with a mental health problem receive the best possible care and support.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the quality of life of people with a mental health problem. The paper will first review the concept of quality of life and then discuss the factors that can affect the quality of life of people with a mental health problem. The paper will then discuss the role of mental health services in improving the quality of life of people with a mental health problem. Finally, the paper will discuss the need for further research on the quality of life of people with a mental health problem.

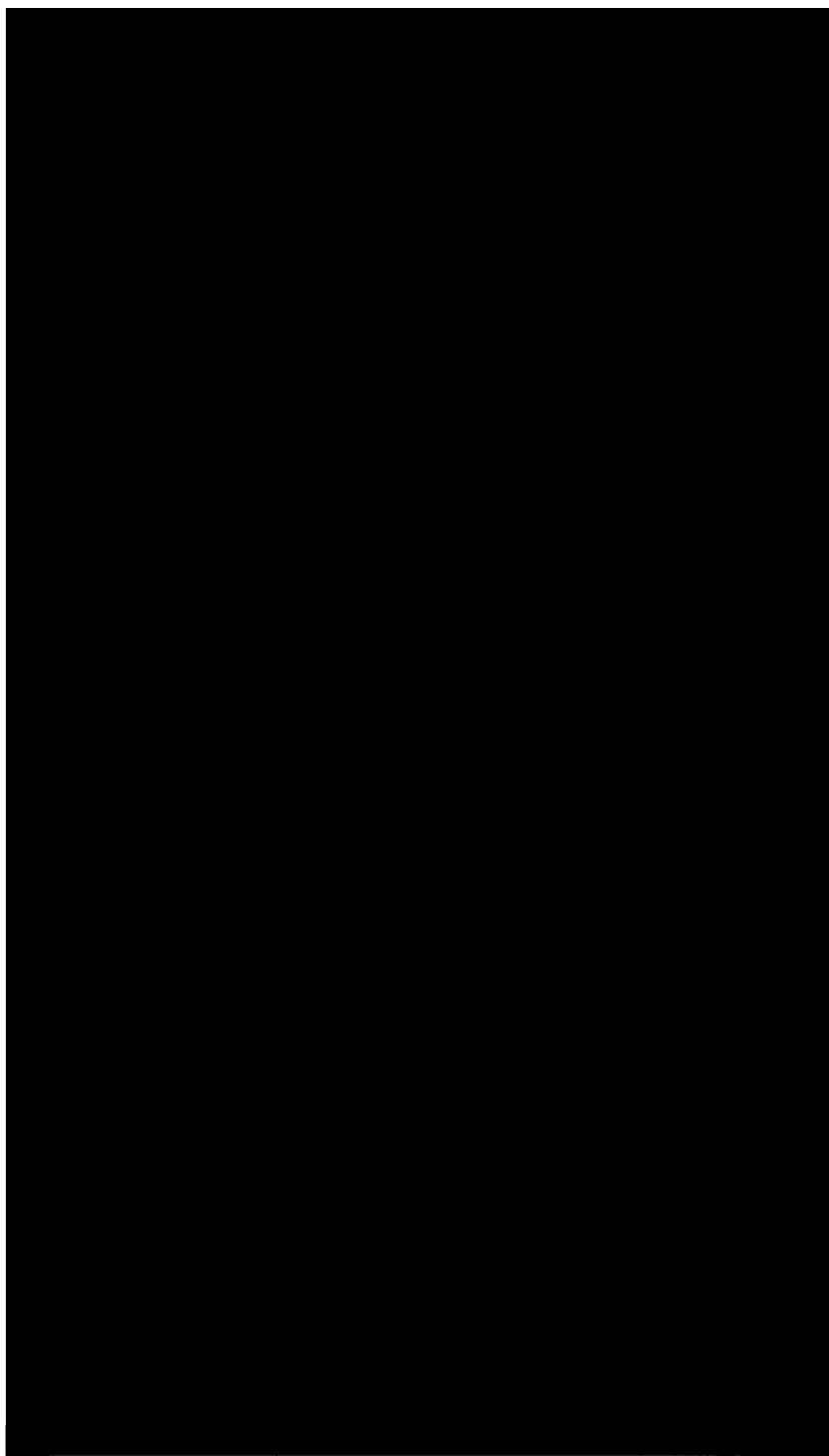
Quality of life

The concept of quality of life is a complex one and has been defined in a number of ways. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines quality of life as 'the degree to which an individual is able to live a life that is meaningful and satisfying' (WHO, 1996). The WHO also states that quality of life is a subjective experience and is therefore difficult to measure.

There are a number of factors that can affect the quality of life of people with a mental health problem. These factors include the severity of the mental health problem, the duration of the mental health problem, the type of mental health problem, the social support available to the person, and the person's own beliefs and attitudes.

The role of mental health services in improving the quality of life of people with a mental health problem is a complex one. Mental health services can provide a number of services that can help to improve the quality of life of people with a mental health problem. These services include the provision of medication, the provision of therapy, and the provision of social support.

There is a need for further research on the quality of life of people with a mental health problem. This research should focus on the development of measures of quality of life that are valid and reliable. This research should also focus on the development of interventions that can help to improve the quality of life of people with a mental health problem.



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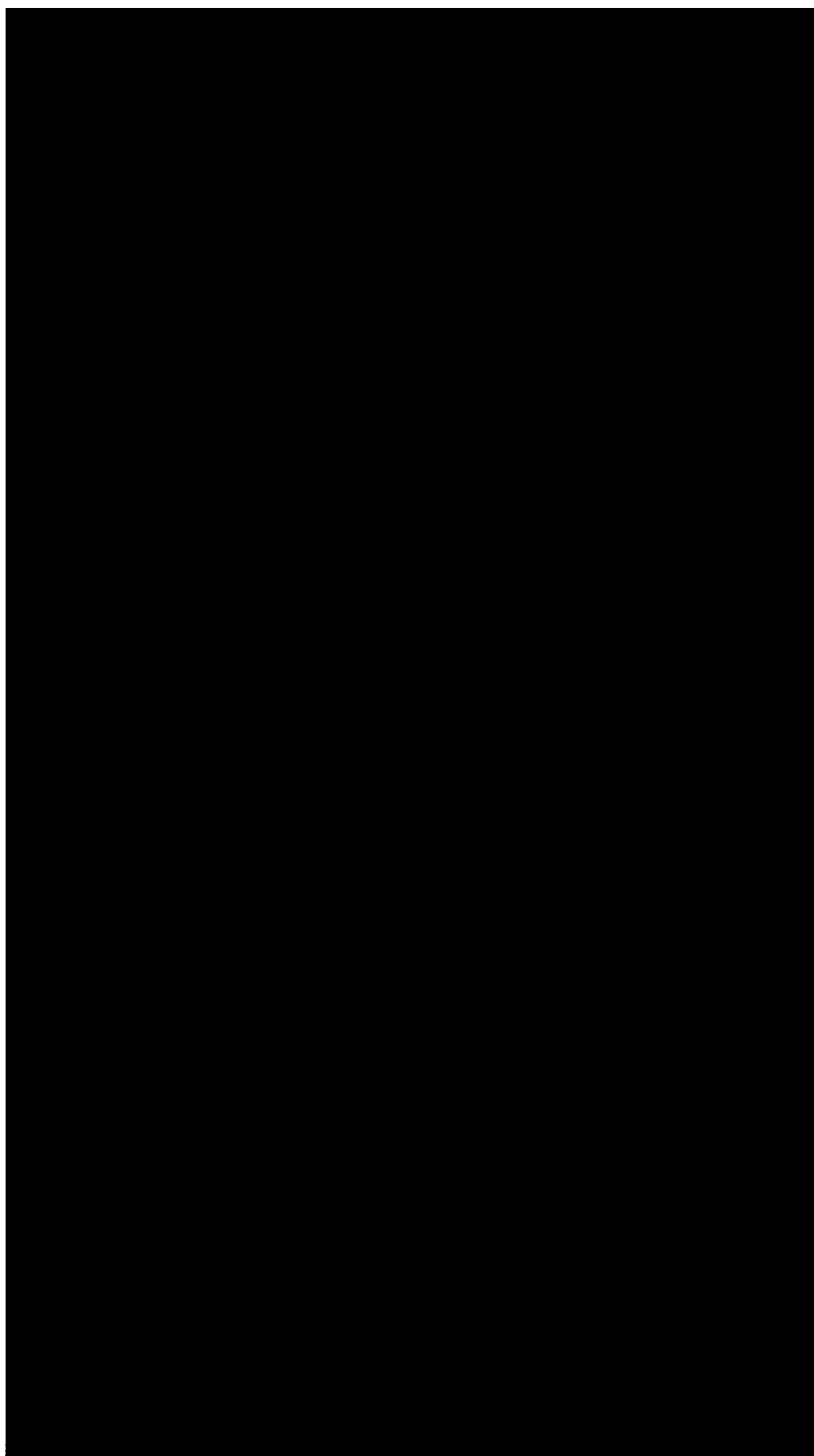
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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of new management practices. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

One of the key initiatives in the public sector is the introduction of competition. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being privatised, and to a number of new public sector organisations being established. The aim of this initiative is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner. This initiative has led to a number of public sector organisations being privatised, and to a number of new public sector organisations being established.

Another key initiative in the public sector is the restructuring of public sector organisations. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being merged, and to a number of new public sector organisations being established. The aim of this initiative is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner. This initiative has led to a number of public sector organisations being merged, and to a number of new public sector organisations being established.

A third key initiative in the public sector is the introduction of new management practices. This has led to a number of public sector organisations adopting new management practices, and to a number of new public sector organisations being established. The aim of this initiative is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner. This initiative has led to a number of public sector organisations adopting new management practices, and to a number of new public sector organisations being established.

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The public sector is a complex and dynamic environment, and it is essential that it is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner. The initiatives described above are essential for ensuring that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

til. Fór Gregorius þá aptr. Ok þegar hann kom í Víkina aflaði hann sér sveitar, ok kom til Birkibeina fyrir bardagann á Láku; hann var ok í Oslu með Hákon konúngi. Síðan hóf konúngur mikil metorð¹ á hann², ok fèkk hann Borgarsýslu; Gregorius var vitr maðr ok vel mennt. [Nökkuru síðarr fór Hákon konúng til Björgynjar, ok var þar um sumarit³.

Frá Skúla⁴.

238. Skúli hertogi var með Ámunda lögmanni sem fyrr ritað, ok reið⁵ allt upp til Molda⁶ um kveldit. Sunnudag fór hann upp á Hælmörk⁷ í Eyna Helgu; var þar fyri Pètr, son hans. [Síðan fór hann upp⁸ til Ullinsakrs⁹, hafi hann þá¹⁰ C-menna, átti hann tal við lið sitt, hvert ráð upp skyldi taka. Veseti litli ok þorgi slyðra báðu hertogann fara austr¹¹ í Vermaland¹² í ætthaga þeirra, ok sagði at hann mundi¹³ þar¹⁴ einn¹⁵ hálfan mánuð, áðr [hann mundi hafa eigi minna lið en fyrri bardagann¹⁶ í Oslu. Erlinge

¹) hinar mestu mætur, F, H. ²) í alla stöði, b. B, F. ³) frá [ok er á leið vorit, fór Hákon konúngur or Víkinni, ok kom viku fyrir hvítasunnudag. Uppstígringardag (hælbórsdag, F) lá hann í Salbjarnarvindi. En um sumarit³ fór hann í Björgyn, B, F. ⁴) b. B; hertoga, b. G; lík ok Birkibeinum, b. H. ⁵) hann til Eidsvællar þessars ok, b. F, F. ⁶) Molga, F; Mjølga, B. ⁷) ok út, b. F. ⁸) dvaldið hann þar litla hrit, áðr hann fór til lands, ok hann kom, b. B. ⁹) Ullinshofa, F, B. ¹⁰) nær, F, B. ¹¹) í Eyrstæði ok þar, an, F, B. ¹²) ok austr á Markir, b. F, B. ¹³) eigi, b. G; H. ¹⁴) vera, b. F, B. ¹⁵) meir enn, B, F. ¹⁶) frá [en þeir skyldu til hans hafa komið eigi minna liði, en hann hafði til bardagans, F, B.

ljóðhorn ok [aðrir þrændir¹ sögðu at þeim var ekki hent at rekast um fjöll ok skóga; ok báðu hertogann fara norðr til þrándheims til vana sína ok ráða þar til skipa, þvíat þat var Norðmanna hátt², ef þeir skulu³ úfrið halda. Ok þat var ráðs tekit at snúa norðr. En þorgísl ok Veseti skildust í frá, ok fóru austr í átt haga sína með sveitir sínar. Hertoginn fór norðr í Dala, ok hafði LXXX⁴ manna; fór hann þaðan í Ríngabú⁵. Þá spurðu þeir at Birkibeinar voru fyrri þeim, Ögmundr krækidanz, Oddr Eiríksson, Eiríkr toppr; þeir sátu við brúna. Hertoginn dvaldist á litlum bæ, skamt frá brúnni, en hans mennt fóru til brúarinnar, ok létu kveða við lúðra sína; ok þegar blásit var, reið hertoginn at brúnni; en Birkibeinar hugðu at [liðit mundi vera meira en var, ok stóðu eigi allnær brúnni⁶; gengu Varbelgir yfir brúna. Sónisíkr bar merkit⁷, ok er þeir komu yfir brúna, mættu þeir Birkibeinum; þar fëllu II hirðmenn Hákonar konungs, Ívarr hjálmhús⁸ ok Björn af Hofi. Hertoginn reið þegar eptir þeim yfir brúna hvítum hesti er Fótr hét; hann hafði góða brynju ok styrkja treyju. Birkibeinar hopuðu upp í fjallshliðina, ok skutu⁹ meirr en XX senn at¹⁰ hertoganum,

¹) ok Bárðr bratti ok þeir menn sem norðan voru orlandi, *F. G. B.* ²) at fara (vera) á skipum, *b. F. G. B.*

³) *b. B. F.* ⁴) nær lXtigu, *F.*; lXtigi, *G.*; niutigi, *B.*

⁵) Hringabý, *F.*; Hringabú, *G. B.* ⁶) frá [þeim mundi

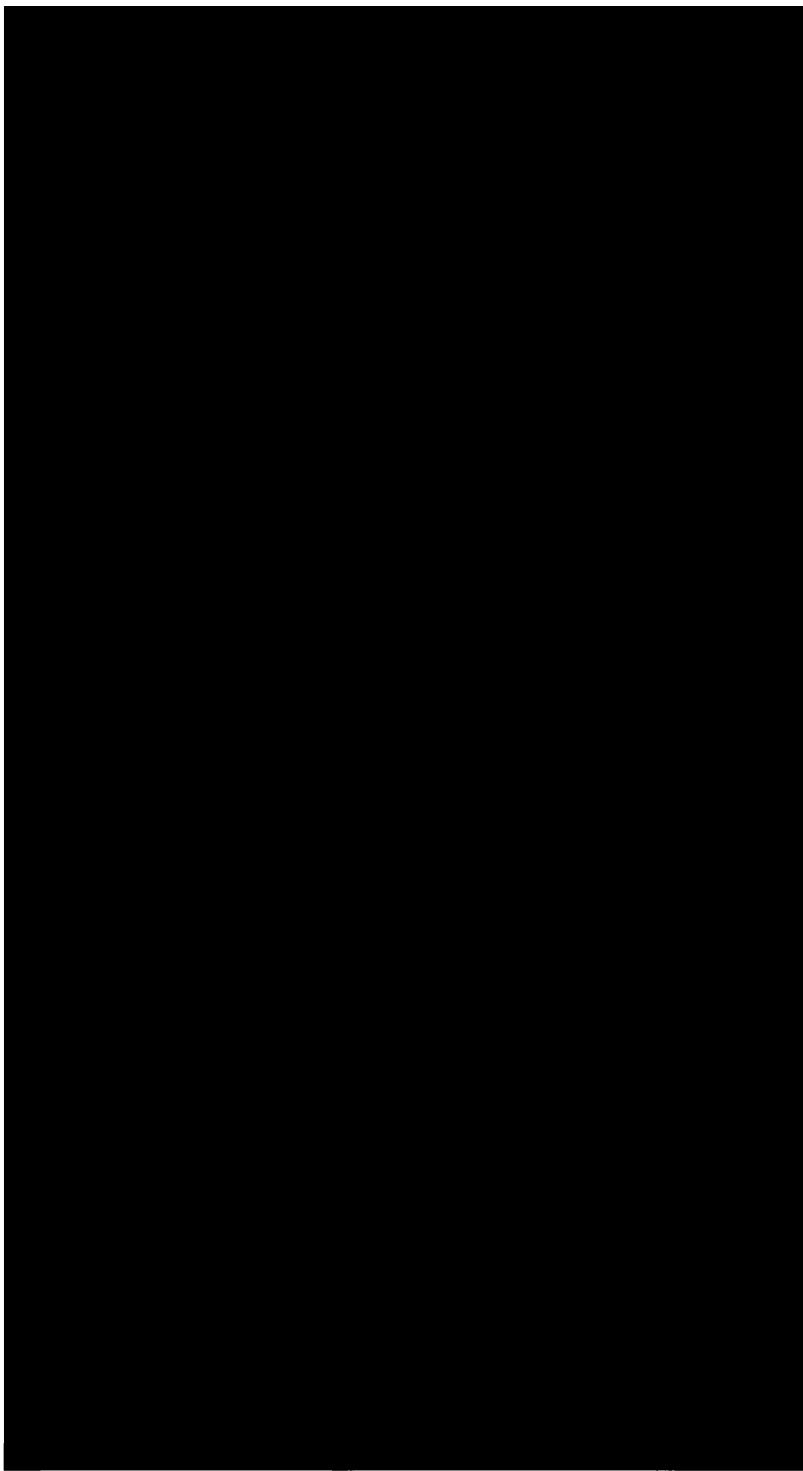
dragast lið, ok viku frá, *H.* ⁷) þar fór ok Guttormr jónadalr,

Hávarðr dyntill (dyndill, *B.*), Eysteinn orri, Hákon Bárðarson,

Hallkell á Rýginni, Hávarðr kollr ok enn fleiri aðrir, *b. B.*

F. ⁸) hjálmhaus, *G.*; hjálmhaus, *B.* ⁹) ok skipuðu til, *F.*

¹⁰) skjóta at, *b. F.*



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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the problem of malnutrition. The World Health Organization (WHO) has launched a global strategy to reduce malnutrition. The strategy is based on three pillars: (1) improving the quality of food, (2) increasing the availability of food, and (3) improving the access to food. The WHO is working with governments and the private sector to implement this strategy.

The WHO is also working to improve the quality of food. This is done by promoting the use of safe and healthy food. The WHO is also working to increase the availability of food. This is done by promoting the use of sustainable agricultural practices. The WHO is also working to improve the access to food. This is done by promoting the use of fair trade practices.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 300,000 in the same period.

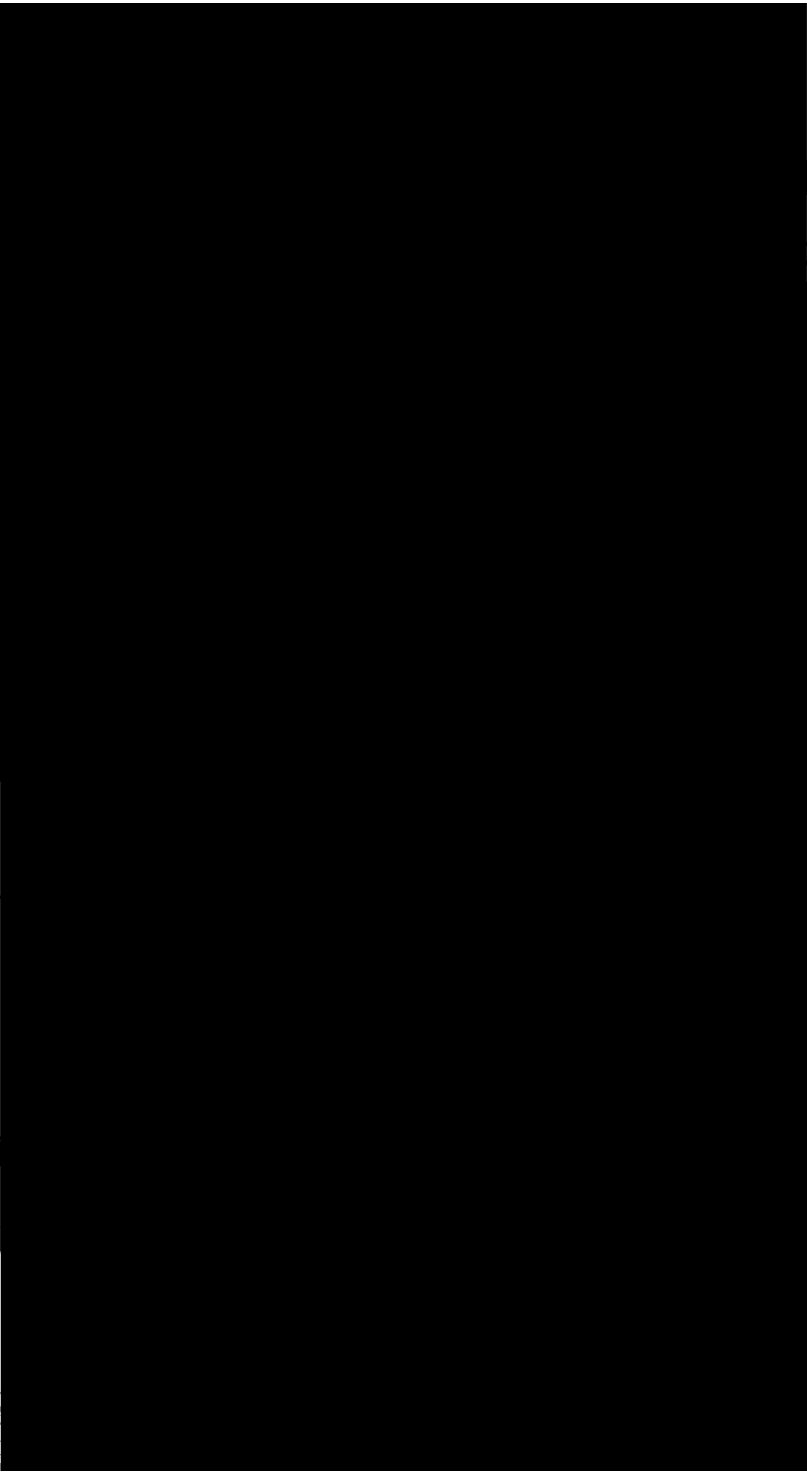
There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people in the UK.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people have the right to live independently and actively; (3) that older people have the right to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people in the UK. It sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people and provides a framework for the development of services for older people in the UK.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more attractive to women with young children.

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